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THE GREY FRIARS OF LONDON

THEIR HISTORY

WITH THE

REGISTER OF THEIR CONVENT

AND AN

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS

BY

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PREFACE.

THE original purpose of this volume was to furnish the complete text of the so-called Register of the Grey Friars of London in Cotton MS. Vitellius F. IX. But the need for an Introduction dealing with their House and its history has led to the accumulation of other material so considerable as to make the adoption of a wider title expedient.

I am under a great debt to Mr. A. G. Little for much valuable advice and criticism, as well as for various notes. Dr. Philip Norman has kindly supplied me with some additional information as to the conduits and water-supply. To the courtesy of Dr. Norman Moore I owe the valuable material derived from The Repertory Book at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. To the article by the late Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd on "The Church of the Friars Minors in London," which appeared in *The Archæological Journal* in 1902, I must acknowledge a special obligation; it is his expert piecing together of the information contained in the first part of the Register that has restored for us the ground-plan of the Church. The skill with which Mr. H. W. Cribb has used the material which I put before him has led to a remarkable restoration of the plan of a great part of the other buildings.

C. L. KINGSFORD.

1st October, 1914.

APR 25 1967

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SEAL OF THE GREY FRIARS OF LONDON

From a cast at the British Museum

HISTORY OF GREYFRIARS, LONDON.

1. THE REGISTER.

FOR the history of the Grey Friars of London we have a singular advantage in the survival of the so-called "Register" of their house in Cotton. MS. Vitellius, F xii., the contents of which are now for the first time published in their entirety. It is not strictly speaking a "Register" in the sense of a record of deeds and documents relating to the Convent. It might rather in modern speech be described as a Collection of Materials for the History of the Grey Friars of London; and even this would be a mis-description in so far as the Collection includes some matter which, though of interest for general Franciscan history, has no direct bearing on the fortunes of the London house.

The "Register" consists of three sections: (1) A carefully compiled record of the tombs in the church. (2) The Register proper, giving a brief account of the foundation of the Convent and of its buildings, with a summary of deeds relating to the site. (3) Materials relating to general Franciscan history. The whole as it now stands was put together by a friar of the house about 1526; this date is fixed by the fact that the notices of interments later than that year appear to be additions to the original record; but an attempt seems to have been made to keep up this part of the record by the regular entry of further burials down to 1530; possibly the compiler himself died about that time. The few entries of later date appear to be in another hand. The volume may have been taken away from the Convent after the surrender in 1538 by one of the friars, to whom is perhaps due the addition of the so-called

Chronicle of the Greyfriars, from 1189 to 1556, which is contained in the same volume. This Chronicle, which is written throughout in one hand, is in its earlier part (down to 1509) a somewhat brief London Chronicle of an ordinary type with only a few insertions relating to the friars. From 1509 to 1521 there is little more than the names of the mayors and sheriffs. Afterwards it is somewhat fuller down to the time of the Surrender in 1538. For the last eighteen years it becomes an original authority of great value, but the history of that period does not of course concern us here. We must regret that the compiler has not told us more of the last days of his Convent; all that he gives are a few bald statements of no great importance. The *Chronicle of the Greyfriars* was edited somewhat imperfectly by J. G. Nichols for the Camden Society in 1852, and in a better manner by Mr. Howlett in the second volume of *Monumenta Franciscana* in 1882. Even if it were an integral part of the "Register" there would be no occasion to reprint it again.

Turning to the "Register" it will be most convenient to deal with the second and third sections first, reserving comment on the list of burials till the end. The second section opens with a brief account of the early history of the Convent, borrowed from Thomas of Eccleston. There then follows a summary of deeds relating to the site, between 1225 and 1353. This was no doubt drawn up from the original documents preserved in the Convent. Next the compiler commemorates the donors of the early buildings, and the beginnings of the church during the thirteenth century. There then follows a brief account of the conduits, with a copy, as it would seem, of a fourteenth-century document describing the course of the water pipes. To this last chapter are appended various notes on the rebuilding of the "Studies," the benefactions of Henry Waleys, etc. The fifth chapter deals with the founders of the new church. In the next three chapters we have a list of the windows and their donors, notes on the dimensions of the church, with a record of the foundation of the Library, and of other benefactions procured by Friar Thomas Wynchelsey early

in the fifteenth century. The second section closes with English versions of two fourteenth-century leases of the Newgate Street frontage of the site to the City, and a memorandum as to a further lease of a small strip of ground in 1529. All this part of the Register was no doubt drawn up by the compiler as a convenient memorial of the records of his house. It is clearly for the most part no more than a reproduction of older documents.

The third section contains lists of Martyrs of the Order, Saints of the Order, Bishops and Cardinals who were not Generals of the Order, Popes and Cardinals who had been Generals, Generals of the Order, Ministers of the English Province, Kings and Princes who entered the Order, Englishmen of rank and position who entered the Order, Sisters of the Order of Poor Clare who had been beatified, Tertiaries of the Order who had been canonised. This section is no more original than the previous one. Similar lists are to be found elsewhere, notably in Cotton. MS. Nero, A ix., a volume which belonged to the Franciscans of Hereford. In the list of Martyrs it is mentioned that the Acts of Friar Otto and his companions are preserved in the Convent; they are to be found in Nero, A ix.; no doubt the Grey Friars of London possessed a similar collection from which these lists were extracted. Some indication can be obtained of the dates at which these lists were originally compiled. The list of Martyrs contains no name of later date than 1391. The list of Saints must have been drawn up at the end of the fifteenth century, for it includes Giacomo della Marca, who died in 1476. The list of Bishops and Cardinals can be fixed to 1472-1473, for it refers to Pietro di Riario in the present tense. A similar reference to Sixtus IV. in the next list fixes it to 1471-1480. The list of Generals seems to have ended originally with Francesco di Savona (Sixtus IV.); the four last names, to judge from the absence of descriptive notes, are additions; even thus the list ends at 1506. These three lists were probably drawn up at the same time, and may therefore be assigned to 1472. The list of Provincials may probably have ended originally with Thomas Radnor,

as does the list in Nero, A ix.[1] If that was so we have some explanation of the difficulties and apparent omissions in the concluding part of the list as now given in the Register.[2] The three final lists call for no special comment. They contain no names of later date than the fourteenth century.

The first section of the Register, containing the list of monuments, to which we now return is, on the whole, the most interesting and valuable part of the collection. The repute of the Grey Friars Church made it a favoured place for the burial of persons of rank, of the upper class of London citizens, and of Italian merchants who died in London ; many of these last were buried in the Chapel of St. Francis. Hence we get a record of extraordinary value for the historian and genealogist. But this does not exhaust its importance. The care and precision with which it was compiled enables us to derive from it information of the greatest value for a restoration of the plan and arrangement of the church. The list is in divisions according as the monuments were situated in the Choir, its Chapels, the Belfry or Walking-place, the Altars, the Nave, and the Cloisters. In each division the tombs are described according to position with such minute care that by carefully working out the place of each tomb, Mr. Shepherd was able to restore with practical certitude the whole of the internal arrangements of the church.[3] In the Choir the high altar and arcading furnish data for the placing of the tombs in the list, and the position of each tomb is commonly marked in relation to the one that went before, either as immediately adjoining on the left or right, or at an interval of so many feet. In the Chapels, where the tombs were more numerous, they were arranged in orderly rows. The compiler has described them accordingly, fixing each row by reference to one of the windows. A similar method is followed for the tombs in the Walking-place. In the Altars the description is by rows, but with reference to the several chapels in which the tombs were situated. In the Nave we are given first the tombs in the

[1] *De Adventu*, ed. Little, p. 148. [2] See pp. 39-42, below.
[3] See *Archæological Journal*, lix., 238-287.

centre by rows with reference to the arches and columns. Then we have the tombs in the north and south aisles respectively, the rows being described by reference to the windows. Since vacant spaces are carefully indicated, the laying down of the tombs would afford a tolerably accurate ground plan of the church. Smaller details are supplied by occasional references to doorways;[1] to the lectern[2] and stalls;[3] to the *sedilia* in the Chapel of the Altar of St. Mary;[4] to the *scannum* or low stone-table or bench against the wall;[5] to an image of St. Mary in the north aisle of the Nave;[6] and to the Altar (that of St. Louis) in the south aisle.[7]

In the notices of the tombs descriptions, such as *in tumba elevata*, *sub magno lapide*, are often given. These explain themselves. The point of the frequent description of a tomb as *in plano* is less clear; presumably it means on the level, but since a great part of the church must have been practically paved with tombstones this seems rather superfluous. In a few cases we meet with further descriptions, such as *cum dupplici scriptura* (Margaret de Redvers), *lapidis exarati multis litteris* (Peter Mounford), *lapide insculpto litteris* (Juliana Trug), *lapis insculptus litteris quondam legibilibus* (Henry Wodylston);[8] these tombs had presumably something peculiar, since the notices in the Register are clearly copied from the inscriptions. Other descriptions give the ornamentation: as *lapide cruce exarato* (William Wydford); *lapide cum cruce* (Nicholaa de Sulham, and John Newman); *lapide cum armis Regine* (John Vye); *lapide bene ornato* (Peter Pronan de Carignano); *lapide insculpto imagine mulieris* (Typhania); *lapide cum semi-Imagine mulieris* (Amy de Munchensi).[9] The monuments of Queen Isabella, Richard Hastings, Walter, Lord Mountjoy, Sir John Robsart, and John Norbury have the description *tumba elevata de alabastro*.[10] The tombs of Mountjoy and Robsart clearly had effigies, since we have the description

[1] See pp. 72, 73, 88, and 110. [2] See p. 73. [3] See pp. 73, 74. [4] See p. 108.
[5] See pp. 77, 82, 96, and 123. [6] See p. 119. [7] See p. 124.
[8] See pp. 71, 73, 103, and 105. [9] See pp. 72, 79, 100, 102-3, 110, and 117.
[10] See pp. 74, 77, 88, 93, and 107.

in each case *in liberata de Garteria.* For another raised tomb (that of John, Lord Cobham) we have the addition *sub cruce.*[1]

There seems no doubt but that the Register commonly reproduces the actual inscriptions (or the essential part of them). This might be conjectured from the simplest formula, such as "jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Elmestede de Southsex,"[2] where only "hic" is omitted. But very commonly the name appears in the genitive case, as "jacet sub lapide Stephani Gotchere, ciuis et carnificis Londonie";[3] here the original must have had "hic jacet corpus," or "orate pro anima," or some similar phrase. This peculiarity (which is even retained in the Index) gives the list a certain interest as a faithful reproduction. But the reproduction was perhaps mechanical (or even ignorant) rather than deliberate; it is not always consistent, and as a consequence we get difficulties of grammatical construction, which it is hopeless to regularise. Another trouble of a similar kind is the use of "qui" apparently with reference to women; this may probably be due to careless transcription through the use on the originals of the same abbreviation for "qui" and "que". However, these peculiarities seldom cause any real difficulty, and it has seemed best to let them stand without any attempt to restore a consistent system. They are at all events evidence of the literal accuracy of the Register. It would, of course, be difficult to check or detect errors in such a record. In a few cases I have been able to correct an error, as "Roger Baymon" for "Roger Beyvin"[4] The failure to identify a name may, in some instances, be due to some undiscovered error. But the proportion of names which have been identified in other places is so large as to put the substantial accuracy of the list beyond question. When the compiler had finished his list, he constructed an Index, partly alphabetical and partly based on the place of burial. In some respects this Index is made super-

[1] See p. 106. [2] See p. 108.

[3] See p. 119. Compare the record and the actual inscription for Margery Chamberleyn, given on p. 87 below.

[4] See p. 102. Probably the inscription was difficult to decipher, for the English List has the same error.

fluous by the provision of a modern apparatus; but the classification by place is not without a certain value of its own, and in the defective state of the manuscript the Index is sometimes of value for determining doubtful points; moreover, it gives occasionally some description not contained in the text, and even adds a few names. It has, therefore, appeared worth while to print it in full, and so make the publication of the Register complete.

The tombs lay thickest in the Chapels of St. Mary and St. Francis, in the Walking-place, the Altars, and the north aisle of the Nave. In these parts of the church the floor must have been nearly paved with the tombstones. The All-Hallows Chapel was almost full, except for a vacant space at the west end, where was the passage to the Vestry. In all there are 765 interments recorded in the Register. Of these only 12 belong to the thirteenth century; 97 to the fourteenth; no less than 302 to the fifteenth; 162 to the sixteenth; the balance of 192 are of uncertain date. In the Choir lay buried Queens Margaret and Isabella, with other royal persons, people of rank and prominent benefactors, including five provincial ministers. About half of the tombs in the Choir can be assigned to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The next most honourable places were the Chapels, the Walking-place, and the Altars. Here were nearly all the rest of the early tombs. In the Nave there were only three tombs of the thirteenth and three of the fourteenth centuries. The All-Hallows Chapel was the favourite place for the burial of the Guardians; out of twelve recorded six were buried here, one in the Apostles Chapel, two in the Walking-place, two in the Altars, and Jule alone in the Choir.[1] Of the fifteenth-century tombs nearly half, and of the sixteenth-century tombs more than half, were in the Nave or Cloisters; of the tombs of uncertain date nearly two-thirds belong to these parts of the church and its precincts. The tombs in the Cloister were mostly those of friars, the majority of them being undated. It is not to be supposed that the burial of people of moderate

[1] I omit the doubtful names of Shrewsbury and Studley.

rank in the church had begun only with the fifteenth century. This absence of ancient tombs in the Nave points to the probability that the old tombs of unimportant persons became defaced with age and were removed to make room for new burials. Probably some of the most ancient were destroyed when the church was rebuilt at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The only tombs which seem to have been preserved were those of royal personages, and of benefactors like Gregory Rokesley, whose monument was removed to the new Choir, and Henry Frowyk, who with his wife and son found a resting-place in the north aisle of the Nave. By the irony of fate the only ancient tomb which is now preserved in the church is one which was probably cast aside six centuries ago. Recently a stone was discovered, which is inscribed round the edge with the legend *Bernart de Jambe gist icy. Dieu de sa alme eit merci, Amen. Pater Noster.*[1] It bears a shield containing a leg couped at the thigh within a bordure. The inscription is of a Lombardic character, and from the style appears to be of the date of about 1300 or a little earlier. More recently another stone with Lombardic lettering is said to have been found, probably in the ground taken for the General Post Office, but broken up by the workmen, who sold the letters. The tomb of Bernart de Jambe was probably not visible when the Register was compiled.

From the great care with which the list was made it is not likely that there were many accidental omissions. Yet from other sources we can make numerous additions. The Index of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury has supplied identification for many of the names recorded in the Register. From the same source come others that are new :—

John Hugford, Friars Minors, London; Salop; 1401. *P.C.C.*, 1 Marche.

Thomas Horwell,[2] bishop of Killala and suffragan of Ely; Friars Minors, London; 1404. *P.C.C.*, 7 Marche.

[1] *Transactions St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, VII., pt. i., p. 34.

[2] Thomas Horewell, or Orwell, Friar Minor, was provided to Killala on 31st Jan., 1389 (*Cal. Pap. Reg.*, IV., 342). Apparently he was translated to Dromore

Joan de Tibbay,[1] Friars Minors, London; Syngylford, Essex; 142. *P.C.C.*, 6 Luffenam.

William Battisford,[2] clerk, Balsham, Cambridgeshire; Friars Minors, London; 1430. *P.C.C.*, 13 Luffenam.

John Bungay, Friars Minors, London; Bungay, Suffolk; 1430. *P.C.C.*, 15 Luffenam.

Joan Pomerey,[3] formerly Whalesburgh, Friars Minors, Clerkenwell, London; Marhamchurch, Devon; 1435. *P.C.C.*, 19 Luffenam.

Elias Stoke, clerk, Friars Minors, London; 1436. *P.C.C.*, 20 Luffenam.

John Jakes,[4] gent., Asshen, Essex; Friars Minors, London; 1438. *P.C.C.*, 25 Luffenam.

John Grenefeld,[5] gent., Southwelles, Hants; Clyfford Inne, Friars Minors, London; 1448. *P.C.C.*, 35 Luffenam.

William Hert,[6] Friars Minors, All Hallows, Honey Lane, London; Penryn, Cornwall; 1450. *P.C.C.*, 12 and 16 Rous.

Johan Golding, Freres Minours, St. Dunstan, Fleet Street, London; 1664. *P.C.C.*, 4 Godyn.

James Gyfford, clerk, Friars Minors, London; Chalke, Kent; 1473. *P.C.C.*, 9 Wattys.

Stephyn Preston, Freres Minoresse,[7] London; Sylton, Dorset; 1474. *P.C.C.*, 14 Wattys.

Gylbert Hampton, St. Olyf, Southwark; Grey freres, London; 1475. *P.C.C.*, 20 Wattys.

John Crowland, Gray freres, London; 1484. *P.C.C.*, 21 Logge.

in 1400; he was suffragan of Ely from 1389 to 1404; by his will he directed that he should be buried at Grey Friars, London, to which house he probably belonged (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.*, 208; Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hib.*, IV., 64).

[1] Probably a relative of John Tibbay, see p. 81 below.

[2] Occurs in 1425 as parson of Kingsland, Hereford, which he exchanged for Balsham in 1428 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., i., 305, 479).

[3] See p. 97 below.

[4] See *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 426, 432, 525, 621. See p. 111 below.

[5] See *id.*, ii., 397. [6] See p. 115 below.

[7] Probably means the Minories without Aldgate.

Rowland Hevysonne, Greyfryres, London; York; 1493. *P.C.C.*, 23 Dogett.

John Lawrence, Friars Minors, London; 1493. *P.C.C.*, 26 Dogett.

Thomas Paynell, gent., Frier Mynours, London; Clare, Suffolk; 1498. *P.C.C.*, 24 Horne.

Robert Cooke, SS. Ann and Agnes, Friars Minors, London; 1504. *P.C.C.*, 19 Holgrave.

Sir Henry Heydon,[1] kt., Baconthorpe, Norfolk; West Wickham, Kent; Grey freres, London; 1504. *P.C.C.*, 23 Holgrave.

John Acleton, Gray freres, St. Vedast, London; 1505. *P.C.C.*, 38 Holgrave.

Jane Talbot,[2] dame, Mynores, London; Glossop, Derby; 1505. *P.C.C.*, 38 Holgrave.

Henry Pykenham, Fryres Mynours, St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street, London; 1505. *P.C.C.*, 1 Adeane.

John Ryver,[3] gent., Freers Mynours, London; Kingston, Surrey; 1506. *P.C.C.*, 14 Adeane.

Thomas Strangways,[4] Wimborne, Dorset; 1512. *P.C.C.*, 13 Fetiplace.

John Aldriche, Grey freres, London; 1517. *P.C.C.*, 5 Ayloffe.

Nicholas White, Gray freres, St. Dunstan in the West, London; Newland, Gloucester; Gounderby, Lincoln; 1521. *P.C.C.*, 22 Maynwaryng.

John Basforth, Gray freres, St. Vedast, London; 1525. *P.C.C.*, 36 Bodfelde.

Thomas Hewett, Gray freres, London; Kent; 1531. *P.C.C.*, 13 Thower.

Henry Standish, bishop of St. Asaph, formerly Guardian of London; 1535. *P.C.C.*, 26 Hogen.

[1] There are many references to him in the *Paston Letters*.

[2] The abstract of her will (*Testamenta Vetusta*, 471) directs that she should be buried at the Friars Minors without Aldgate, near Anne wife of John Montgomery. It must therefore mean the Minories, where several Montgomerys were buried (Stow, *Survey*, ii., 287-288).

[3] See p. 112 below.

[4] He directed that he should be buried here if he died in London.

Elizabeth Copley, Greye friers, London, 1535. *P.C.C.*, F. 32 Hogen.

Alys Adams, Gray freres, London; Reading, Berks; 1537. *P.C.C.*, 1 Dyngely.

The last three names are later in date than any included in the Register. It is possible that in the case of some of the others the testator's wish was not accomplished. The omission of the older names may be accounted for by the destruction of ancient monuments. But those which are of later date than 1500 at all events can hardly have vanished so soon. To this extent we must suppose that the compilation of the Register was imperfect. But for some of these persons there may have been no visible monument.

The *Greyfriars Chronicle* records that Elizabeth Barton, "the Holy Maid of Kent," and the two Observant friars—Hugh Rich and Richard Risby—who were executed with her, were buried here in 1534.[1] Also that in 1537 the bodies of Sir Francis Bigod, George Lumley, William Wood, prior of Bridlington, and Adam Sedbergh, abbot of Jervaulx, who were executed for their share in the Pilgrimage of Grace, were buried at the Grey Friars in the Cloister on the north side in the pavement.[2] An English List[3] of burials at the Grey Friars, which, though much shorter, seems to be of independent origin, adds a few names, viz.: William English, Sir Bartholomew Enfield, Sir Henry Enfield, Sir Bernard St. Peter, Sir Ralph Sandwich (*d.* 1308), Sir Andrew Sackville, Simon Ganis, Sir Philip Pickworth, Sir Richard Poncherdon, William Maynard,[4] and Thomas Grene.

Stow,[5] from a third list, adds Geoffrey Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and his Countess Athelard, and Sir James Salisbury. These three are said to have been buried in the Chapter-house or Cloister. The inclusion of the Mandeville tombs must be an error; the last Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, died in 1216 and was buried at Trinity Priory near Aldgate.

[1] *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 197.

[2] *Id.*, ii., 201. Some one, perhaps the author of the *Greyfriars Chronicle*, inserted their names in the Index (see p. 135 below).

[3] See p. 13 below. [4] See pp. 73, 76, 89-91, and 102-111 below.

[5] See p. 128 below.

The number of friars whose burials are recorded in the Register—under 100—can be but a small proportion of those who died in the Convent during the three centuries of its existence. The humbler brethren were not given a place in the church or even in the Cloisters, but rested in the cemetery at the west end of the church. It is possible, however, that some were buried elsewhere. During the course of excavations in July and August, 1905, on a site outside the City Wall bordering on the town ditch, where the Postern led out from the Great Cloister, a large oblong pit, 50 feet by 20, and 20 feet deep, was found. In this pit were upwards of 400 uncoffined skeletons in eight layers. On about 100 of the skeletons rough leaden crosses, a few inches in length, were found. It was a custom at the burial of a friar (and also of other persons) to place a leaden cross inscribed with the formula of absolution on the dead man's breast. It is possible that some of these skeletons were those of friars.[1] But the burials were clearly made near the same time during some great epidemic, perhaps in the first visitation of the Black Death in 1348-1349. It is hardly credible that anything like a hundred Grey Friars died in London during those years; such a number would have involved the virtual extermination of the whole brotherhood. It would no doubt be natural that any friars who died during the epidemic (whatever its date) should have been buried in a common grave so close to their own dwelling-place. However, the Churchyard of the poor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital seems to have been situated here.[2]

All the monuments in the Greyfriars Church were destroyed early in the reign of Edward VI. The *Greyfriars Chronicle* relates simply that "all the tombs, great stones, were pulled up and sold".[3] Stow gives us fuller information: "there were nine Tombs of Alabaster and marble, environed with strikes of iron

[1] *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, xxi., 14-21 (with illustrations of the crosses).

[2] Moore, *History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, p. 263.

[3] *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 215.

in the Quire, and one Tomb in the body of the Church, also coped with iron, all pulled down, besides seven score grave stones of marble, all sold for fifty pounds or thereabouts by Martin Bowes, Goldsmith and Alderman of London".[1] Bowes had no doubt acquired the tombstones from the corporation of London, to which they were granted in the Letters Patent for Christ's Hospital. Those which had brasses may have been purchased by the monumental brass-makers to be used as palimpsests; one has recently been discovered at Magdalen College, Oxford,[2] and it is possible that others may yet come to light. The tomb of Henry Standish apparently escaped, but only to perish in the Great Fire of 1666.

The celebrity of Greyfriars as a place of burial seems to have attracted attention early in the sixteenth century, when there were clearly persons who for genealogical reasons compiled lists of notable persons buried at churches in London or elsewhere. Stow had seen at least two lists of burials at Greyfriars, besides that contained in the Register. One of these lists seems to have resembled one still preserved in Harley MS. 6033, ff. 14-16, which was independent of the Register. This list, which is in English, is much less elaborate, containing only 122 names. It is confined almost entirely to persons of some social importance. It records only eleven burials in the Nave,[3] and of these one alone appears in the Register. In the other part of the list there are occasional variations, and a few additional details of interest; for a few entries it supplies some useful correction. Anything worthy of notice is quoted in the footnotes below.

The Register now forms part of Cotton. MS. Vitellius, F xii., ff. 274-337. The whole was no doubt compiled in, or very soon after, 1526. Entries of burials of later date than that year appear to be additions, though down to 1530 it is at least probable that the additions were made by the original compiler.[4] The few entries of later date than 1530 are cer-

[1] *Survey of London*, i., 322. [2] See p. 87 below. [3] See p. 11 above.
[4] The most doubtful are those of the Duchess of Buckingham (p. 71), and Thomas Rosse (p. 113).

tainly in a different hand,[1] and have not been as well posted into the Index as the entries for 1526 to 1530 have been. In the second section the deed of 1529[2] is an addition, probably, though not certainly, made by the original compiler. It is natural to assume that all the added entries of burials are of later date than 1526, and this is probably true of the majority, but some may have been omissions corrected by the original compiler.[3]

The Cotton. MS. was badly damaged by the fire in 1731, and the margins have often been destroyed. But by good fortune John Stow copied out a very considerable portion, including nearly all the list of burials, and most of the second section; though for part of the latter he was content to give a translation. Stow's copy is now contained in Harley MS. 544, ff. 33-64, and by its aid most of the gaps in the original can be made good. In Stow's copy the names of persons buried are not *always* entered in the margin, even when they appear in the original; as these marginal entries seem to have been part of the plan of the compiler, and are in themselves so convenient, it has seemed best to restore them throughout.

Though the Greyfriars Register is now printed in full for the first time, there are few historical records which have received more attention. Stow made considerable use of it in his *Survey of London*,[4] and after him Weever consulted the burials for his *Funeral Monuments*.[5] Much of the second and third sections was translated by John Stevens for his Continuation of Dugdale's *Monasticon*,[6] which appeared in 1722. Stevens' translations from the second section were included in the standard edition of the *Monasticon*.[7] The list of burials was printed in an abridged form by J. G. Nichols in *Collec-*

[1] e.g. Gilbert Saunds (p. 79), Elizabeth Bell and Robert Wotton (p. 83), Agnes Rysby and John Portulond (p. 112), Margaret Renaldes (p. 112), Peter, the physician (p. 114).

[2] See p. 176.

[3] Mr. Shepherd thought that Maryon Thorpe (p. 80) and Roger Baymon (p. 102) were additions; if so, they were certainly made by the compiler, and the latter was one of the oldest tombs in the church.

[4] Vol. i., pp. 317-322.

[5] P. 9.

[6] Vol. i., pp. 112-124.

[7] Vol. vi., pp. 1514-1522.

tanea Topographica et Genealogica in 1838.[1] In 1858 the second and third sections were edited by J. S. Brewer in the first volume of *Monumenta Franciscana*,[2] where the text was not reproduced quite so faithfully as more recent standards of editing require. In 1902 the late Mr. E. B. S. Shepherd printed some part of the second section, together with a list of the burials as an appendix to his invaluable article on *The Church of the Friars Minors in London*, which is contained in vol. lix. of the *Archæological Journal*. Finally, Mr. A. G. Little, in 1907, included a considerable part of the second section in his edition of Thomas of Eccleston, *De Adventu Fratrum Minorum*.

2. HISTORY OF THE CONVENT.

In the year of our Lord 1224, on the Tuesday after The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (which in that year was on a Sunday), the Friars Minor first landed in England at Dover. There were four clerks and five lay-brothers. The clerks were brother Agnellus of Pisa, a deacon of about thirty years of age; brother Richard of Ingworth, an Englishman, a priest, and somewhat older; brother Richard of Devon, also an Englishman, a young acolyte; and brother William of Esseby, another young Englishman. The lay-brothers were: brother Henry de Treviso, a Lombard, who was afterwards Guardian of London; brother Laurence de Beauvais; brother William of Florence; brother Melioratus; and brother James. After staying two days at Canterbury, four of them, to wit brother Richard of Ingworth, brother Richard of Devon, brother Henry and brother Melioratus, went on to London. There they were kindly received by the Friars Preachers, who entertained them during fifteen days. Then they hired a house for themselves in Cornhill, where they dwelt in all simplicity till the next summer. But before the feast of All Saints brother Richard of Ingworth, and brother Richard of Devon, departed to Oxford.

[1] Vol. v., pp. 274-290, 385-398. [2] Pp. 493-543.

It would not be possible to tell the tale of the first coming of the Franciscan friars to London better than in the simple record thus given by Thomas of Eccleston.[1] In the summer of 1225, John Iwyn, a wealthy mercer of London, bought for their use a plot of land in Stinking Lane, near Newgate, and established them in the north-west corner of the city, which was for three centuries to be the home of the Grey Friars. It was no pleasant spot for a dwelling-place, being in the parish of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, or the butchers' quarter, and the unsavoury character of the neighbourhood was a cause of constant complaint in the Middle Ages. However, the Friars' new home lay where their work was needed, whilst the open country was close at hand, just outside the walls. Their piety and devotion had from the first won the affection of the citizens, and their numbers quickly began to increase. The first novice admitted to the order in England was brother Solomon, who was to be the second Guardian of the London house. Brother Gilbert de Wyke had also joined them whilst they were still in Cornhill, and other early converts were Philip of London, and Joce of Cornhill, a youth of excellent disposition, who belonged to a renowned mercantile family. By 1243 the numbers had so grown that there were eighty friars in residence. John Iwyn's gift had probably not comprised more than one or two houses. Fifteen years later the site had been considerably extended, chiefly it would seem on the north, and towards the west. Permanent and suitable buildings were also in course of erection; in 1229 the King had given the Minorite Friars of London an oak for the building of their house;[2] whilst the original church was built at the cost of William Joyner, who was mayor of London in 1239. But of the history of the Convent we know little. The early Guardians include some men of repute. Henry de Treviso was vicar for Agnellus, the English Provincial, in 1231. Brother Solomon was a favourite confessor of courtiers and citizens. John de

[1] *De Adventu*, p. 7, whence it is borrowed by the compiler of the Register on pp. 145, 146 below.

[2] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1227-1231, p. 169.

Kethene was successively Provincial of Scotland and Ireland during nearly twenty years. Peter of Tewkesbury was afterwards Provincial of England. These four held office between them for no more than a dozen years. Brother Hugh, the next Guardian, was a Cambridge scholar, and a preacher of some distinction. Of his successor we know no more than that he was a friend of Adam Marsh, and that his name began with A. After this, for nearly sixty years, we have nothing but the names of a few of the Guardians.

Of the direct history of the Convent we can say little more. A few grants of firewood,[1] and clothing,[2] are evidence perhaps of poverty and royal favour. We are told that the friars had won the regard of the citizens of London, and that they lost it by intervening in 1256 on behalf of the Jews who were condemned for the murder of Hugh of Lincoln, for which cause the alms of the Londoners were much diminished.[3] Such unpopularity was probably as short as it was undeserved. The fact that the Friars counted amongst their principal benefactors in the thirteenth century three such notable citizens as Henry Frowyk, Gregory Rokesley, and Henry le Waleys, is proof sufficient of the esteem in which they were held. Neither did the support given by the Minorites to Simon de Montfort during the Barons War cause them any permanent loss of royal favour. The old Greyfriars Church in London was one of the places where service was held for Eleanor of Castile on 15 December, 1290.[4] In the following year the heart of Eleanor of Provence was brought there for burial. These heart burials seem to have been particularly common in Franciscan churches. On this occasion the St. Albans chronicler[5] gibes at the Friars, who are wont to claim something for themselves from the bodies of the mighty dead, like dogs who wait greedily to receive each his own particular morsel of the carcase. Monkish jealousy must have been still more moved, when the next English Queen, Margaret of France, made the

[1] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1231-1234, pp. 214, 241; 1234-1237, p. 97.
[2] *Liberate Rolls*, 17 to 44 Henry III.
[3] M. Paris, v., 546.
[4] *Chron. Edw. I. and Edw. II.*, i., 99.
[5] Rishanger, *Chronicon*, 129.

Greyfriars Church of London her special charge. But of the work of Margaret, and her successor, Isabel, there will be more to be said in a later place.[1]

The fourteenth century was the most memorable and perhaps the most prosperous time in the history of the Grey Friars of London. It witnessed the building of the great church, which the patronage of two queens made a favoured place for the burial of people of rank and position. When Roger Conway in 1355 obtained papal licence to live there, the reason alleged was that it would be for the spiritual recreation of the nobles of England, who were said to flock in great numbers to this friary.[2] For the popularity of the Grey Friars with the London citizens evidence may be found in the bequests for masses and pittances, which are most numerous during the latter half of the fourteenth century. Out of thirty-nine specific instances of bequests to the Grey Friars recorded in the *Calendar of Wills in the Court of Husting* all but ten fall in the period from 1349 to 1397; four belong to the earlier part of the same century, and two each to the thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Too much weight must not be attached to these numbers, since the proportion of wills enrolled in the Hustings Court was much greater during the fourteenth century than at any other time. Still we are justified in believing that the good repute of the Friars had up to this time little diminished, even though there had been some falling off from the zeal and strict observance of earlier times. About 1330 William de Querle, the Guardian of the London Convent, when returning from the court of Rome, was robbed on the sea by Flemings of books, money, and other things worth 70*l.*[3] Again in 1355 Friar Richard de Studham robbed the Friars Minors of London of gold, silver, and jewels to the value of 200*l.*[4] In the last case the property stolen was admittedly the treasure of the house, and the goods stolen from Guardian Querle

[1] See pp. 35, 36 below. [2] Little, *Greyfriars*, 239.
[3] *Cal. Close Rolls*, Edward III., ii.,
[4] *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward III., x., 179

may not have been his personal property. In a third instance it was certainly an individual friar who was robbed; in 1378 Friar John Welle had abstracted from his dwelling in London by his servant Thomas Bell, horses, cups, books, money, vessels and other goods.[1] It is clear that the rule of poverty was no longer kept in its primitive simplicity. In 1343 Friar Robert Lamborn had licence from the Pope[2] whilst residing in the London Convent to have a decent chamber, one friar as *socius*, one clerk, and two servants, and to dispose of his books and other property. In 1381 the Guardian had permission from the king to dispose of the goods of Friar William Appleton, deceased;[3] but Appleton had been a knight, and was a physician, and probably entered the Order late in life. Other evidence of decay is possibly to be found in the repeated instances of vagabond and apostate friars which occur; in February, 1386, William Howys, in October, 1391, John Dunnyng, and in July, 1398, Walter Tolny, Thomas Knyght, John Camel, and John Mynterne were ordered to be delivered to the Guardian of London.[4] If it is dangerous to build theories on a few instances, it is certain that the contrast between the profession of absolute poverty and the possession of actual wealth gave a weapon to the enemies of the Mendicant orders. Even a few vagabond and apostate friars may have caused more scandal than was deserved. Other friars who followed the Rule in righteousness left of necessity no trace; but if we must take their good works for granted, we are not in so doing guilty of an unfounded presumption.

Of the London Guardians in the fourteenth century none were of special eminence. Henry Sutton deserves mention for his share in the building of the church. John Mablethorpe carried on an old tradition as confessor to Queen Philippa.

[1] Little, *Greyfriars*, 78, 311.

[2] *Cal. Papal Registers*, iii., 88.

[3] *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., ii., 16.

[4] *id.*, iii., 169; iv., 522; vi., 433; they need not have been London Friars, Dunnyng was eventually to be handed over to the Guardian of Boston, whence no doubt he came. See p. 63 below.

John Bruyll at the close was bishop-elect of Annadowne. The rest are mere names.

The reign of Henry IV. was not a happy time for the Franciscans. But we do not find the name of any friar of the London house amongst those who suffered for their support of Richard II. A notable inmate at this time was Friar Thomas Wynchelsey. It was apparently through Wynchelsey's influence that the Grey Friars were benefited under the will of Richard Whittington. Wynchelsey himself and the then guardian, William Russell, were benefactors of their house.[1] They seem to have been close friends and when, in 1425, Russell was accused of heretical preaching,[2] Winchelsey had also to appear before Convocation. On this occasion Wynchelsey cleared himself of the charge; but in the following year he was less fortunate, and was compelled, on behalf of himself, the London Convent, and the whole order, publicly to repudiate Russell's opinions at Paul's Cross.[3] This incident would imply that the London friars had as a body fallen under some suspicion. But in the next generation they were prominent, probably under the influence of William Goddard the elder, as champions of orthodoxy. Goddard himself took a foremost part in the trial of Bishop Pecock in 1457.[4] Still eight years later, in 1465, the opposition of the friars to the parochial clergy, which had been part of the obnoxious teaching of Russell, involved them in a fresh dispute. A Carmelite friar, Henry Parker, supported by his Provincial, John Milverton, preached against the riches of the secular clergy. When a sharp controversy ensued the Grey Friars took up the case, and their representative had a principal share in the discussion. The Grey Friar was cited before the Archbishop at Lambeth, but pleaded that his order was exempt from episcopal jurisdiction; though his contention was rejected, he seems to have escaped condemnation. In this he was more fortunate than Milverton, who was cited to Rome, and long imprisoned there. This is said to have been due to

[1] See further on p. 171.
[2] See p. 57 below.
[3] Wilkins' *Concilia*, iii., 433, 438-439.
[4] See p. 195 below.

the great part which the King took in the matter.[1] The better fortune of the Grey Friar was possibly due to royal favour. John Kyrye and Goddard, who were the most important members of the London house at the time, were both supporters of the House of York. Kyrye was actually the king's confessor, and Goddard was a doctor of repute, and of great influence in high quarters.

Whatever falling off from early ideals there may have been during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the London house would seem to have retained, if it had not increased, its old distinction as one of the chief conventual schools of the English province. About 1236 Albert of Pisa appointed Vincent of Coventry to be lector at London.[2] Some years later Adam Marsh associates London with Oxford and Cambridge as a theological school, and at his suggestion Adam of Hereford was sent to pursue his studies there.[3] Clearly the London school had already a good reputation. Robert de Turnham, who taught theology here before 1270, was a famous preacher;[4] but otherwise there is no great Franciscan whose name can be associated with it during the thirteenth century. But the "Studies," which Bonde, king of heralds, provided, were probably built during the reign of Edward I., if not earlier.

In 1292 a decree of the General Chapter at Paris mentions the school at London in association with those at Oxford and Cambridge.[5] Though Oxford was then clearly pre-eminent, London seems to have ranked with Cambridge, and certainly above any other school of the province. It is possible that it was already recognised as the *studium particulare* of its Custody; but the first certain evidence for this comes in 1337, when by a General Constitution every student friar was required to have resided two or three years at a *studium particulare* before he could be sent to a *studium generale* or University.[6]

[1] *Gregory's Chronicle*, pp. 228-232.

[2] *De Adventu*, 62.

[3] *Monumenta Franciscana*, i., 315, 317.

[4] See p. 67 below.

[5] Little, *Greyfriars*, 309.

[6] *Transactions Royal Hist. Soc.*, 2nd ser., viii., 68; where Mr. Little discusses the educational organisation of the friars.

There seems to have been one of these subordinate schools in each Custody. The students were under the instruction of the Regent and Cursor. We have the names of two London Regents, viz., William Toly, 1500, and Robert Burton, 1522; and of five London Cursors, viz., William Thorpe, 1468, John Furnes, 1483, Henry Sedbar, 1489, Ambrose Kell, 1514, and John Person, 1526. No conclusion can be drawn from the late dates of these names, since, with the exception of Kell, they are only those of friars whose tombs chanced to be still preserved in the sixteenth century. Probably the palmiest days of the London school were during the fourteenth century, when the number of students was so great that the original "Studies" were found to be too small, and were replaced about 1370.[1] Thomas Rundel, Peter Sutton, and Thomas of St. Dunstan, who had been lectors at Oxford, may have taught at London early in the fourteenth century.[2] About its middle Adam Wodham or Godham, one of the most famous of the later Franciscan schoolmen, and Roger Conway, the foremost opponent of Richard Fitzralph, resided, and probably taught there. About 1368 John Welle is specifically said to have taught theology at London.[3] Just about the same time we hear of an Italian friar, Ubertino de Piagerio di Corleone, who had studied at London.[4] William Woodford, who was a determined opponent of Wiclif, resided chiefly at London, and perhaps delivered his lectures *De Sacramento Altaris* there.[5] Amongst the fourteenth-century Guardians, Sutton, Mablethorp, and Chamberlain all seem to have been men of some learning. More notorious in the next century was William Russell, whose friend and contemporary, Thomas Wynchelsey, was the virtual founder of the Library. Later in the fifteenth century William Goddard the elder was connected with the London Convent during nearly forty years; he was the most prominent English Franciscan of his time, and since he is described as "doctor disertissimus," it may be conjectured that he was a teacher of repute. At the end of the century

[1] See p. 161 below. [2] See p. 68 below. [3] Little, *Greyfriars*, 311.
[4] *Bullarium Franciscanum*, vi., 409. [5] Little, *Greyfriars*, 246.

Andrew Bavard maintained the use of the Convent as a place of learning; though the notice of his exertion to improve the service books may suggest that the Library also had begun to decay. Later still Standish must have imparted some vigour to the house in which he so long resided, even though under his guidance it was probably a stronghold of scholasticism against the new learning. At all events, if old methods had outlived their usefulness, the last years of the Franciscans in London were not a time of ignoble sloth.

We know more of the inner history of the London Grey Friars during the thirty years before the dissolution than at any other period. It was perhaps as a step in the direction of stricter poverty that in 1502 they changed their habit from brown russet at four, six, or eight shillings a yard to kennet russet at two shillings.[1] Bavard, who was Guardian at this time, had, as we have seen, given practical proof of his zeal for good order. Henry Standish, who perhaps succeeded Bavard as Guardian in 1507 and was certainly resident in the London house during the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., enjoyed great repute as a court preacher; he was a man of learning, albeit as a champion of scholasticism in controversy with Erasmus. Under his rule the friars still profited by royal favour. Nor had they yet lost their credit amongst the citizens. In 1508 a custom was established under which the Mayor and Aldermen, as patrons and founders, paid a yearly visit to the Greyfriars Convent and Church on the 4th of October, being the Feast of St. Francis. Fourteen years later the procession was followed for the first time by a dinner at which the friars entertained the rulers of the City.[2] Further evidence of the repute in which the friars were held by the people is afforded by the story of how Standish was asked to intervene with a sermon on the side of the citizens at the time of the riots against foreign traders in 1517, an invitation which he was too prudent a courtier to accept.[3]

[1] *Chronicles of London*, p. 256.

[2] *Monumenta Franciscana* (Greyfriars Chronicle), ii., 186, 189; Sharpe, *London and the Kingdom*, i., 403.

[3] See p. 60 below.

Standish was promoted to be bishop of St. Asaph next year, but retained his interest in his old convent to his death. His immediate successors probably followed in his footsteps; the third, Thomas Cudnor, was certainly his intimate friend.

Cudnor possibly became Guardian in 1521, and certainly before 1526. Under his rule the shadow of the approaching end began to fall. In January, 1525, Standish held a visitation of the Observants at Greenwich, many of whom were then sent to other less strict houses; one of them, a lay-brother called William Renscroft, came to the Greyfriars at London as the first of a series of unwilling visitors; he was there long but at last submitted and was assoiled.[1] In November of the same year Dr. Allen held a visitation at the Greyfriars; but the Chronicle does not record what came of it.[2] In the earlier years of the Reformation movement we hear of no trouble which directly concerned the London Franciscans. There was a riotous assembly of clergy at the Greyfriars Church on 30th August, 1531, but the occasion was a proposal for the reassessment of their benefices.[3] When the breach with Rome came Cudnor joined with the Priors of the other Orders of Friars in London in acknowledging the king's Supremacy on 17th April, 1534.[4] The Observants, and in particular those of Greenwich, were less subservient; all their houses were cleared, and the inmates sent to convents of the less strict parent order, where they were kept locked in chains and worse treated than they would have been in ordinary prisons.[5] To Greyfriars there came the celebrated Friar Forest with at least five companions. In the following October Brother Francis Lyhert, who was imprisoned at Stamford, wrote to a friend for "tidings of our fathers in London and at Greenwich, what they have done and what they intend to do. We hear that they are all sworn, and have somewhat changed their government, at which we marvel."[6] The Grey Friars,

[1] *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 190.
[2] *id.*, ii., 191.
[3] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, v., 387.
[4] *id.*, vii., 665.
[5] *id.*, vii., 1607; see p. 63 below.
[6] *id.*, vii., 1307. He inquires for Brother Amne; presumably John Amne (see p. 64 below), who may therefore have been an Observant.

whatever some of them may have felt, were at all events submissive in outward form to the new order. In November, 1535, they joined in the great religious procession held in London by the King's order; this was perhaps the last solemn function in which they took part.[1] That there was division of opinion amongst the friars is shown by an incident which occurred some two years after. In March, 1538, Friar John Sharpe brought an accusation of treason against Friar Geoffrey Turner. Turner denied on oath that he ever spake such words as were pretended against him. He said that on Sunday sennight in the evening he was in the buttery (he was butler), when three laymen, John Sponger, William Pikering, the brewer of the house, and one William a tailor, were drinking there. They had a fair half-penny loaf before them, and William the tailor asked whether they bought it. Turner answered: "Nay! they begged it". William said: "There was once a King of England would have made such a loaf worth sixpence". "It was King John," said Turner. "And therefore," said the tailor, "a monk did poison him with a cup of wine." And this examinate said: "Therefore (and with this word came in Bachelor Beaste and Bachelor Gawen and lastly Friar Sharpe) he was the more to be blamed to strike afore God struck".[2]

Cudnor was probably dead before this, and in his room had been elected as Guardian Thomas Chapman, who seems to have been a creature of Cromwell's. At all events he proved a willing instrument in helping the dissolution of the house of which he was head. Sometime in the early part of 1538 we find Chapman writing to Cromwell concerning Friar Forest, who was still a prisoner at Greyfriars, and declaring that he could depose for the inmates of his house. Chapman assured Cromwell of their submission to the King, and of their readiness to change their coat when he willed.[3] Somewhat later he wrote to Newell, who was in Cromwell's service, that there

[1] *London Chronicle* ap. *Camden Miscellany*, xii., p. 11.
[2] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xiii. (i.), 658.
[3] See pp. 213-214 below.

was not one in his house but would gladly change his coat, and offered to show Cromwell some things that would be a way to a better order.[1] To Cromwell himself he wrote of his own obedience, and the longing of all his brethren to change their papistical slanderous apparel.[2] The blow fell on 12th November, when the whole house signed the Deed of Surrender, declaring in a letter of the same date that Christian living did not consist in wearing grey coats, disguising themselves after strange fashions, duckings and noddings, girdling themselves with a girdle full of knots, and other like Papistical ceremonies.[3] If this letter was not of Chapman's own composition, it certainly expressed his sentiments. Twenty-five friars joined with Chapman in signing the Deed. Though this number is a great falling off from the hundred or more which the writer of the Register boasts was the common number two centuries before, it compares favourably with the numbers returned for the other houses of friars in London. At the time of the Surrender the Dominicans had seventeen members, the Carmelites and Austin friars thirteen each, and the Crutched friars only six.[4]

Chapman obtained a pension of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which he was still in receipt as late as 1547.[5] It does not appear what allowance, if any, was made to his brethren. Though Chapman had answered for the obedience of them all, and though they had all joined in signing the Surrender, it is probable that some, at all events, did so unwillingly. When in the reign of Queen Mary the Franciscans made great friends and great means to be restored to their house, because it stood whole, and was not spoiled as other houses were, there were still five or six poor friars who had been friars in the house before. William Peto, the Queen's confessor, who had been provincial of the Observants twenty years previously, was foremost in promoting the scheme to put out the children from Christ's Hospital, which had been established at Greyfriars in

[1] See pp. 214-215 below. [2] See pp. 216-217 below.
[3] See pp. 217-218 below. [4] *8th Report, Deputy Keeper*, App. II., p. 28.
[5] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, XIV., i., 602.

1552. According to John Howes, Peto might have succeeded, but for Friar John, a Spaniard, who was brought to have his opinion, and "being there at dinner-time and seeing the poor children set at the tables in the Hall, was so wrapped in admiration that suddenly he burst out into tears, and said that he had rather be a scullion in their kitchen than Steward to the King". Friar Alfonso, King Philip's confessor, had also very good liking for the training up of the children, and used very good words in their favour. No doubt, as Howes states, the Governors had somewhat to do to defend and continue the Hospital. They showed worldly prudence, and purchased influential friends by granting leases of dwellings within the precinct to Dr. John Story, who was Bonner's chancellor, and to John Christopherson, who was one of the queen's chaplains, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester; "so these two had no mind for the friars to be restored, since then their houses would be called in question". Howes however, gives the chief credit to Friar John, whose open opinion "did so appall Friar Peto that he never durst open his mouth against that house".[1]

3. THE SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The abstracts of deeds given in the Register are disappointing for their brevity. In no case do they give more than a slight indication of the site to which they relate, nor do the originals appear to exist. It is not, therefore, possible to trace exactly the steps in the process by which the Grey Friars acquired the land whereon their church and convent were built. In all there are forty-two documents calendared in the Register, but of these eighteen relate to rents presumably payable on lands or tenements otherwise acquired. By taking the other twenty-four in their chronological order we may extract from them some indication of the original site and its subsequent extensions. The deeds fall into four groups: (1) 1224-1243; (2) 1249-1260; (3) 1278-1292; and (4) 1301-

[1] *John Howes' MS.*, pp. 65-70.

1317; there was a final extension by the gift of Queen Isabella in 1352-1353. Two plots of land are described as situated in the parish of St. Sepulchre,[1] and three in St. Ewen's parish; the rest as in Stinking Lane, St. Nicholas Lane, and St. Nicholas Shambles parish. Stinking Lane may owe its name to its unsavoury character as the home of the Shambles; or possibly may be a corruption for "Stukande-lane," or "Stigandes lane" from the name of an owner;[2] both these forms occur in 1275.[3] A variant for Stinking Lane was Fowle Lane, which was later changed to Chicken Lane. St. Nicholas Lane seems to be another name for the street. It is now called King Edward Street. The lands in St. Nicholas parish formed the eastern part of the site. In St. Sepulchre's lay the north-western part along the City Wall, whilst in St. Ewen's parish there was a comparatively small area with a frontage on Newgate Street. The main site comprised the greater part of the irregular area between Stinking Lane on the east, Newgate Street on the south, and the City Wall on the west and north; but the south-east corner, and another patch on the east were never in the possession of the friars, nor did they hold the most westerly part of the Newgate Street frontage; ultimately they alienated the greater part of that frontage, retaining only means of access at three points to their ground and buildings in the rear. Besides the main site, it is probable (for reasons which will appear later)[4] that the friars had a detached garden on the east side of Stinking Lane. The main site is now occupied by Christchurch and its graveyard, and by the most recently erected buildings of the General Post Office.

John Iwyn's first gift in 1224-1225 was of all his land with the houses thereon in the parish of St. Nicholas Shambles. There is no indication of its extent, but from the expression "houses" it was probably a tolerable sized plot; it may be conjectured to have formed the site on which the Allhallows Chapel and the Vestry were ultimately built. This was ex-

[1] See pp. 147-148 below.
[2] See p. 31 below.
[3] *Hundred Rolls*, i., 404.
[4] See p. 31 and p. 223 below.

tended in 1227-1228 by the gift from Joce Fitz Piers of all his land in Stinking Lane;[1] again there is no indication of size, though it is stated to have been bounded on the north by the Wall. It would be natural to suppose that Joce Fitz Piers' gift adjoined that of John Iwyn; but immediately north of the Vestry there was a plot of ground which the friars do not seem to have ever owned;[2] if Joce's land abutted on the later Stinking Lane, it was probably to the north of this plot; since it reached the Wall, it must have run back for a good distance, and may have joined on to Iwyn's ground in the rear. In 1238-1239 the City purchased from Peter de Gruncestre his land in St. Ewen's parish at a cost of six marks;[3] this would have provided an extension to the south, but was apparently only a small plot. In 1242-1243 the City bought two larger plots, both in St. Sepulchre's parish, and both bounded on the north by the Wall;[4] these two plots cost in all fifty marks, and must have been of considerable size. As they are the only lands of which we hear in St. Sepulchre's they presumably covered the whole of the north-western corner of the site.

On the site as thus secured the original Greyfriars Church and Convent were built. William Joyner, who was Mayor in 1239, is said to have built the Chapel, and to have given two hundred pounds towards the cost of the other buildings.[5] The acquisitions of 1238-1243 were no doubt a part of the scheme to which Joyner contributed. The site as it then existed must have been very inconveniently shaped, with a narrow (and possibly broken) frontage on Stinking Lane, but running back westwards for a long distance, and with a small extension to the south perhaps as far as Newgate Street. The buildings erected at this time probably stood on the ground given by Iwyn and Fitz Piers. Joyner's chapel ultimately became a great part of the Choir;[6] probably, therefore, it stood where the All Hallows Chapel, or north aisle of the eventual Choir, was built. Thus in the original, as afterwards in the

[1] See p. 147 below. [2] See p. 223 below and plan. [3] See p. 147 below.
[4] See pp. 147-148 below. [5] See p. 157 below. [6] See p. 157 below.

completed Convent, the church was placed in the south-east corner of the site. The other buildings must have been at the north-west corner of the church, on part of the same ground where the Cloisters were finally built. The remainder of the original site would have run back behind them to the west.

The next purchases in 1251-1252 were of land and houses in Stinking Lane, valued at ten marks, and of land with the trees growing thereon in St. Nicholas parish, valued at two marks.[1] In the following year came a purchase of land in St. Ewen's parish for five marks.[2] There was no further addition till 1260-1261, when land in Stinking Lane was acquired at a cost of fifteen and a half marks.[3] In the same year the Countess of Warwick gave her land and houses adjoining Stinking Lane.[4] There is no evidence of building at this time, and probably the additions were only preparatory for the future.

The troubles of the Barons War may very likely have caused the postponement of any schemes for rebuilding. At all events there was no further addition to the site till the acquisition in 1278-1279 of a messuage in St. Nicholas Lane.[5] In 1281-1282 followed two tenements, one in St. Nicholas Lane, the other unspecified;[6] and a further gift from the Countess of Warwick of land in Stinking Lane.[7] In 1284-1285 Philip le Tailor gave land in Stinking Lane, bounded on the north by the City Wall.[8] Shortly afterwards Alice Northawe and Beatrix de Feschamp bestowed on the friars all their rights in two tenements in St. Nicholas Lane, one of them abutting on the Wall;[9] these deeds may relate to the land acquired from Philip le Tailor. In 1290-1291 Geoffrey de Bocham gave land and houses in St. Nicholas parish valued at fifteen marks, and in the next year Adam de Fulham gave land and houses in St. Nicholas Lane.[10] This series of additions completed the north-east portion of the site. They were mostly given by citizens and must have included a considerable part of the ground on

[1] See p. 149 below. [2] See p. 149 below. [3] See p. 149 below.
[4] See p. 150 below. [5] See p. 151 below. [6] See p. 151 below.
[7] See p. 151 below. [8] See p. 152 below. [9] See p. 153 below.
[10] See p. 153 below.

which the ultimate conventual buildings stood. As we shall see presently a number of citizens were at this same time contributing to the cost of erecting those buildings.[1]

The number of plots and tenements described as situated in St. Nicholas Lane or in Stinking Lane is somewhat remarkable. The gifts thus far described can have included only a part of the site of the church, and to the north of the church the friars had only two comparatively small frontages on the west side of the Lane, less as it would seem than 150 feet in all. Probably one explanation may be that the description was used to cover land to which the Lane afforded the only means of access. It is possible also that the Lane may have originally curved away to the west; but this would not help much, since the friars did not hold the land at the north end of the Lane against the Wall. There is, however, some reason to suppose that the friars had ground on the east side as well as on the west side of the Lane; if that was so, the difficulty as to the amount of land described as in or adjoining to the Lane disappears. In 1275 complaint was made that the friars had made an encroachment on, and obstructed Stinking Lane;[2] if they had no land except on the west, this would have been sheer wilfulness; but if the donations between 1250 and 1261 had included land to the east they would have had some excuse. From a plan at St. Bartholomew's Hospital[3] it appears that there was an arched gateway across the Lane some little distance from the point where it then (in 1617) turned abruptly to the east. On the east side of the Lane there were gardens reaching down from the north as far as the centre of the east front of the church.

[1] See p. 158 below.

[2] See *Hundred Rolls*, i., 404, 429: "venella que vocatur Stukandelane obturata per fratres minores";—"fratres minores fecerunt purpresturam de quadam venella obturata per eosdem, que vocatur Stigandeslane". Another complaint at the same time was "via regia obturata a porta Newgate per murum civitatis usque ad vicum Sancti Nicolai per fratres minores"; this would seem to indicate that there had once been a road somewhere between Newgate Street and the Wall.

[3] See p. 52 below.

Part or all of these gardens probably belonged to the friars, for in a grant of part of their site made in 1543 one boundary is described as running through the pale of the Friars Garden to the east front of the church;[1] the deed is difficult to interpret, but the simplest solution is that this garden was that on the other side of the Lane. The St. Bartholomew's plan thus illustrates both the alleged obstruction of 1275 and the deed of 1543.

After 1292 the friars received no addition to their site till Queen Margaret acquired for them in 1301-1302 land and houses in St. Nicholas parish, valued at sixty marks.[2] This was no doubt for the main site of the Choir of the church, which she was then preparing to build. A further extension, probably also for the site of the church, was a gift of land and houses received in the same year from Dionisia de Munchensi. In 1303 and 1305-1306 two other tenements were obtained in St. Nicholas parish; these also may have been for the same purpose.[3]

The site was now practically complete. The only additions were a small strip of land, said to be in St. Anne's parish, in 1313-1314;[4] and some messuages acquired for the friars by Queen Isabella in 1352-1353, which were in St. Nicholas parish and adjoined the City Wall.[5] The purpose of these last additions was probably to round off inconvenient corners in the existing site.

The site of the Greyfriars, as completed in 1306, had a considerable frontage on Newgate Street. The greater part of this frontage was only a narrow strip on the south side of the church which was of no particular value to the friars. Some eighty years later the friars parted with almost the whole of the frontage to the City. First in 1368 the Corporation acquired a strip of land on the south side of the church for the support of London Bridge. This strip was 212 feet in length, from the house of Walter Attehyde on the east to the buttress

[1] See p. 224 below. [2] See p. 154 below. [3] See p. 155 below.
[4] Perhaps adjoining the garden on the east of Stinking Lane.
[5] See p. 157 below.

by the south door of the church on the west. In breadth it was 33 feet 2 inches at the east end, but narrowed down to less than half that at the other end. As will be seen from the deed printed below,[1] careful provision was made for the protection of the friars and the prevention of any injury to the lighting of the church by the erection of too lofty buildings. About the middle of the strip a right of way was reserved leading to the ambulatory between the Choir and the Altars. Nearly thirty years afterwards, in 1397, the friars parted with a further strip between the south-west buttress of the church on the east and the new gateway of the friars on the west.[2] This strip was 95 feet 2 inches long,[3] 8 feet 4 inches wide at the east end and only 7 feet 2 inches at the west end. Neither of the strips was wide enough for building, so in 1368 6 feet was taken from the highway, and in 1397 the new houses were built out to align with those formerly erected. The friars on their part had leave to build out their gatehouse at the west end of the latest Bridgehouse Rents to the same line. Between the strip now leased and that formerly leased in 1368 came the entrance to the church, and here the friars seem to have at this time erected a porch, receiving again leave to build out to the line of the new houses; they were further to have a passage 2 feet wide between the latest houses and the south-west buttress, whereby they had access to the west front of the church. Thus the friars had parted with the whole of their Newgate Street frontage, except at the west end, where the gatehouse nearly opposite to St. Ewen's Church formed the principal entrance to the cemetery and conventual buildings. After this there was no further change in the site save that in 1529 the friars leased to the City a small piece of ground to enlarge the house of Nicholas Pynchyn.[4] Mr. Shepherd[5] thought this was part of the passage reserved in 1397, but a deed quoted below shows that it must have been at the back of the house,

[1] See pp. 171-173. [2] See pp. 173-176.

[3] The houses on the north side of Newgate Street still belong to the Bridge House from the point where the south-west buttress stood for 95 feet towards the west.

[4] See p. 176 below. [5] *Archæological Journal*, lix., 257.

which was one of those in the most easterly part of the Rents to the south of the Choir.[1]

The long possession by the friars of an extensive frontage on Newgate Street led to the adjoining part of the street being called "Greyfriars". Opposite to the entrance to the Walking-place the street was unusually wide, being about 50 feet across. Here was one of the markets of the city. Reference to it as a corn market "on the pavement near the Friars" occurs in 1324 and 1344; later it was specially a poultry market, and was in 1440 one of the places where "foreign poulters" were to stand.[2] In the plan at St. Bartholomew's Hospital part of it is described as the "mele market"

Before leaving this part of our subject it should be pointed out that the donations of land were not made to the friars themselves (who could not legitimately hold property) but were given in trust to the City, except for those pieces which were acquired by Queen Margaret.

We may now turn from the site to the buildings erected on it. Of the original buildings we can say no more than that in 1229 the friars had a grant of an oak from Windsor forest for the building of their house,[3] and that the chapel was erected about 1240 by William Joyner, who also contributed 200*l.* to the cost of the other buildings.[4] To judge from the indications we possess as to the then extent of the site, the original buildings were probably of a modest kind. The chapel as we have seen stood on the site of the future All Hallows Chapel, or north aisle of the Choir of the later church.

The first great period of building was between 1279 and 1290, when most of the land on the north-east was acquired. Here stood the Cloister and conventual buildings. We are told that Walter Potter built the chapter-house, Gregory de Rokesley the dormitory, Bartholomew de Castro the refectory, and Peter de Helyland the infirmary. Potter became alder-

[1] See pp. 176 and 212 below. Pynchyn also leased from the friars one of the gardens on the south side of the Choir.

[2] *Letter-Books*, E., p. 197, F., p. 101, K., p. 149.

[3] *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1227-31, p. 169.

[4] See p. 157 below.

man in 1269, and died about 1289. Rokesley was mayor from 1274 to 1281, and again in 1284-1285; he died in 1291. Bartholomew de Castro was alderman of Cripplegate from about 1260 to 1272, but was apparently alive as late as 1292. Helyland left a hundred pounds for the infirmary when he died, before 1258.[1] The combined evidence of the deeds of the site and the names of the donors, makes it clear that the greater part of the buildings (other than the church) were erected about the middle of the reign of Edward I., at the cost of the citizens. Probably they were a more pressing need than the provision of a new church. But the erection of a worthy church was not lost sight of. Henry le Waleys, who was mayor in 1273-1274, 1281 to 1284, and 1298-1299, and died in 1302, is said to have built the nave, and to have given the timber for the altars.[2] John of Brittany, Earl of Richmond,[3] who died in 1305, is also mentioned amongst those who contributed to the building of the Nave. So the erection of the church must at least have been in contemplation at the end of the thirteenth century. If Mr. Shepherd's conjecture that the chapel of St. Louis was at the east end of the south aisle of the Nave is accepted, we have further evidence that the erection of the Nave was first taken in hand, and that considerable progress had been made.[4] The chapel of St. Louis was certainly built in the reign of Edward I., and there does not seem to be any place for it in the Choir. The peculiar work of Queen Margaret, who now comes on the scene as the second foundress, will, therefore, have consisted in the erection or planning of the Choir.

As we have seen, Margaret was acquiring land for the church in 1302. The foundation stone was laid four years later by Sir William Walden in the Queen's name.[5] In

[1] *De Adventu*, 27.

[2] See p. 158 below.

[3] See p. 163 below. I assume that it means the husband of Beatrix of England, who was buried in the Choir. The Earl of Brittany's Inn was close to the Greyfriars.

[4] The eastern part of the Nave (including the Altars) must, of course, have been built before the bell tower could be erected.

[5] See p. 163.

another place it is stated that "the work was completed in twenty-one years, for it was begun in 1327".[1] There is clearly some error here; perhaps the writer may have meant to write "finished" instead of "begun," for then we should have twenty-one years from 1306 to 1327.[2] But if so, he can only have referred to the part of the church on which Margaret spent 2,000 marks during her life, and left unfinished at her death in 1318. The whole church was certainly not finished till much later. It was apparently not till the reign of Edward III. that Isabella de Valois, "finding the church which Queen Margaret, her aunt, began, not yet finished, spent about it seven hundred pounds and more". Queen Philippa also contributed to the cost of the church and, in particular, to the roofing. Another important benefactor, Robert Lisle, also probably gave his help early in the reign of Edward III.[3] As late as January, 1346, the friars were sending to various parts for stone and timber for the fabric of their church and cloister, and the repair of their house.[4] But the church must have been practically finished not many years later since the west windows were blown in by the great wind on St. Maurice's Day, 1363.[5] One might possibly form some opinion on the progress of the building from the names of those who gave windows, were it not for the double consideration that some promises may have been made before the building was begun, and others not received till long after it was finished. Still the results, such as they are, are worth stating. There were three windows both in the east end and the west front, and fifteen on either side, making thirty-six in all. The windows at the east end were the gifts of Queen Isabella, of the Drapers Company, and John Cobham, probably the third

[1] See p. 165.

[2] On the other hand, twenty-one years from 1327 would about carry us to the time when the whole church was finished. Mr. Shepherd apparently thought that the Nave and Altars, to which Waleys and Sutton contributed, was pulled down. But the text of the Register seems to imply that their work was permanent.

[3] See pp. 164, 165.

[4] *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward III., vii., 27.

[5] See p. 167. *Cf.* Nicolas, *London Chronicle*, p. 65.

lord, who died in 1355, and was buried "coram altaribus";[1] of these windows we can say no more than that the glass was probably put in before 1350. Of the donors of the seven windows on the south side of the Choir all but two died in or before 1325; of the other two, Richard Bryton or Betoyne was mayor in 1326, and John Charlton was married as early as 1309. The whole of these windows may, therefore, have been presented in the latter part of the reign of Edward II. The dates for the donors of the other windows on the south side cannot all be fixed; but Margaret, Countess of Cornwall, belongs to the reign of Edward II., Henry, Earl of Lancaster, died in 1345, and Albon and Mordon probably date about 1340; on the other hand Robert Laund (who gave the twelfth window) was sheriff in 1376, and died in 1383. We can, therefore, say no more than that the south windows of the Nave were probably put in at various times; but since the Earl of Lancaster's window was the fifteenth (or most westerly), the south aisle of the Nave was probably completed before 1345. The glazing of this window was renewed by William Loveney, probably as a consequence of the re-building of the porch after 1398. The central window in the west front was restored by Edward III. after 1363; the west window in the north aisle was given by Walter Mordon, who died in 1351; the date for the window in the south aisle is uncertain. The seven north windows[2] of the Choir were all given by persons who died between 1313 and 1336, except for one which was the gift of the Vintners. The eighth, in the Walking-place, was given by Henry Sutton, who was Guardian between 1303 and 1307, and died soon after 1327. Of the windows on the north side of the Nave one, the third from the east, was given by Simon Parys, alderman from 1299 to 1321, who died in 1324; the other six may have been from twenty to thirty years later. From these dates it is fair to assume that the Choir was completed about the end of the reign of Edward

[1] See p. 165.

[2] In the list below the windows on the north are numbered from west to east.

II., and that, though considerable progress had been made with the Nave at an earlier date, it was probably not completed till about twenty years afterwards. The glass in the Greyfriars Church seems to have been famous, and is instanced in *Piers Plowman*,[1] where the extravagance of painted glass is censured :—

"Lo! how men wryten in fenestres at the freres".

The church was, no doubt, a great and sumptuous building; the writer of the Register says that ignorant persons wondered how the cost could have been met; he himself records contributions amounting to £3,072 in money, in which sum neither the contributions of most of the citizens nor the cost of the windows are included. Queens Margaret and Isabella spent over £2,100 on the Choir alone.

The church is said to have been 300 feet long, 89 feet wide, and 64 feet in height from the ground to the roof.[2] Recent excavations on the south side of Christchurch, Newgate, revealed the bases of three mediæval buttresses which showed that the present church stands on the site of the six eastern bays of the original Choir.[3] The actual length from the east end of Christchurch to the west wall of the churchyard is 296 feet. This would allow of fifteen bays corresponding with the six of the Choir; the seventh is covered by the present tower, the eighth, or Walking-place, by Christchurch passage, and the seven bays of the Nave by the present churchyard. The most easterly bay seems to have been slightly wider than the others.[4] The width of the church does not agree quite so closely with the 89 feet of the Register, being 83 feet 1½ inches between the existing walls; but if allowance be made for outside measurement the difference is not material. Though the site can be traced so closely, and though Wren seems to have built his walls and columns on the actual sites of the mediæval ones,

[1] *Passus* C., xvii., 41.

[2] See p. 169.

[3] *Archæological Journal*, lix., 247; *London and Middlesex Archæological Society Trans.*, v., 421.

[4] See the measured drawing, ap. *Trans. London and Middlesex Archæological Association*, iv., 421.

nothing is left of the Greyfriars Church except the bases of the buttresses referred to above, and another buried fragment at the north-west corner of the present church. A rough piece of the west wall was destroyed in the recent erection of the new General Post Office. In the church to the west of the altar rails is some fine old pavement of reddish-brown and grey marble, set in diagonal squares, which may have come from Queen Margaret's Church, or may be part of the pavement renewed in 1516.

In spite of the small remains we can restore with some certitude the ground-plan of the church, aided by the elaborate details of the burials given in the Register. The tombs are described under the heads of the Choir, the various Chapels, the Ambulatory or Walking-place, the Altars and the Nave. They were clearly arranged for the most part with great regularity in rows, there being two rows to each bay. So we find that the All Hallows Chapel occupied the three eastern bays of the north aisle of the Choir, and the Chapel of St. Mary the four western bays. The Chapels of the Apostles[1] and St. Francis corresponded in the south aisle. There were no tombs at the west end of the All Hallows Chapel, and here seems to have been a passage from the Choir to the Vestry,[2] with a door in the north wall of the Church. The altars in the Chapels of St. Mary and St. Francis seem to have been placed on one side and enclosed with screens, so as to form passages between these screens and those separating the Choir, and thus give access to the eastern chapels. The "ostia capellarum"[3] referred to below were probably side-doors in these passages leading to the inner Chapels of St. Mary and St. Francis.[4] Of the arrangement

[1] Called "capella noviciorum" on p. 73 below.

[2] The position of the Vestry is conjectural; but there was a door "versus vestibulum" just west of Lord Lisle's tomb (p. 72), and the St. Bartholomew's plan shows a building on the north of the All Hallows Chapel. Moreover, Richard Hastings, Lord Welles, who lay in this chapel, had directed in his will that he should be buried in the Vestry Chapel. See p. 77 below.

[3] See pp. 73, 81, and 88 below.

[4] *Cf.* "hostium parve capelle" on p. 94 below.

of the Choir itself we can also obtain some indication. The high altar probably stood away from the eastern wall, about the middle of the first bay; for the heart of Archbishop Peccham was buried in the *sacrarium* behind the great altar.[1] In the arch of the third bay on the north was the tomb of Robert, Lord Lisle; in a line with his tomb, in the centre of the Choir, lay the Countess of Norfolk; and at her head *in medio chori ubi legitur Epistola* Gregory Rokesley; this fixes the position of the lectern.[2] The next row of tombs lay at the end of the stalls, which thus came half-way up the fourth bay.[3] At the west end of the choir were three tombs, on the north John Lamborn "under the rope of the lamp," John Claron at the entry of the Choir, and Edward Burnell before the Guardian's stall.[4] So the stalls returned against the screen wall, and the Guardian, as was usual, occupied the first return stall on the south. The stalls were renewed about 1380 at the cost of 350 marks by the Countess of Norfolk.

Immediately west of the Choir the eighth bay was occupied by the Walking-place between the Choir and the Altars. This space between the Choir and Nave was a regular feature in friars' churches. At its north end was a door leading into the Cloister, which was reached by steps.[5] The south door led out through the churchyard to Newgate Street. It will be remembered that the friars, when they parted with a piece of their frontage in 1368, reserved a passage way at this point;[6] it is still in use as Christchurch Passage. In the English List the Ambulatory is described as "the Belfry or Walking-place";[7] in the list of windows the eighth is described as *sub campanile*.[8] The Belfry was apparently supported on four large piers; for on 5th March, 1676, it was "ordered that forthwith workmen shall be set to at work to clear the foundations of all the pillars in the upper church [or choir], and the four great pillars

[1] See p. 70 below.

[2] See p. 73. At Rokesley's head (to the west) was the tomb of William Fitzwarren, described in Harley MS. 6033 as "under the lampe".

[3] See pp. 73, 74. [4] See p. 75. [5] See p. 128 below.

[6] See p. 33 above. [7] Harley MS. 6033. See p. 11 above.

[8] See pp. 166, 168 below.

in the passage to the Hospital".[1] Mr. Shepherd suggested that the Belfry may have taken the form of an octagonal or hexagonal steeple perched as at Lynn and Richmond on two arches spanning the central alley of the Church. This suggestion seems likely to be correct, since the representation of the Belfry in the maps of Ralph Agas and William Faithorne implies that it was a light pointed structure.[2] In these maps the representation of the steeple, though somewhat rude, is quite clear. The St. Bartholomew's plan curiously shows no steeple at all; the character of the drawing would no doubt have made its inclusion difficult.

The easternmost bay of the Nave was occupied by the Altars; the Altars of the Holy Cross and St. Mary on the north, and the Altar of Jesus, with the Common Altar[3] on the south. In the midst over the door into the Walking-place was the rood.[4] Between each pair of altars was a raised tomb, and on the north of the Jesus Altar was another raised tomb;[5] so it is probable that the altars were separated by screens. A screen divided the Altars from the Nave.

The Nave proper occupied the six western bays. At the east end of the south aisle there was an altar, which may, as Mr. Shepherd suggested, have been the Altar of St. Louis, the accounts for the erection of which are printed in this volume.[6] In the centre of the west end was the principal doorway, and in the south-west corner another door leading out to the porch built in 1398 between the two blocks of houses on the Newgate Street frontage. It is not certain whether there was a clerestory, for no clerestory windows are mentioned in the Register when describing the donors of the windows. Nevertheless a clerestory is shown in the plan preserved at St. Bartholomew's Hospital; it is possible as Mr. Shepherd suggested "that one was added later, somewhat as

[1] Churchwardens of Christchurch's books quoted *ap. Arch. Journal*, lix., 252, Christ's Hospital occupied the Cloister to the north.

[2] *Arch. Journal*, lix., 252. Agas' map probably represents the condition before 1561; Faithorne's map was published in 1658.

[3] Also called the Altar of St. Michael, see p. 105 below.

[4] See p. 111 below. [5] See pp. 105 and 107 below.

[6] See pp. 202-203 below.

it was at Norwich".[1] The St. Bartholomew's plan which combines a plan with a pictorial representation of the buildings, is not entirely to be trusted on architectural details as we have seen in the case of the Belfry; but as a plan it is drawn with extraordinary accuracy,[2] and its authority must not be lightly rejected; it shows lofty central windows both at east and west with smaller side windows.[3]

The completion of the church practically closed the great age of building at the Greyfriars. Such work as was done later was rather of the nature of improvements or repairs than of addition. At the same time the rebuilding about the end of the fourteenth century was so extensive that it may have very much altered the character and plan of the Convent. First, soon after 1370, the Schools or Studies, which were not very sumptuous and were too small for the numbers who used them, were rebuilt on a larger scale.[4] The new Studies were probably on the east side of the Great Cloister; whether the old Studies,[5] which were built by Bonde "King of Heralds" (probably in the reign of Edward I.) had been on the same site does not appear. It was perhaps as a complement that Thomas Wynchelsey moved Whittington to rebuild the Library in 1420-1421.[6] The Library occupied the north side of the Great Cloister. The south walk seems to have been built or rebuilt about the same time.[7] Thus it was only between 1370 and 1420 that the Great Cloister assumed its final form. If, as may possibly have been the case, the old Studies and Library had been in some other position, the Cloister will have been a creation of this rebuilding. The reconstruction between 1370 and 1420 was not confined to the Great Cloister. It was after 1398 that the friars added the south-west porch to the church, and the Gate-house in Newgate Street was erected about the same time.[8] There was also much repair to the older buildings. In 1420 the ceiling of the Choir was

[1] *Arch. Journal*, lix., 254. [2] See p. 52 below.

[3] I have only summarised the results, which Mr. Shepherd explained at much more length ap. *Arch. Journal*, lix., 248-253.

[4] See p. 161 below. [5] See p. 158 below. [6] See p. 170 below.

[7] See p. 145 below. [8] See pp. 174 and 176 below.

restored at a cost of two hundred marks, and painted at a further cost of fifty marks.[1] In 1424 the wall of the lavatory adjoining the Vestry was rebuilt, and other improvements effected in the barber's shop and the west walk of the Cloister. All these improvements were due to the energy of Winchelsey, who was likewise the chief contributor to some very necessary repairs in the Cloister under the Refectory.[2] Altogether it is clear that the reconstruction of the conventual buildings at this time was much more extensive than the Register would at first sight seem to imply. There is no record of any further alterations, save that in 1516 the marble paving of the Church seems to have been renewed.

We may now turn to describe as far as possible the conventual buildings other than the church. The most important were grouped about the Great Cloister, which lay to the north of the nave of the church, but was separated from it by a narrow yard less than twenty feet wide. Though called the Great Cloister it was really a quadrangle of moderate dimensions. It was distinctly longer from north to south than from east to west, the north and south sides were about 105 feet long, the east and west sides perhaps as much as 120 feet. At the north-west corner the buildings reached nearly to the City Wall.

There is some difficulty in determining for certain the position of all the buildings which surrounded the Great Cloister. The grant of February, 1543,[3] implies that the Chapter-house and Great Dormitory were on the west side; the former at the south end and the latter on an upper floor extending as it would seem the whole length of the building. But the "Repertory Book"[4] at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under date 1st October, 1546, speaks of "the Fratrie above the west side of the Cloister, 140 feet long, all paved, and containing settles and nine tables of wainscot". Most probably the grant (which is very obscurely worded) was in error, and the Great Hall or

[1] See p. 169 below. [2] See pp. 161 and 171 below. [3] See pp. 222-225 below.

[4] For the information as to its contents I am indebted to Dr. Norman Moore, who kindly let me see the proofs of his forthcoming *History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

principal Fratry was on the west side of the Cloister. This will then be the building which was converted into the Great Hall of the Hospital. It was much injured in the fire of 1666, and though repaired for a time was finally pulled down in 1680. The Hall which was then erected was 130 feet long and 34 feet wide. Its south end was built on the old north wall of the church, and allowing for the entrance, the Hall thus extended to the north-west corner of the Cloister.

The north side of the Great Cloister was occupied by Whittington's Library, which escaped destruction in the Fire and survived in a somewhat mutilated condition till 1827. It is said to have been 129 feet long and 31 feet broad;[1] this shows that its east end was flush with the east wall of the east side of the Cloister, as its west end was at the north-west inner corner of the Cloister. The "Repertory Book" records that there were twenty-eight desks and settles in the Library, "and also there be certain old books upon the said desks".[2]

On the east side of the Cloister the "Repertory Book" places the Chapter-house, which was 60 feet long and 27 feet wide. According to the same authority there were little rooms above in the Dortor. The Chapter-house would not have occupied much more than half of this side. Probably the Studies occupied part of the remainder, for the cell of the Master of the Study is described as "in medio ambulatorii,"[3] and there would not have been any room for it in the other walks of the Cloister. The fact that the old Grammar School of the Hospital was in this position lends some confirmation, for the ancient buildings of the friars would naturally be adapted to similar uses. Moreover the cell of the Master of the Study is mentioned in conjunction with the "ostium barbariae". The barber's shop would probably be close to the lavatory, which in its turn is described as "juxta

[1] Trollope, *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 10, 105 (with illustration); *Transactions* of London and Middlesex Archæological Association, iv., 423.

[2] See also the reference in the Letters Patent on p. 230 below.

[3] See p. 171 below.

vestibulum".[1] So it is reasonable to suppose that the barber's shop was somewhere in the south part of the East Cloister, and that the lavatory was in the low building on the north of the yard adjoining the chapel of St. Mary.[2] In the lavatory was the "lavacrum" of copper lined with lead, which was specified in the grant to Christ's Hospital.[3]

The buildings on the south side of the Cloister were so close to the church that they were probably of no great height; the upper floor seems to have included the Little Dormitory. The grant of 1543 speaks of the hollow angle where the Great and Little Dormitories met; the Little Dormitory must therefore have been in a building at right angles and was probably on the south side of the Cloister, the upper floor of which was adapted as the ward for the "mayden children" of Christ's Hospital.[4] The new buildings erected after 1666 covered the site both of the south side of the Cloister, and of the yard between the Cloister and the church, the original building not having been more than 20 feet wide.[5] Some remains of the mediæval arches were preserved till recently in the modern buildings on the south side; they belonged apparently to the fifteenth century and indicate that there were ten bays. There were the same number of bays in Whittington's Library. It is possible that both the north and south walks were rebuilt at the same time. The plan drawn in 1617 and now preserved at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, shows ten bays in the north and south walks, but twelve each in the east and west; this would agree with the greater length of the two latter. But the Register[6] implies that there were ten "fenestrae" on all four sides of the Great Cloister, and the ancient plan at Christ's Hospital[7] agrees. However, old views of the west side indicate that then it had

[1] See p. 171 below.

[2] The St. Bartholomew's Hospital plan shows a low covered building here.

[3] See p. 224 below.

[4] Trollope, *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 104, 105.

[5] *Trans. London and Middlesex*, etc., iv., 420, where this plan is reproduced.

[6] See pp. 128-133 below.

[7] Pearce, *Annals of Christ's Hospital*, p. 300; it is not drawn accurately to scale.

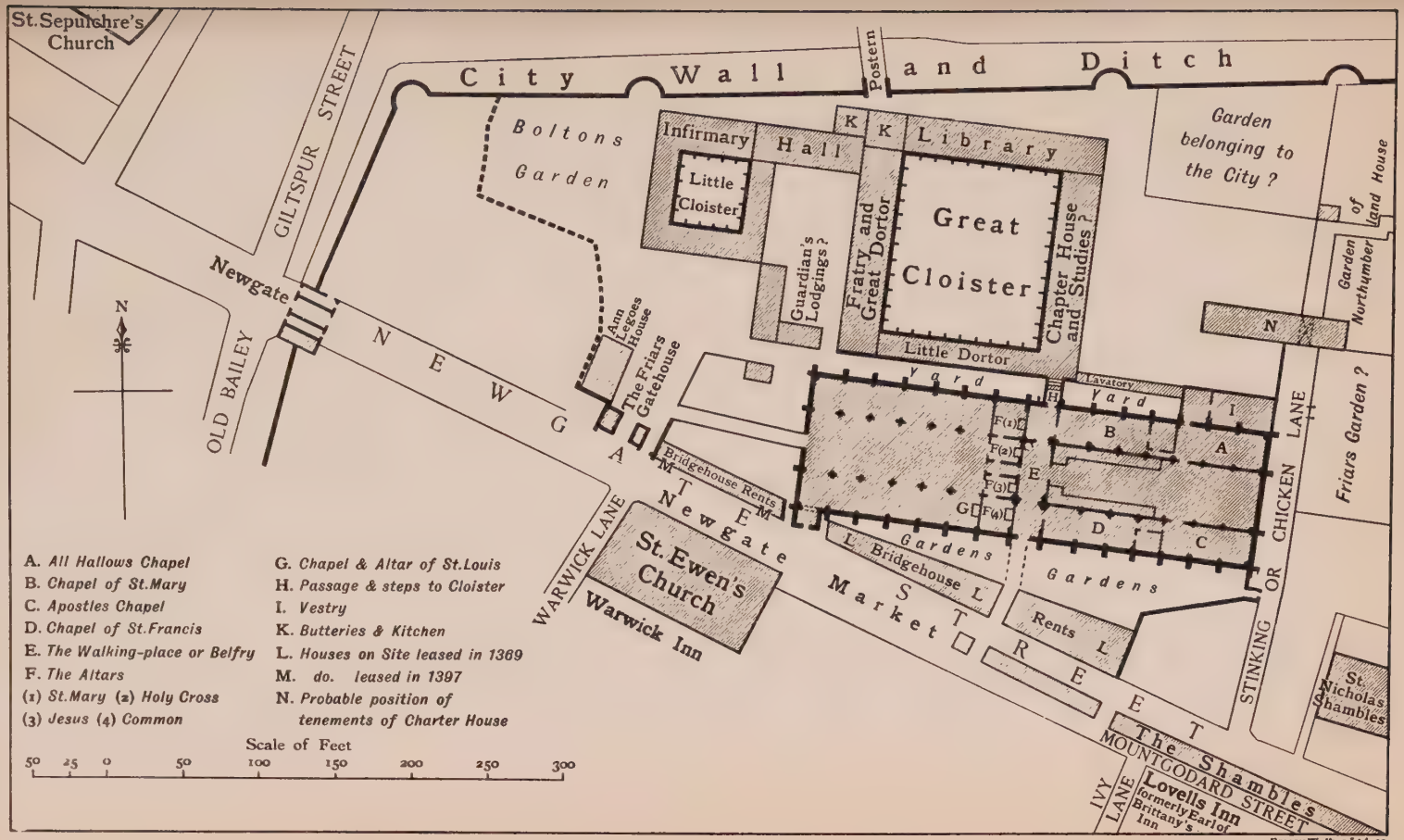
eleven bays, and this number fits the dimensions which can be fixed independently.

The block at the north-west corner (west of the Library, and north of the Fratry) was in the time of Christ's Hospital occupied by the Buttery and other offices. Here a staircase led up to a landing-place attached to the Hall. "With this landing-place the Kitchen, which was over the Buttery, communicated; a peculiar building surrounded by a thick old wall."[1] The "Repertory Book" speaks of "one low room, one other, two more, one on the left hand and the other on the right of the entry going up to the Fratry, the common buttery and the common kitchen, two little chambers on the south and north of the kitchen, and a parcel of void ground on the north side of the kitchen. Then one great hall 72 feet long and 24 feet wide, with a chimney." There was certainly a Hall at right angles to the Great Cloister, extending westwards, nearly on the lines of the Library, to the north-east corner of the Little Cloister. It may possibly have been the Fratry of the Infirmary. The Kitchens and Buttery would have been in a convenient position both for it and for the Fratry on the west of the Great Cloister. Underneath this Hall was a narrow covered way, leading from the Great to the Little Cloister which, in Christ's Hospital days, was called The Creek; behind it on the north were various conventual offices.[2] Partly on its foundations and partly on the site of the City Wall the last Great Hall of the Hospital was erected in 1829.

The Little Cloister must have been a very small place; the inside measurements, as shown on the St. Bartholomew's Hospital plan, being 45 feet from east to west, and about 50 feet from north to south. I have no ancient note of the buildings which surrounded it. But probably the Infirmary was on the north side, for this was the position of the Sick Ward of Christ's Hospital. The Sick Ward was rebuilt in 1732 over extensive

[1] Trollope, *u.s.*, p. 351.

[2] The Letters Patent (see p. 229 below) refer to "Aulam nostram et Cellarium nostrum subtus eandem".



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arched vaults forming three sides of a quadrangle.[1] Presumably this was on the old foundations of the Little Cloister. Since the hospice, which William Albon built, was near the Infirmary,[2] Canon Pearce is probably right in suggesting that the dole-house and guest-house were also in the Little Cloister.

I have only attempted to describe the character and position of those buildings as to which we have some definite information. But there were no doubt other buildings, both to the east of the Great Cloister and in the south-west part of the precincts. The Gate-house opposite St. Ewen's Church in Newgate Street was a considerable building, which included the dwelling leased to William and Elizabeth in 1440.[3] The St. Bartholomew's plan shows a large gateway, with a small door for foot passengers on the east side. At right angles to the Gate-house, on the north-west, the same plan shows the tenement which Anne Lythego or Lego occupied before 1544.[4] The plan also shows other buildings in the space to the south of the Little Cloister, and west of the church; but there is nothing to identify them, and we cannot be certain that the plan, though based on older material, represents exactly what existed at the time of the Surrender in 1538. But it would seem probable that somewhere in this quarter was the Prior's lodging which, in the reign of Queen Mary, was leased with two gardens to John Christopherson,[5] the Romanist bishop of Chichester who, when he died in 1558, was buried in the church; the description given of Dr. Vaughan's lodging seems to refer to this building.[6] Though there must have been a good deal more building than it is possible to show on the plan, there was also a considerable amount of open ground. The friars had certainly a garden in the north-east corner,[7] and the open space to the west of the church long retained the name of "The Greyfriars"; the latter represents the Cemetery of the friars to which reference is made in the deeds of 1397-1398.[8] There were certainly also gardens on

[1] Trollope, p. 351; Pearce, pp. 56-58.
[2] See p. 161 below.
[3] See p. 207 below.
[4] See pp. 226, 228 below.
[5] *John Howes MS.*, p. 68.
[6] See pp. 227, 228 below.
[7] See p. 223 below.
[8] See pp. 175 and 205 below.

the south of the church,[1] though in the sixteenth century they seem to have been leased.[2] The enclosure of the Great Cloister was specially distinguished as "The Garden," a name which it retained long after it had become a paved quadrangle for the Hospital.

An interesting topic calls for treatment here by reason of the detailed account given in the Register. This is the provision made for an adequate water-supply for the Convent. The original water-supply was secured in the reign of Henry III., when William le Tailour gave the first water-head, and the King, Salekin de Basing, Henry Frowyk, and Henry de Basing contributed to the cost of the aqueduct. These names would of themselves indicate a date about 1250, though Frowyk is presumably the man who was sheriff in 1275 and died in 1286. The fact that the original source of the statement appears in Thomas of Eccleston's History[3] shows that the date was earlier than 1258. This evidence agrees with the grant by Henry III. of fourteen and a half marks to the Friars Minors of London for their aqueduct, in 1255-1256.[4] About fifty years afterwards Geoffrey of the Chamber built the house at the second water-head, repaired the old one, and remedied all defects throughout. In this work he was aided by three other citizens, Alan Gille, Henry Darcy, and John Triple. Darcy was an executor of the will of John Triple, who died in 1325.[5] The extension can therefore be assigned confidently to the early years of the fourteenth century. When the buildings of Greyfriars were transferred to Christ's Hospital the water-supply was naturally included, and part of the system at all events remained in use till shortly after 1739, when the older

[1] In 1436 the houses at the corner of Stinking Lane and Newgate Street are described as bounded on the west by the tenements of London Bridge, on the north by the stone wall of the garden of the Friars Minors, and on the east by the little lane by which one goes from the Shambles to the said friars' garden (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 598).

[2] See p. 212 below. [3] *De Adventu*, p. 27. See p. 159 below.

[4] *Liberate Roll*, 40 Henry III., m. 13, P.R.O. The Dominicans had twenty pounds for their aqueduct in 1259-1260. *Lib. Roll*, 44 Henry III., m. 12.

[5] See p. 166 below.

of the two conduits was abandoned. A plan made in 1676[1] helps the understanding of the description of the water-course given in the text below, though the course of the pipes seems to have been a little altered. As described in the text the pipe was taken along the north side of Newgate Street to the Gate of the City, and then followed the line of Snow Hill, bending northwards to the cross-road formed by Holborn and Cow Lane; here was the house of John Muchcheth standing at the corner of these two streets. Then the pipe turned sharply to the west, was carried under the Holbourn and so along the street to Leather Lane,[2] where it turned north and was carried along the west side of the lane to the end, where it now enters the Clerkenwell Road. At this point the open fields were reached, and the pipe was then taken on a course at first west and then a little north of west to the original conduit, which was situated in the corner block of the present Chapel Street and Lamb's Conduit Street. From this first conduit the later extension ran in the same north-westerly direction for a quarter of a mile to the second conduit, which was in later times known as the Chimney or Devil's Conduit; it was discovered in 1893 by Dr. Philip Norman, in the garden of 20 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.[3] The tank, which was much below the present level, was reached by modern steps, continued by further steps in the ancient portion. In the mediæval building (which was judged to be at least as old as the fourteenth century) an arched passage led to the tank, which was in a chamber 12′ × 11′ with a barrelled vault, the arch running from north to south. The tank and chamber were destroyed in 1911-1912; up to that time it contained a considerable depth of water, though the entrance-pipe was blocked; the water percolated under the

[1] Reproduced in *Archæologia*, lxi., 353.

[2] In 1676 it continued along Holborn as far as Gray's Inn Road (the change was probably made in 1671, see *Archæologia*, lxi., 353-354). It rejoined the old line at the point where it took a more northerly direction; from here to the first conduit is a little over a furlong, so this is approximately the position of Thomas Basing's mill.

[3] *Archæologia*, lvi., 251-266.

masonry, thus showing how wet the nature of the ground was. At the time of the destruction further remains were found; the original building, which was of ragstone, had clearly an upper part above ground; to judge from the depth of made earth in the modern garden, the "little stone house" must have stood well up, so as to be easily seen from a distance, as stated below.[1] The Register describes the fountain-head as brought "a short distance from the house of the head about fifteen paces beside the way which is the division of the parishes of St. Giles and St. Andrew". At the west end of the garden of 20 Queen's Square were the parish marks of St. George the Martyr, and St. George Bloomsbury, which were cut off respectively from St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Andrew Holborn two hundred years ago. Other references by Strype and Maitland conclusively identify the Queen's Square tank with the Devil's Conduit, which supplied Christ's Hospital.[2]

The original or White Conduit was found in August, 1907, underneath a workshop in the rear of No. 13 Chapel Street.[3] It is a chamber 9′ × 6′, with the entrance at the south, and a tank in the south-west corner. The walls are built of stone, probably obtained from Highgate, with an arched roof constructed of chalk, to which fact may be due the later name of the White Conduit. The tank would have served the purpose of a settling-chamber, before the water was passed through the pipes. In the Register it is stated that the friars obtained their principal supply from the older water-head; and also that there was much loss through waste. Probably there was always trouble; in 1661 the Court of Christ's Hospital were informed that the pipe was so defective that the house had little or no water. The whole distance from the farther Conduit to the Greyfriars was about a mile and a quarter, and the fall in that distance seems only to have been 24 feet, so that frequent clogging of the supply is not to be wondered at.

[1] On p. 160.

[2] Strype, *Survey*, Book IV., p. 75; Maitland, *Hist. London*, ii., 1316, ed. 1756.

[3] See *Archæologia*, lxi., 347-356. An article by Dr. Philip Norman and Mr. E. A. Mann, giving a detailed description with plans and sections.

The Christ's Hospital plan shows a number of cesperils (or suspirals), vents to avoid the danger of the pipe being burst by pressure; they probably also served as settling-tanks and as inspection-chambers for examination and repair of the pipes. These seem to be the "spurgella," of which three are mentioned in the account preserved in the Register; the first at Holborn Bridge, the second at the north end of Leather Lane, and the third at Basing's mill. The Christ's Hospital plan shows cesperils at the first and third of these points; the second was then off the line of the aqueduct.

The later history of Greyfriars can only be summarised here. After the Surrender various tenements within the Convent were granted for use as private dwellings,[1] whilst the church was shut up, and used as a store-house for goods taken in prizes from the French.[2] However, in January, 1547, the king granted to the City of London the church, the buildings called "le Fratrye," "le Librarye," "le Dorter," and "le Chapterhouse," and the ground called "le Great Cloyster," and "le Little Cloyster".[3] The church was to be known as Christ Church, and to be the parish church of a new parish formed by the union of St. Nicholas and St. Ewen, with so much of St. Sepulchre as lay within the walls. The church was reopened accordingly on 30th January, 1547; but in September of the same year not only were all the tombs pulled up, but all the altars, together with the stalls and walls of the Choir, taken away and sold.[4] It is said that the Choir was made smaller; perhaps part of it was converted to other uses. As a Parish Church the church continued in use till its destruction by the Great Fire in 1666, after which the existing Christ Church was built by Sir Christopher Wren on the site of the ancient Choir. The conventual buildings were granted to the City in 1547 to be adapted for the use of orphan children under the name of Christ's Hospital, and the first children

[1] See pp. 225-229 below.

[2] Stow, *Survey of London*, i., 318; *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 206.

[3] See extracts from the Letters Patent on pp. 229-231 below.

[4] *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 215.

were admitted five years later. The Cloister suffered so severely in the Great Fire that all but the north side was not long afterwards rebuilt. Most of the buildings then erected, together with Whittington's Library, were pulled down in the early part of the last century. But Christ's Hospital continued here till the removal of the school to the country in 1902. The part of the site within the Walls, comprising all that had belonged to the Grey Friars, was absorbed in the General Post Office, the most recent buildings of which cover the ground on which the Convent once stood, the site of the church being alone reserved to religious uses.

NOTE ON THE PLAN.

As regards the church nothing can be added to Mr. Shepherd's careful restoration, to which I must express my indebtedness. Those who seek for more detail may refer to his plan showing the position of all the tombs (*Archæological Journal*, lix., 248). Mr. Shepherd's plan has also been followed for the Bridgehouse Rents. For the site generally the best source is the St. Bartholomew's plan ap. *Transactions London and Middlesex Arch. Soc.*, v., 421. This plan was drawn in 1617, apparently from material seventy years older. It combines architectural detail and ground plan in a manner puzzling to the uninitiated. I have to thank Mr. H. W. Cribb for the skill with which he deciphered it, and discovered the extraordinary accuracy of the underlying plan. I am also indebted to Mr. Cribb for the suggested solution of the difficult problem relating to the north-east corner as described in the Deed of February, 1543 (p. 224 below). That deed is unfortunately in parts very obscure. The accounts in the St. Bartholomew's "Repertory Book" seem to be more trustworthy. Only a little detail has been obtained from the Register, relating (conjecturally) to the east site of the Cloister. The law suit between Willoughby and Vandernot (see p. 227 below) gives some additional detail. A Christ's Hospital plan of *c.* 1665 affords a little help, but it is not drawn accurately to scale (see Pearce, *Annals of Christ's Hospital*, p. 300). The descriptions of buildings destroyed between 1820 and 1830 given in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital* are sometimes valuable; the illustrations showing Whittington's library, etc., are also useful.

It is worth noting that in addition to the actual site of the Greyfriars the St. Bartholomew's plan contains other valuable details of neighbouring topography, especially the existence of the second bastion in the City Wall, the gardens in the north-east corner, and the plan of the Shambles and Newgate market.

4. GUARDIANS OR WARDENS OF THE GREY FRIARS OF LONDON.

HENRY DE TREVISO (1224-1231?), one of the first friars to come to England, was a lay-brother from Lombardy. He was chosen Guardian of London for his sanctity and discretion. During his first years he taught a night-school at St. Peter Cornhill. In 1230 he was Vicar of the English Province for Agnellus. But, writes Eccleston, he could not bear such promotion, and afterwards apostatised from the Order, and returned to his own country. His name is less correctly given as Henry de Cervise (*De Adventu Fratrum*, 7, 8, 13, 14).

SOLOMON (1231-1233?) was the first novice of the Order admitted in England. He was ordained acolyte by Stephen Langton, *i.e.*, before July, 1228. Afterwards he lay ill for two years with gout, but by the advice of Friar Jordan, the Dominican General, who visited England early in 1230, was miraculously cured by a pilgrimage to St. Eloy at Noyon. On his return he became Guardian of London, an office which he held before 22nd August, 1231. He seems to have been ill for a long time before his death, which perhaps took place in 1233. Eccleston describes him as one of those who had no gift of lecturing or preaching, but was distinguished as the chosen confessor of courtiers and citizens (*De Adventu*, 9, 15-18, 75, 94).

JOHN DE KETHENE (1233?) was Guardian of London before he was appointed Provincial of Scotland by the General Elias. This can hardly have been later than 1233-1234 (*cf. De Adventu*, 51). Kethene ruled Scotland several years, and was transferred to Ireland in 1239. He was present with William of Nottingham at the General Chapter of Metz in 1254,[1] when he had been Minister about twenty years (*De Adventu*, 39, 50-53, 85, 128).

[1] This much disputed date has been finally settled by the discovery of an original letter of the minister general, John of Parma, dated "at Metz in Lorraine in the chapter general A.D. 1254 in the month of June" (*Arch. Franc. Hist.*, iv., 428-430).

PETER OF TEWKESBURY (1234-1236) was Guardian in 1234, about which time he went to Rome with Agnellus, whom he confessed on his death-bed. Afterwards he was Custodian of Oxford for twelve years (1236?-1248). He was Minister of Cologne in 1250, and fifth Provincial of England from 1254 to 1256, or 1257 (*De Adventu*, 43, 94, 95, 97, 113, 126-128; Little, *Greyfriars*, 127).

HUGH (*fl.* 1245) was a student of Cambridge, where Friar Thomas Ufford heard him preach. He was Guardian of London whilst William of Nottingham was Provincial, *i.e.*, between 1240 and 1254 (*Liber Exemplorum*, 41, B.S.F.S.; *De Adventu*, 11).

A . . . . (*c.* 1250), Friar A., Guardian of London, is mentioned by Adam Marsh in a letter addressed to Friar Thomas of York, probably about 1250, or a little later. He joined with W., the Prior of the Dominicans at London, and the Franciscan poet, Thomas Hales, in addressing a letter to Fulk Basset, who was Bishop of London from 1244 to 1258. He might possibly be Adam of Hereford, the secretary of Adam Marsh who, about 1248, advised the Provincial to send him to pursue his studies at London, since he was too able for a subordinate post (*Mon. Franc.*, i., 181, 314-315, 396).

ROGER OF CANTERBURY (1257) is mentioned as Guardian of London on 16th April, 1257 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry III., 1247-1258, p. 592).

. . . . . .

J . . . . was Guardian in 1282 (Peckham, *Registrum* iii., 1029).

. . . . . .

[1] William de Ludgershale was *locum tenens* for the Guardian of London in 1291. Hugh de Trapston was at the same time Custos (*Mon. Franc.*, ii., 56).

NICHOLAS (1294) was Guardian on 25th December, 1294 (*id.*, ii., 61).

THOMAS DE WHAPELAD (1303) was Guardian on 19th

[1] The insertion of Salomon de Ingham as Guardian in 1292-1293 (*Victoria County History*, i., 506), is an error; Ingham was a Dominican.

January, 1303 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward I., iv., 108). He either died or resigned very soon afterwards.

HENRY DE SUTTON (1303, 1307) was Guardian in Lent, 1303 (see p. 164 below). He also occurs as Guardian on 25th July, 1304 (*Letter-Book*, C., p. 138), and in 1307, when he received 40 marks from Edward I., as a pittance for the friars attending the General Chapter at Toulouse (Little, *Greyfriars*, p. 219). He must have vacated his office before October, 1309. But on 30th July, 1319, a pittance for the London Franciscans was paid to him,[1] though he is not then described as Guardian. He died soon after 1327 (*Collectanea Franciscana*, i., 148). He gave the stained glass for the north window of the Ambulatory in the church (see p. 168 below). Sutton procured from Henry le Waleys a legacy for his convent of two marks annually (see p. 162 below); the date given—1302—if correct must refer to the spring of 1303—new style. There is a sermon attributed to Sutton in New College, MS. 92 at Oxford.

ROBERT DE BASINGSTOKE (1309) "gardianus fratrum minorum London," took part in the proceedings against the Templars at London on 27th to 30th October, 1309 (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., 336-339).

THOMAS OF ST. DUNSTAN? (1310) was perhaps Guardian on 13th January, 1310, when a demise of an annual quitrent by Hugh of Oxford, was directed to be used "at the discretion of Brother Thomas de St. Dunstan, if alive, or of the Guardian of the Friars Minors of London for the time being" (*Letter-Book*, D., p. 214). Thomas of St. Dunstan was 44th lector at Oxford, early in the fourteenth century (Little, *Greyfriars*, 168).

WALTER DE WARLEBERGE (1311) described simply as "gardianus ordinis minorum" was present at the proceedings against the Templars in London on 30th March, 1311 (Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., 370). He was probably Guardian of London.

[1] Additional MS. 17,362 f. 5 (Wardrobe Account for 13 Edward II.). Fratribus de ordine minorum London. pro pittancia lxiiij fratrum ibidem in conventu existencium vij die Julii anno xij finiente, videlicet die anniversarii domini Edwardi patris domini nostri Regis per manus Camerarii de Scaccario soluentis denaria fratri Henr. de Sutton ultimo die Julii, xxj *s* iiij *d*.

WILLIAM DE QUERLE (1330) was Guardian on 26th March, 1330, when Edward III. wrote to the Count of Flanders that Querle had made complaint that whilst returning from the Court of Rome he had been robbed by Flemings on the sea of 89 florins, books, and other things, to the value of 70*l.*; the restitution promised by the Count's representatives had not been made, so Querle was going to Flanders with this letter (*Cal. Close Rolls*, Edw. III., ii., 131). The Count replied on 10th May that he had received the letters prescribed by Querle, and had promised that compensation should be made, but Querle alleged that he could not wait (*Foedera*, ii. (1), 551; the year is there given as 1324, but there would seem to be an error).

JOHN MABLETHORPE or MALBERTHORPE (1368), probably a native of Mablethorpe, Lincoln, was Guardian on 1st March, 1368 (see p. 171 below). On 9th May, 1370, when he is described simply as confessor of the late Queen Philippa, he had a grant of 40 marks annually to pray for her soul (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward III., xiv., 432). He may be the John, Guardian of the Friars Minors of London who, on 5th February, 1386, demanded the arrest of Friar William Howys, an apostate (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/18: *cf. Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., iii., 168). Tanner (*Bibliotheca*, 503) says John Malberthorpe owned MS. Norwic. More. 279, and entered on many vacant pages extracts from fathers and doctors; but the identification with the friar is uncertain; there were other persons of the name, as John Malberthorpe, who was Rector of Loughton, Essex, from 1429 to 1441.

ROBERT HYNDON (1391?-1397) is probably the Robert, Guardian of London, who occurs in October, 1391 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., iv., 522; *Chancery Warrants*, 1765/19). Robert Hyndon or Hynton was Guardian on 3rd February, 1393 (*Letter-Book*, H., p. 390), and on 22nd July, 1397 (see p. 204 below).

JOHN BRUYLL (1398) was Guardian on 1st March, 1398 (see p. 174 below), and also on 20th July of the same year (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., vi., 483; *Chancery Warrants*,

1765/20). He may be identified with the John Bryll of the Convent of Newcastle, who was appointed papal chaplain on 5th July, 1396 (*Bullarium Franciscanum*, vii., 60), and the John Bruyll of the Convent of Canterbury, who owned and annotated Digby MS. 153, now in the Bodleian Library. On 25th January, 1402, John Bryll, O.F.M. and priest, was provided to the See of Annadown in Ireland, and two days later was ordered to go to his diocese. On 27th September, 1403, John, Bishop of Annadown, dwelling at London, was directed to decide a matrimonial suit from the Diocese of Lincoln (*Cal. Papal Registers*, v., 500, 503, 522, 532).

ROBERT CHAMBERLEYN (1403) occurs as Guardian on 15th May, 1403 (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/21; see p. 207 below). It was probably at an earlier date that he received a safe-conduct from Charles VI. of France, which was granted to "frére Robert Chambrilen religieulx de l'ordre des fréres Mineurs du convent de Londres en Angleterre, lequel a acheté en ceste nostre ville de Paris quatre volumes de livres, entre lesquels est ung livre nommé le livre de la propriétés des choses" (*Hist. Litt. de France*, xxx., 364; the only date given is 4th July). Chamberleyn was buried in the All Hallows Chapel (see p. 79 below).

WILLIAM RUSSELL (1425) was a friar of Stamford; he had argued that a religious might lie with a woman without mortal sin; this thesis was condemned in the Convocation of Canterbury at St. Paul's on 12th October, 1424. On 28th January, 1425, when he was certainly Guardian of London he preached that tithes need not be paid to the parish priest, but might be applied "into pitous use of poor men". He was again cited before Convocation on 15th May, and enjoined to recant at Paul's Cross. He failed to appear; his doctrines were condemned by the two universities, and he was removed from his office. Russell went to Rome to defend his doctrine, but on 12th August was imprisoned by the Pope. In January, 1426, he escaped, and returning to England was sheltered for one night by the friars at London. Finally he surrendered or was captured, and on 21st March, 1427, read his recanta-

tion at Paul's Cross. He was ordered to be imprisoned at the Pope's pleasure, but seems to have been released before 1429, when he incepted as D.D. at Oxford, though he is then described as an Austin Friar. His teaching on tithes was condemned by the University, and down to 1564 everyone taking a degree had formally to abjure it (Little, *Greyfriars*, 85, 86, 257-259; Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii., 438-462; *Munimenta Academica*, 376; *Epist. Acad. Oxon.*, 49). Russell when Guardian gave three pounds towards the cost of tiling the roof of the Cloister under the Fratry (see p. 171 below); this may imply that he was Guardian for some time previous to 1425. In Corpus Christi College MS. 126 at Oxford there is a *Compendium super Porphyrii Universalia* by William Russell, Friar Minor, and *Comment. in Aristotelis Praedicamenta* probably by the same author.

ROGER JUYLL or JULE (1437) occurs as Guardian of London on 6th June, 1437 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 13). He had previously been Guardian of Jerusalem, and was the only Guardian of the House who was buried in the Choir (see p. 74 below). He may have succeeded Russell. He either died or resigned before November, 1440.

JOHN KYRYE (1440, 1458) is stated to have been Guardian with intervals for twenty years; he occurs on 30th November, 1440, and on 26th March, 1458 (see pp. 208 and 210 below). These two occasions must belong to two separate terms. I have not discovered who was Guardian in the interval. Friar Brackley wrote in October, 1460, that it was rumoured that Queen Margaret intended to have Doctors Kyrye and Goddard put to death (*Paston Letters*, iii., 228). In November, 1465, William Gregory bequeathed 20*s*. "to the frere Kiry, frere menour" (*Collections of a London Citizen*, p. xliv., Camd. Soc.). Kyrye was confessor to Edward IV. He died on 30th September, 1474, and was buried in the All Hallows Chapel (see p. 79 below).

JAMES WALLE (*c.* 1470), described on p. 105 below as "episcopus Darensis et suffraganeus episcopi Lond., et gardianus hujus loci," was consecrated Bishop of Kildare on

5th April, 1475, but resigned very soon afterwards (Cotton, *Fasti Eccl. Hib.*, ii., 229). He held the livings of Laindon in 1483, of St. Christopher by the Stocks, London, in 1485, and of Great Hockesley in 1488. He was suffragan of London in 1491 (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.*, 206). He probably succeeded Kyrye as Guardian early in the reign of Edward IV. The date of his death makes it unlikely that he was Guardian before Kyrye's second term in 1458. He died on 28th April, 1494, and was buried "coram altaribus" (p. 105 below).

JOHN ALLEN (*c.* 1475?) is described on p. 78 below as "sacre theologie professor, quondam gardianus loci". He was son of John Allen, who died in 1463. If he may be identified with the John Allen, B.D., of Cambridge, who was incorporated B.D. at Oxford on 1st December, 1459 (Little, *Greyfriars*, 41, 265), he may probably have been Guardian after Walle, or he may not have been Guardian till after Goddard. He was buried in the All Hallows Chapel (see p. 78 below).

WILLIAM GODDARD, the younger (*d.* 1485), is to be distinguished from his contemporary, William Goddard the elder (see p. 195 below). William Gregory, when bequeathing 13*s.* 4*d.* to "maister Godard the yonger" on 6th November, 1465, calls him brother of "maister Godard thelder" (*Collections of a London Citizen*, p. xliv.). The younger Goddard must have been a person of some note by that time. He is described below (p. 90) as "sacre theologie doctor, gardianus loci et principuus benefactor eiusdem," and is said to have died on 26th September, 1485. His date as Guardian cannot be fixed more clearly than between 1458 and 1485; but he probably held office later than Walle, though he may have either preceded or succeeded Allen. He was buried in the Apostles' Chapel (p. 90 below).

RICHARD SHREWSBURY? (*d.* 1486) may possibly have been Guardian as Nichols (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, v., 396) and Mr. Shepherd conjectured. But the reading on p. 129 below is obscure, and no other Guardian of London is recorded as buried in the Cloister.

ANDREW BAVARD (*d.* 1508). The earliest mention of Bavard occurs in a note in Ottobuoni MS. 1565, f. 8vo in the Vatican Library: "Istum librum fecit ligari frater Andreas Bavard, custos librarie, anno dom. 1468, de comunibus elemosiuis prefate librarie collatis" (*Coll. Franc.*, i., 135). The Library appears to be that of the Grey Friars at Cambridge. This note is of interest for comparison with the statement (p. 171 below) that in 1494 Bavard had choral books provided for the Church of the Grey Friars at London. He does not seem to have been Guardian at that time, but held the office in February, 1497-1498 (see p. 107 below). He was S.T.P., presumably of Cambridge. He died on 10th March, 1507-1508 and was buried "coram altaribus" (p. 107 below).

CHRISTOPHER STUDLEY? (*d.* 1508) died on the same day as Bavard. He is described on p. 102 below as "electus". Mr. Little (*Greyfriars*, p. 269) conjectures that it should read "electus gardianus," but there is no positive evidence. John Person, who was buried in the same part of the church ("inter chorum et altaria") is also described as "electus"; in his case it does not seem that it can mean "Guardian-elect," for the Guardianship was certainly not vacant in 1527 when Person died.

HENRY STANDISH (1514) was D.D. of Oxford, and may have become Guardian in 1508; he was a popular preacher at Court in the early years of Henry VIII., and was probably Guardian in July, 1514, when the king gave 10*l.* to Dr. Standisshe and the Friars Minors for charges at the General Chapter at Bridgwater (*Letters and Papers*, ii., p. 1465). According to an entry in *Letter-Book*, M. f. 237 (*ap. Victoria County History*, i., 505), he was Provincial Minister in 1515. Apparently, therefore, there is an error in the description of him as Guardian in November, 1515, when he supported the Act of 1513, which had restricted the benefit of clergy (*Letters and Papers*, ii., 1313, 1314). Nor can it have been as Guardian that he refused to preach against foreign traders at Easter, 1517 (Brewer, *Henry VIII.*, i., 245-250). Standish became Bishop of St. Asaph in May, 1518, and died on 9th

July, 1535. In his will he desired to be buried "inter fratres Minores," apparently meaning Greyfriars, London; his monument there was destroyed in the Great Fire in 1666. He left the Grey Friars of London 10*l.* for thirty trentals. Standish was the foremost champion of the "Old Learning" in England, and engaged in an unequal controversy with Erasmus. Nevertheless, at the close of his life, he accepted the royal supremacy (Little, *Greyfriars*, 271-274; Seebohm, *Oxford Reformers*, 326-327, 383-384; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, liii., 472).

JOHN CUTLER (1514-1518), who is described on p. 77 below as "sacre theologie professor, quondam gardianus loci," occurs as Guardian in 1514, 1515, and 1518 (*Letter-Book*, M. ff. 224, 237, and *Repertory*, i., f. 13, *ap. Victoria County History*, i., 507). He probably resigned in, or soon after, 1518, but survived till 9th November, 1530. He was buried in the All Hallows Chapel.

WALTER GOODFIELD (*d.* 1521) supplicated as B.D. for D.D. at Oxford on 3rd June, 1508, and was admitted D.D. on 27th June, 1510. He was then probably Guardian of the Oxford Franciscans, an office which he had resigned before July, 1513. He must have been Guardian of London between 1518 and his death on 27th December, 1521. He was buried in the All Hallows Chapel (Little, *Greyfriars*, 131, 337-339).

THOMAS CUDNOR (1526?-1535?) was a D.D., and occurs as Guardian on 18th November, 1526 (*Letters and Papers*, iv., 5870), and in 1529 and 1531 (see p. 176 below). As Guardian he acknowledged the king's supremacy on 14th May, 1534 (*Letters and Papers*, vii., 665). Bishop Standish by his will, dated 3rd July, 1535, left his books to be distributed "secundum discretionem magistri *Johannis* Cudnor, S.T.D., nunc gardiani Fratrum Minorum Londoniensium et magistri Willelmi German eiusdem facultatis, et cuilibet ipsorum quinque marcas pro labore" (Little, *Greyfriars*, 273, 276). Cudnor died before 1538, and was buried in the All Hallows Chapel; his is the last burial in the church before the Surrender, which appears in the Register; it is given only in the Index (see p. 136 below).

THOMAS CHAPMAN (1538) was Guardian in 1538. He seems to have been a creature of Thomas Cromwell, and his letters printed below (pp. 213-218) do not present him in a very favourable light. In the "Surrender" on 12th November, 1538, he is described as S.T.D. He was granted an annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which he was still in receipt as late as 1547 (*Letters and Papers*, XIV. (i) p. 602; XXI. (ii) p. 443).

Besides those whose position in the list can be given with tolerable certainty there are two Guardians for whom no date can be assigned.

JOHN SELLER, "doctor theologie quondam huius loci Gardianus," who was buried "inter chorum et altaria" (p. 102 below).

THOMAS WESTGATE, "valens pater . . . quondam Custos et Gardianus Londonie," who was also buried "inter chorum et altaria" (see p. 104 below).

Chamberleyn is the earliest Guardian whose burial is recorded. Probably therefore both Seller and Westgate belong to the fifteenth century; there are certainly two or more names missing between Kyrye's first term and the accession of Bavard —say between 1445 and 1495. There are perhaps also gaps between Bavard and Standish, and between Goodfield and Cudnor; but if Seller and Westgate had died so recently the compiler might be expected to have given their dates.

5. GREY FRIARS OF THE LONDON HOUSE.

The compiler of the Register states that in the fourteenth century there were sometimes a hundred, sometimes more and seldom fewer friars resident in the London Convent. This agrees fairly well with the records of royal pittances, which show that in 1243 there were 80 friars; 79 in 1300; 64 in August, 1314, and 72 in October of that year and again in 1315; 80 in 1319; 64 in 1320; 58 to 61 in 1320-1321; 72 in 1325; 80 in 1334; 90 in 1336; 80 in 1337.[1] At the dissolution in

[1] These numbers come from Cotton MS. Nero, C. viii., ff. 201, 205, 206; Additional MS. 9951; Additional MS. 17362, ff. 3, 5: Exchequer Accounts, 356/9; Little, *Greyfriars*, 44, *n.* 1.

1538 there were only 26. Probably in the three centuries of its existence between 2000 and 3000 friars passed through the Convent. To have been able to trace the names of upwards of 200 is perhaps somewhat remarkable. Only those names have been included of friars who there is reason to believe were at some time willing residents. A few names may be added of friars who were unwillingly detained here. There are extant a number of warrants for the arrest of apostate friars to be delivered to the Guardian of London,[1] *viz.* John Camel, 1398; John de Colneye, *c.* 1357; John Dunnyng, 1391; Robert Haunton, 1403; William Howys, 1385; Thomas Knyth, John Mynterne, and Walter Tolny, 1398; Robert Trowe, 1288. Of these Haunton and Howys were certainly London friars and are therefore included in the list below. Dunnyng belonged to Boston. The rest may or may not have been genuine inmates of the London Convent. Another group of unwilling visitors were the Observants who were imprisoned here in the reign of Henry VIII., *viz.* William Renscroft in 1525;[2] Antonius Laycus, Nicholas Harforth, John Forest, Jacobus Laycus, James Kello, and J. Kinge in 1534. John Amne also seems to have been an Observant;[3] as he and Kello signed the Deed of Surrender in 1538, they are included in the List below.

For the purpose of this list it is assumed that all the friars whose names appear in the first section of the Register as buried in the church or Cloisters had been at some time connected with the Convent. This is the source from which the greatest number of names are derived. The second section of the Register gives a few other names. Many of the early names come from Thomas of Eccleston's *De Adventu Fratrum Minorum.* The obituaries in Cotton. Charter XXX., 40[4] give a number of names for the early part of the fourteenth century.

[1] See *Chancery Warrants*, 1765, nos. 13 and 16 to 21. Warrant, 1765/21 is printed as a specimen on p. 207 below. See also *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., iii., 169; iv., 522; vi., 433.

[2] *Monumenta Franciscana*, ii., 190.

[3] *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.*, vii., 1607.

[4] Printed in *Collectanea Franciscana*, i., 147-53, B.S.F.S., 1913.

The Deed of Surrender gives the names of those resident at the dissolution in 1538. The remainder are derived from a variety of sources. Of a few like Roger Cavendish and John Hardel we can say no more than that as native Londoners they probably belonged to this convent; but the connexion of the great majority is well established.

In the case of those friars whose names appear in the List of Monuments, no authority is given here. Nor has the authority for those whose names have already appeared in the list of Guardians been repeated. In the case of all others the authority is given in the footnotes. Friars of earlier date than 1300 are given under their Christian names. The office held by any friar is added in Italics.

I have included in the list the known *Custodes Londonie* of whom there are only four:—

Gilbert de Wyke, *c.* 1230.
Hugh de Trapston, 1291.
George, 1302.
Thomas Westgate, *Temp. incert.*

FRIARS.

Adam of Hereford,[1] 1248. Adam of Preston,[2] 1288. Agnellus,[3] *Provincial*, 1224.

John Allen, *Guardian*, *c.* 1475. John Amne,[4] 1538. William Appleton, 1381. Adam Arundel,[5] 1316. William Austeyn. Geoffrey de Aylesham,[6] *c.* 1310.

John Baker,[7] 1538. John Banwell,[8] 1437. John Barton,[9] 1391. Robert de Basingstoke, *Guardian*, 1309. Andrew Bavard, *Guardian*, 1507. John Bavell. John Bawde, *Guardian*

[1] See p. 54 above.

[2] Vicar of William, the Provincial, dates petition for arrest of an apostate at London, 15th February, 1288 (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/13).

[3] *De Adventu*, 12.

[4] See p. 222 below.

[5] Ordained acolyte at Southwark on 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *Register of Bishop Sandale*, p. 348).

[6] See p. 163 below.

[7] See p. 222 below.

[8] *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 13.

[9] *Chancery Warrants*, 1765/19. P.R.O.

of Ware, c. 1530? Reginald Bekynden. John Blackeman, 1501. John Bonggey,[1] 1484. Roger Bonggey,[1] 1486. Nicholas del Borgo,[2] 1531. Roderic Boto,[4] 1538. William Bovylett, 1501. Robert Brayns, *Magister Noviciorum*, 1492. Geoffrey de Brokmarton,[3] 1304. Richard Brothers. John Bruyll, *Guardian*, 1398. John Burges. Robert Burton, *Regent*, 1522.

Thomas Canynge, either *c.* 1335, or *c.* 1460. William Cateryke,[4] 1538. Roger Cavendish,[5] 1372. Robert Chamberleyn, *Guardian*, 1403. Thomas Chapman, *Guardian*, 1538. Thomas Chew, 1531. Thomas Cheyny, 1421. Robert de Chidhurst,[6] 1322. Richard Clyff, *Vice-Guardian*, *c.* 1466. Roger Conway,[7] *Provincial*, 1355. Albert Copman,[8] 1538. Ubertino de Piagerio di Corleone,[9] *c.* 1360. Adrian Cornelii,[10] 1538. Nicholas Cryspe, 1528. Thomas Cudnor, *Guardian*, 1534. John Cutler, *Guardian*, 1530.

Richard Dane,[11] 1391. William Denham, 1380. Robert Durham,[12] 1393.

William Egerdyn, 1500. John Eglyston. Henry de Eleford,[13] 1316. Reginald Ewell.

—— Feeld,[14] 1534. Thomas Feltham,[15] 1300. Hugh Forman, 1506. John Frensche,[16] 1420. John Furner, *Cursor Theologie*, 1483.

Gilbert de Wyke,[17] 1224. George,[18] *Custos Londonie*, *c.* 1302. John Gamston. John de Gertia,[19] 1310. William God-

[1] See p. 122 below. [2] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, v., 623.
[3] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 153. [4] See p. 222 below.
[5] Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, ii., 149.
[6] Ordained acolyte at Southwark, 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*), and priest on 18th December, 1322 (*Register of Rigaud de Asserio*, p. 551, Hampshire Record Soc., 1897).
[7] See p. 193 below. [8] See p. 222 below.
[9] Studied at London before 1367, *Bullarium Franciscanum*, vi., 409.
[10] See p. 222 below. [11] *Chancery Warrants*, 1765/19.
[12] An apostate, whom the Mayor was ordered to deliver to Robert Hyndon, the Guardian. *Letter-Book*, M. p. 390.
[13] Ordained sub-deacon, 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*, p. 349).
[14] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, vii., 1307; perhaps an Observant.
[15] See p. 158 below. [16] See p. 170 below.
[7] *De Adventu*, 18, 42; he was probably *Custos Londonie*.
[18] See p. 164 below. [19] Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., 362.

dard, the elder, *Provincial*, 1487. William Goddard, the younger, *Guardian*, 1485. Adam Godham,[1] 1358. Walter Goodfield, *Guardian*, 1521. Richard de Gorges,[2] 1319. Simon Gorwych. John Gybson.[3] Michael Gylot.

Henry de Treviso, *Guardian*, 1231. Hugh, *Guardian*, 1245. Hugh de Trapston,[4] *Custos Londonie*, 1291.

William Halyday,[5] 1538. John Hardel,[6] 1346. Thomas Hatton, 1419. Robert Haunton,[7] 1403. Thomas de Heron,[8] 1327. Thomas de Heyroun,[9] 1345. John Holdych. John Holme. John Hoode, *Cantor*. Thomas Hoode, *Cantor*, 1501. Richard Hopkyns,[10] 1538. William de Horsham,[11] 1316. Thomas Horwell,[12] 1389. George Hovy,[13] 1538. William Howys,[14] 1385. Walter Hylton, 1454. Robert Hyndon, *Guardian*, 1397.

Robert Ingolsly, *Vice-Guardian*, 1494.

Joce of Cornhill,[15] *c.* 1230. John the Writer,[15] *c.* 1230. John de Kethene, *Guardian*, 1233. John of Sicily (Johannes de Cecilia—*temp. incert.*).

Thomas James, 1505. —— Jones,[16] *c.* 1510. Roger Juyll, *Guardian*, 1437.

Ambrose Kell,[17] *Cursor Theologie*, 1514. James Kello,[18] 1538. John Kempesem,[18] 1538. Richard Knotte,[19] *c.* 1330. John Kyng,[20] 1526. Thomas Kyngston,[21] 1336. Thomas Kyrkeham,[22] 1531. John Kyrye, *Guardian*, 1458.

[1] Little, *Greyfriars*, 173. [2] See p. 203 below.
[3] See p. 161 below. Apparently died after 1526.
[4] See p. 54 above. [5] See p. 222 below.
[6] Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 493. [7] An apostate: see p. 207 below.
[8] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 148; died soon after 1327, so to be distinguished from Heyroun.
[9] Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 480. [10] See p. 222 below.
[11] Ordained sub-deacon on 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*, p. 349).
[12] See p. 8 above. [13] See pp. 222 and 228 below.
[14] An apostate of the London house: *Chancery Warrants*, 1365/18.
[15] *De Adventu*, 19.
[16] Stow, *Survey of London*, ii., 342, citing a book in the Greyfriars Library, written by one Friar Jones.
[17] Bodley MS. 429. [18] See p. 222 below.
[19] See p. 161 below. [20] See p. 131 below.
[21] Probably of this house, Cotton. MS., Nero, C viii., f. 205.
[22] Little, *Greyfriars*, 282, *n.* 11.

Robert Lamborne,[1] 1343. Thomas de Leghe,[2] 1317. John Lent, *Custos Cantebrigie.* Thomas London. John Lumley, 1526. Thomas Lynwood, 1506. Robert Lysle, 1343.

Melioratus,[3] 1224.

John Mablethorpe or Malberthorpe, *Guardian*, 1369. Richard Malevile, *c.* 1360.[4] Thomas Man,[5] *Informator juvenum*, 1514. John Massy. John Matthew, 1538. Richard Myhyll.[6]

Nicholas, *Guardian*, 1294.

Nicholas Newman,[7] 1538.

Odo of Estchert,[8] 1283.

Peter of Tewkesbury, *Guardian*, 1235. Peter de Corbavía, 1330. Peter[9] (*date uncertain*). Philip of London,[10] *c.* 1230.

Edward Pale. John Parker,[11] 1538. Robert Paull. John Percival, *Provincial*, 1505. John Person, *Cursor Theologie*, 1527. Lewis Pestrel,[11] 1538. Giraldus de Pisario.[12] Matthew Pogden. John Potter,[13] *c.* 1350.

William Querle, *Guardian*, 1330. Richard Qwykhope,[14] 1538.

Richard of Devon,[15] 1224. Richard of Ingworth,[16] 1224. Richard Normannus,[17] 1230. Robert de Turnham,[18] 1270. Roger of Canterbury, *Guardian*, 1257.

[1] See p. 75 below.

[2] Ordained sub-deacon on 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*, p. 248).

[3] *De Adventu*, 7.

[4] *id.*, 70; Little, *Greyfriars*, 175.

[5] Bodley MS. 429. In 1526 he was Guardian of the Grey Friars at Winchelsea (P.C.C., Porch, 8).

[6] Apparently died after 1526.

[7] See p. 222 below.

[8] Ordained priest September, 1283 (*Reg. J. Pecham*, 205, Canterbury and York Society).

[9] See p. 133 below.

[10] *De Adventu*, 20, 33.

[11] See p. 222 below.

[12] Of Aquitaine; see p. 84 below.

[13] See p. 168 below.

[14] See p. 222 below.

[15] *De Adventu*, 8.

[16] *id. ib.*

[17] *id.*

[18] Ex conventu Londinensi, ubi inter suos professor sacras litteras docuit, vir pius, eruditus, et in primis tum eloquens tum vehemens concionator. Accompanied Edward I. to Palestine in 1271 (*Certamen Seraph. Prov. Angliae*, p. 240, Quaracchi, 1885). He had been Guardian of Lynn (*Mon. Franc.*, i., 551). Perhaps to be identified with Robert de Thornham (*cf.* Little, *Greyfriars*, 65, 139, *n.* 8).

John Rawlyn, 1525. Nicholas de Renham,[1] 1305. Warin de Reynham,[2] 1321. —— Robyns,[3] 1537. John Romsey, 1389. William Roser, *Vice-Guardian.* Robert Rokelay,[4] 1391. Geoffrey de Rous,[5] 1327. Thomas Rundel,[6] 1310. W. Russel,[7] 1327. William Russell, *Guardian*, 1425. John Rychardson, 1538.[8] Thomas Ryppyngall.

Solomon, *Guardian*, 1231.

W. of St. Albans,[9] 1327. Thomas of St. Dunstan, *Guardian* (?), 1310. William Salford, 1487. Gilbert Sands, 1533. Adam Savge, or Savye. Henry Sedbar, *Cursor Theologie*, 1489. John Seller, *Guardian.* Thomas Serjant,[10] 1316. John Sharpe,[11] 1538. Richard Shrewsbury, *Guardian* (?), 1486. William Smyth, *Janitor*, 1496. John Spence.[12] Robert Spycer. John Stamford.[13] Richard Stanley. William Stanlaw. Christopher Studley, *Guardian-elect* (?), 1507. Alan de Sutton,[14] 1327. Hamund de Sutton,[15] 1325. Henry de Sutton, *Guardian*, 1307. Peter de Sutton,[16] 1311. Richard Syche, 1509.

Thomas of Eccleston, 1245.[17]

Thomas Terne,[18] 1327. John Thornall,[19] 1538. William Thorpe, *Cursor Theologie*, 1468. William Toly, *Regent*, 1500. Edmund Tomson,[20] 1538. John Tomson,[21] 1538. Geof-

[1] See p. 202 below. [2] Additional MS. 9951, f. 2.

[3] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xiii. (i.), 1043.

[4] *Chancery Warrants*, 1765/19. P.R.O. [5] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 149.

[6] *De Adventu*, 88; Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., 336 *sqq.*

[7] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 149. [8] See p. 222 below. [9] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 149.

[10] Ordained deacon, 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*, p. 350).

[11] See p. 222 below.

[12] See p. 141 below; an addition, and probably after 1526.

[13] Not the Provincial, who died in 1264. See p. 192. But the Provincial was also possibly connected with London: see p. 162 below.

[14] *Coll. Franc.*, i., 148. [15] Exchequer Accounts, 381/14. P.R.O.

[16] *De Adventu*, 68; Little, *Greyfriars*, 165; Wilkins, *Concilia*, ii., 369.

[17] Little, *Greyfriars*, 189.

[18] Ordained sub-deacon 18th September, 1316 (Baigent, *u.s.*, p. 349). Died soon after 1327 (*Coll. Franc.*, i., 149).

[19] See p. 222 below; Little, *Greyfriars*, 279, 338.

[20] See p. 222 below; he was alive, and aged 43, in 1544. See p. 227.

[21] See p. 222 below.

frey Torre,[1] 1394. Geoffrey Turner,[2] 1538. John Tyssyngton,[3] *Provincial*, 1395.

Vincent of Coventry, *Lector*, 1236.[4]

Simon Vernell, 1462. John Vye, *c.* 1340.

Walter de Burgo,[5] 1230. Walter de Sarum,[6] 1297. William of London,[7] 1225. William de Basing,[8] 1255. William of Ludgershall,[9] 1291.

James Walle, *Guardian*, 1470. Richard Waltam, 1375. Richard Warde. Walter de Warleberge, *Guardian*, 1311. William Watts,[10] 1538. Henry Wedebake, *Cantor*, 1489. John Welle,[11] 1378. Thomas Westgate, *Guardian*. Thomas Whapelad, *Guardian*, 1303. Henry Wodylston, 1300 (?). Christopher Wolcote, 1527. William Wolfe, 1466. William Woodford, *Provincial*, 1400. Robert Wycett or Wyshed, *Provincial*, 1370. John Wyett,[12] 1538. John Wyllyng, 1535. Thomas Wynchelsey, 1436. John Wynnyngton. John Wynschipp,[13] 1538.

John Yatminster.[14] Robert Yooll.

Robert Zouche, 1422.[15]

[1] *Early Chancery Proceedings*, 7/262. P.R.O. [2] See p. 222 below.
[3] Little, *Greyfriars*, 251. [4] *De Adventu*, 62. [5] *id.*, 54.
[6] *Collectanea Franciscana*, i., 146 *n.* [7] *De Adventu*, 19.
[8] See p. 159 below. [9] See p. 54 above. [10] See p. 222 below.
[11] Little, *Greyfriars*, 78; *Cal. Papal Letters*, iv., 61, 68.
[12] See p. 222 below. [13] See p. 222 below.
[14] See p. 101 below. [15] See p. 161 below.

[REGISTRUM FRATRUM MINORUM LONDONIE.]

[1. Titulus de Monumentis.]

Hic est titulus monumenti Gen. 35.[1] Cum ei . . . succedenter luculencius apparebit. Hec sequent . . . monumentis in presenti ecclesia sepultorum aga . . . ipsarum; idcirco titulum monumenti non incongrues . . . lendo. Monumentum est quasi moneo mentem. Et si[c a doctoribus] solet ethimologiari. Monet namque bifarie hu[manam mentem cum] aut mortis memoriam incutit visis [precedentium] sepulcris aut vti eisdem conspectus mentes moneantur ca[rorum ad] redendam suffragia pro ipsis. Hic est ergo titulus monu[menti]. Hunc sane titulum de monumentis in hoc sacro loco consti[tui].[2]

In Primis, de Choro.

[3] In primis retro magnum altare in archu partis australis in sacrario jacet Cor venerabilis patris et domini domini Johannis Peccham,[4] ordinis minorum, Archiepiscopi Cantuar.

Peccham.

[5] Item in medio ante magnum altare jacet nobilis domina Margareta,[6] filia Philippi filii Sancti Ludowici, Regis Francie,

Margareta.

[1] Genesis xxxv. 20. Hic est titulus monumenti Rachel.

[2] The introduction was not copied by Stow. But Weever quoted part of it (*Funeral Monuments*, p. 9), whence the words in brackets are restored.

[3] Stow puts against this clause "finestra prima".

[4] 9th Provincial of England: *d.* 1292 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xliv., 190-196); Pecham, *De Paupertate*—B.S.F.S.—pp. 1-12, for a full bibliography of his writings.

[5] Stow puts against this clause "finistra 2a".

[6] *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxvi., 136.

et vxor Edwardi primi secunda, et prima fundatrix noue ecclesie nostre: que obiit 14° die mensis Februarii A° dni. 1317°.

Item ad eius sinistram in archu boriali jacet Beatrix,[1] ducissa Britanie, et filia Regis Henrici tercii et Alianore, consors et vxor domini Johannis, ducis Britanie. Et ad dexteram eius jacet domina Alienora ducissa Buckyngham:[2] que obiit 13° die mensis Februarii A° domini 1530. Beatrix. Buckingham.

Ad eius capud in archu eiusdem muri jacet Cor sancte memorie domine Aleanore[3] filie comitis Prouincie, et vxoris Regis Henrici Tercii. Aleanor.

[4] Ad eius capud in consimili archu jacet venerabilis vir, frater et dominus Robertus Lile,[5] qui post obitum vxoris sue abrenuncians seculo[6] factus frater minor: in tumba elevata. Lile.

Ad eius dexteram spacio ix pedum in plano sub lapide cum dupplici scriptura jacet domina Margareta de Revers,[7] quondam comitissa Devonie et domina de Lyle: que fuit filia domini Guarini Fitzgerrard.[8] Revers.

Et ad dexteram eius in tumba elevata jacet dominus

[1] Born 1242, married John II. of Brittany in 1260 (*Flores Historiarum*, ii., 256, 441). For a notice of her burial here before 1279, see Peccham, *Registrum*, i., 34.

[2] Daughter of Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, and wife of Edward Stafford (*d.* 1524), 3rd Duke of Buckingham (Wills, *P.C.C.* 4, Thower, and *Testamenta Vetusta*, 651); she directed that her heart should be buried here before the image of St. Francis, and her body at Whitefriars, Bristol. Her name is an addition.

[3] Eleanor of Provence (*d.* 1291), buried at Amesbury (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xvii., 179-181). The St. Albans Chronicler, recording the burial of her heart here, says the friars "aliquid de corporibus quorumcunque potentium morientium sibimet vendicabunt, more canum cadaveribus assistentium, ubi quisque quam particulam avide consumendum expectat" (Rishanger, p. 129, Rolls Ser.).

[4] The text of this paragraph is restored from Stow's copy.

[5] First Baron Lisle de Rougemont; summoned to Parliament from 1310 to February, 1342; served in Flanders in 1339; died 4th January, 1343 (*Complete Peerage*, v., 112).

[6] Secule *MS.*

[7] Wife of Baldwin de Redvers; afterwards married to Fawkes de Breauté; died in 1252 (M. Paris, ii., 638; v., 323).

[8] Of Harewood, Yorks. Robert de Lisle, in 1310, claimed Harewood as heir of Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, who was grand-daughter of Margaret de Redvers.

Hastyng. Johannes Hastyng, miles, Comes Penbrochie:[1] qui obiit 30° die mensis Decembris[2] A° dni. 1389. Juxta quem jacet
Marchall. Nobilis domina, domina Margareta Marchall, Comitissa Northfolch, et domina de Segrave:[3] que obiit 24° die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1389.

Ad cuius dexteram in plano sub lapide jacet venerabilis
Goddard. Pater et frater Willelmus Goddard,[4] doctor egregius et ordinum fratrum minorum in Anglia Minister bene meritus: qui obiit 30° die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1437.

Et ad eius dexteram sub lapide cruce exarato jacet bone memorie et hereticorum extirpator acerrimus, Frater Willelmus
Wydford. Wydford,[5] Doctor egregius et Minister.

Et continuo juxta eum versus austrum jacet venerabilis
Wycett. Frater Robertus de Wycett,[6] quondam Minister Anglie et doctor theologie.

Item ad eius dexteram sub lapide jacet venerabilis vir,
Conway. Frater Rogerus Conway,[7] doctor egregius ac eiusdem ordinis in Anglia prouincialis minister.

Ad cuius dexteram in archu australi jacet venerabilis
Bononiensis. Pater et frater minor Petrus Bononiensis,[8] quondam episcopus Corboniensis in Hungaria et suffraneus episcopi London: qui obiit . . . die mensis Januarii A° dni 1331.

Item reuertendo ad partem sinistram infra ostium[9] versus

[1] Third earl, killed in a tournament when only seventeen years of age.

[2] Decembris *blank in MS.*

[3] Margaret, daughter of Thomas of Brotherton, and Countess of Norfolk and Countess Marshal in her own right. Married (1) John, 6th Baron Segrave (*d.* 1352); and (2) Sir Walter Manny. She died in 1399 (*Complete Peerage*, vi., 41). She was friendly with William Wydford (*cf. Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., ii., 452). See for her burial here *Ann. Ricardi Secundi*, p. 233, R.S.

[4] William Goddard, the elder, 38th (?) Provincial. The date given above is certainly wrong; probably it should be 1487; see p. 195 below.

[5] Or Woodford (*fl.* 1380-1411). Vicar for the Provincial Minister in 1390. An opponent of Wiclif at Oxford, and writer of numerous controversial treatises (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lxii., 396-397).

[6] Or Wyshed (*fl.* 1370), 24th Provincial; see p. 194 below.

[7] 22nd Provincial. Died about 1360; see p. 193 below.

[8] Peter, Bishop of Corbavia in Dalmatia, Suffragan of London, Canterbury and Winchester. He died in the London friary (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.*, 195, ed. 1897; *Annales Paulini*, 340).

[9] So Stow. It means the door from the Choir into Allhallows Chapel, and so to the Vestry.

vestibulum jacet Cor domine Johanne de Ferers, vxoris Gui- [Ferrers].
donis de Salinis.[1]

Et ad eorum dexteram in plano jacet domina Johanna de Fenys,[2] et domina Isabella, soror, eius, sub pavimento. Fenys.

Et ad dexteram earum inmediate versus austrum jacet domina Eufrosina de Pisanis. Et domina Beatrix Barbason[3] Pisanis. Barbason.
iacet inmediate juxta illam versus austrum ad finem lapidis parui exarati multis litteris, sub quo jacet Cor domini Petri Mounford,[4] militis, ad capud Comitisse Devonie. Mounford.

Item ad capud domine Margarete Marchall in medio chori, vbi legitur epistola, jacet dominus Gregorius de Rokysle;[5] Rokysle.
valens burgensis, et quondam Maior Londonie. Et ad dexteram eius in plano sub lapide jacet pater et frater Johannes Persevall,[6] doctor egregius et ordinis minorum in Anglia Persevall.
minister: qui obiit 16 die mensis Decembris A° dni. 1505.

Et ad dexteram eius spacio decem pedum ad hostium capelle nouiciorum[7] jacet venerabilis vir Bernardus Chester,[8] Chester.
collector pape in Anglia.

Item ad finem stallorum ex eadem parte chori in archu jacet nobilis dominus, dominus Johannes Dennham,[9] Baro et Dennham.
quondam thesaurarius Anglie, militis cum liberata de garterio: qui obiit 28° die mensis Januarii A° dni. 1501.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet domina Elizabeth Fizthwarryn[10] FitzWarren.

[1] Restored from Stow.

[2] Perhaps a sister of William Fiennes, Lord Say (*d.* 1375). According to the English List she was sister of Isabel de Averne; see p. 74 below.

[3] See Nichols, *Leicestershire*, ii., 171.

[4] A Peter de Montford was killed at Evesham in 1265; but this is more probably Peter de Montfort of Beaudesert in Warwickshire, who died in 1367.

[5] Mayor of London, 1274 to 1281 and 1284-1285. Will proved 25th July, 1291 (*Cal. Wills Husting*, i., 98; see p. 153).

[6] 39th Provincial; see p. 195 below. Wood (*Fasti Oxon.*, 6) says he became D.D. about 1500.

[7] The door from the Choir in the north-west corner of the Apostles Chapel.

[8] Bernard de Sistre, Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was a papal nuncio in England in 1342-1343 (*Cal. Papal Petitions*, i., 3, 8, 13).

[9] Or Dinham (1430-1501) summoned to Parliament in 1466. Treasurer of the household to Edward IV., K.G., 1485 or 1487 (*Complete Peerage*, iii., 126). Buried here on 31st January, 1501 (*Chron. Lond.*, 233). For will see *Testamenta Vetusta*, 496.

[10] Married Fulke Bourchier (*d.* 1479) 10th Lord Fitzwarine (*Complete Peerage*, iii., 377).

soror eiusdem domini : que obiit A° dni. 1516, 16° die mensis Octobris.

Et ad sinistram eius versus quasi medium chori jacet
FitzWarren. dominus Willelmus Fizthwarryn, Baro, et Isabella, vxor sua quondam Regina Man.[1]

Item ad sinistram eiusdem coram finem stallorum sub
Averne. paruo rotundo lapide jacet Cor domine Isabelle de Averne.[2]

Item ad finem stallorum partis boriali chori in tumba
Chalons. eleuata jacet corpus domini Roberti Chalons,[3] strenui militis in armis : qui obiit 3° die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1439.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide plano jacet venerabilis
Juyll. Pater et frater Rogerus Juyll,[4] valens pater, quondam gardianus Jerosolomitanus et huius loci : qui obiit . . .

Chalons. Ad euius dexteram in plano jacet Johannes Chalons,[5] strenuus. . . .

[6] In medio chori in tumba eleuata de alabastro jacet Nobilis domina Isabella[7] Regina, vxor Edwardi secundi dicti
Carnaryvan. Carnaryvan, et filia Regis Philippi pulcri, Regis Francie : que obiit 22° die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1358°. Et sub pectore imaginis eius jacet Cor Regis Edwardi, mariti sui.

Et ad dexteram Nobilis jacet domina Isabella,[8] primo-

[1] William FitzWarren who died in 1299 (*Cal. Inquisitions*, iii., 575); his wife was Mary de Argaill, Queen of Man (*Wardrobe Account*, 30 Edw. I., pp. 155, 182).

[2] The English List calls Joan and Isabel de Fiennes her sisters.

[3] Knighted 1399. Served in France in 1415. Married Blanche, daughter of Hugh de Waterton of Eaton Tregos, Hereford; she died before 1439. Had lands at Cockington, Devon (*Chron. Lond.*, 48; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., i., 358, Henry VI., ii., 85; *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 186, 223; Wylie, *Henry IV.*, i., 120; Westcote, *Devonshire*, 614).

[4] Or Jule (*fl.* 1437); see p. 58 above.

[5] Son of Sir Robert. Jousted in 1449 with Sir Lewis de Buriell, whom he killed in the field; "and after the said Chalons did the obsequy of the said Sir Lewis, and mourned him as he had been his carnall brother; for the which and for his manhood he was greatly alowed". Died in 1458 (*Chron. Lond.*, 158; *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 235, 472; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 146).

[6] Stow *notes*, finistra, 4.

[7] *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxix., 64. Before her death she took the habit as a sister of St. Clare.

[8] *Id.*, 65. Married in 1365 Ingelram de Coucy, whom Edward III. created Earl of Bedford; born 16th June, 1332, died in 1379.

genita Regis Edwardi tercii, Comitissa Bedfordie et domina de Cowcy. Cowcy.

Et ad capud nobilis domine Isabelle Regine jacet domina Johanna de la Towr,[1] Regina Scocie, filia Edwardi secundi et Isabelle predicte, et vxor domini Roberti de la Bruys, Regis Scocie. Towre.

Et ad dexteram predicte Johanne, Regine Scocie, 4 pedum spacio interposito jacet illustris princeps, dominus Johannes, Dux de Burbon[2] et Angue, Comes de Forern, Cleremund et Mompaunsere, et dominus et baro Beaugeu: qui obiit 4° die Januarii, A° dni. 1433. Burbon.

Et ad sinistram Regine Scocie spacio 3 pedum jacet venerabilis domina Elizabeth Nevyll,[3] vxor domini Johannis, filii et heredis domini Radulphi Comitis Westmerre, et mater domini Radulphi Comitis Westmerre, ac filia domini Ricardi Comitis Cancie: que obiit 4° die mensis Januarii A° dni. 1423. Nevyll.

Item versus finem chori ex parte boriali a stallis sub fune lampadis jacet sub longo lapide frater Johannes Lamborn,[4] confessor Regine Isabelle, et filius Baronis et vltimus heres illius baronie. Lamborn.

Item coram introitu chori sub magno lapide jacet valens miles, dominus Johannes Claron de Francia. Claron.

Et ad dexteram illius inmediate versus austrum coram stallo gardiani jacet venerabilis Magister et dominus Edwardus Burnell,[5] filius domini de Burnell. Burnell.

[1] *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxix., 390. Married David Bruce in 1327, when only six years old; died in 1362.

[2] Jean I., Duc de Bourbon, taken prisoner at Agincourt. His remains were exhumed and removed to France in 1451 (*C.P.R.*, Henry VI., v., 410).

[3] Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent (*d.* 1397), married John (*d.* 1423), eldest son of Ralph Neville (*d.* 1425), first Earl of Westmorland, and by him was mother of Ralph (*d.* 1484), second Earl.

[4] Should be Robert Lamborn, see p. 198 below. Confessor to Queen Isabella in 1327. In 1343, being then nearly blind, he had Papal licence to continue to reside in the London Convent with his clerk and servants, and to dispose of his property (Little, p. 237; *Cal. Reg. Pap.*, iii., 88). There was no baronial family of this name.

[5] Either a son or a brother of Hugh Burnell (*d.* 1420); if the former, he died before his father (*Complete Peerage*, ii., 82, 83).

In capella Omnium Sanctorum.

In primis ad sinistram aultaris versus boriam jacet Jacobus
Fenys. Fenys, dominus de Say:[1] qui obiit 4° die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1450°. Et domina Elonina[2] vxor eius: que obiit 5° die mensis Januarii A° dni. 1452°.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet venerabilis pater et dominus
Smyth. Johannes Smyth,[3] doctor sacre theologie, episcopus Landauensis: qui obiit 4° kal. Februarii, A° dni. 1478°. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet domina Katerina Langley; que obiit
Langley. 16° die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1511°.

Item directe ad dexteram, coram medio altaris jacet venerabilis domina Petronilla Halsam, vxor domini Hugonis
Halsam. Halsam,[4] valentis militis: que obiit primo die mensis Decembris A° dni. 1440. Et ad dexteram eius jacet domina Constancia Hussey, soror predicte Petronille, et vxor nobilis viri,
Hussey. domini Henrici Hussey,[5] strenui militis in armis tempore Henrici V^ti^, de comitatu Sussex: que obiit 19° die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1461.

Et ad dexteram eorum 4^or^ pedum spacio interposito jacet
Merlay. venerabilis domina Elianora, domina de Merlay:[6] que obiit 24° die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1476. Et ad dexteram eius

[1] *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xviii., 428. Murdered at London by Jack Cade. For his burial here see *Gregory's Chronicle*, p. 194. He bequeathed 100*l.* to the Grey Friars of London to pray for his soul (*Testamenta Vetusta*, 264).

[2] Also called Enomie, daughter of —— Cromer in the English List.

[3] Consecrated bishop of Llandaff in 1476 (Stubbs, *Reg. Sacr. Angl.*, 92).

[4] Of Sussex, Brabourne in Kent, Filby in Norfolk, and Colingbourne Valence in Wilts, with a house in Southwark. He married before 1425, and died in 1442 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., ii., 197, Henry VI., i., 316, ii., 428, iii., 172; *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 208). For the brass of Hugh Halsam at West Grinstead see Boutell, *Brasses*, 42.

[5] Also had lands in Berks and Gloucestershire. His wife, whom he married before 1418, had been in the service of Mary de Bohun, mother of Henry V. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., ii., 140, Henry VI., i., 499, iii., 429, 534; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv., 245).

[6] Daughter of Robert Morley (*d.* 1443) 5th Baron Morley, and wife of William Lovel (*d.* 1476) Baron Morley *jure uxoris* (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 387; *Complete Peerage*, v., 372).

immediate sub lauatorio[1] jacet dominus Johannes Hylton,[2] Baro de Hylton. Hylton.

Item redeundo ad secundam partem prime fenestre jacet sub muro dominus Perseualus, bastardus de Hurhon,[3] miles egregius. Et ad dexteram eius sub cruce de lapidibus marmoreis jacet dominus Johannes Clynton,[4] baro. Et ad dexteram eorum in tumba eleuata de alabastro jacent domini Ric. Hastyng,[5] militis, domini de Wyllyby et de Welles : qui obiit . . . die mensis Sept. A° dni. . . ., et Johanne consortis sue : que obiit . . . die mensis Marcii A° dni. . . . [Ba]stardus de [Hu]rhon. Clynton. Hastyng.

Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacet Johanna Numarche, nobilis domicella Isabelle[6] Comitisse Warwici. Numarche.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Johannes Cutler,[7] sacre theologie professor, quondam gardianus loci: qui obiit 9 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1530. Cutler.

Sub prima parte secunde fenestre iuxta scanum domina Isabella Camoyse,[8] vxor nobilis domini Thome Camoyse, Camoyse.

[1] The piscina on the south side.

[2] The last Hylton (of Hylton, Durham) to be summoned to Parliament was Alexander in 1336. The family were commonly known as barons of Hylton. No head of the family was called John (*Complete Peerage*, iv., 304, 305; see also *Herald and Genealogist*, iv., 348-353).

[3] The name is clearly written "Hurhon," and was so copied by Stow; but in Stow's copy it has been altered to "Burbon". I cannot trace any Bastard of Bourbon called Perceval. The English List has "Sir Percyvall Burbon, bastard of Burbon".

[4] Apparently John, 6th lord, who died 27th February, 1488 (*Complete Peerage*, ii., 305).

[5] Brother of William, 1st Lord Hastings. Married before 1470 Joan, heiress of Richard, Lord Welles and Willoughby. Styled himself Lord Willoughby, but was summoned in 1482 as "Richard Hastinges de Welles" (*Complete Peerage*, viii., 143). For his will dated 1503 see *Testamenta Vetusta*, 443-444, where he directs that he should be "buried in the Church of the Grey Friars of London in the Vestry Chapel there". His wife died in 1504-5 (*Test. Vet.*, 464).

[6] Daughter of the Kingmaker, Countess of Warwick in her own right, and wife of George, Duke of Clarence; died 21st December, 1476.

[7] See p. 61 above. An added name, see Index, p. 136.

[8] The English List has: "Dame Isabell, wyfe of Sir Roger Camoys, baron". This shows that it means Isabel, wife of Sir Roger Camoys, commonly called Lord Camoys; she died, as stated above, in 1444. The wife of Thomas, Lord Camoys (*d.* 1419), was called Elizabeth, and died in April, 1417 (*Complete Peerage*, ii., 508, 512; 2nd edition).

militis: que obiit A° dni. 1444. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Anna
Webbe. Webbe:[1] que obiit 14 mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1530°.

Ad cuius dexteram spacio 5 pedum sub lapide paruo
Crane. quatrato jacet dominus Thomas Crane, sacerdos: qui obiit 25 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1458°.

Ad cuius dexteram inmediate jacet domina Margeria
Romsey. Romsey,[2] nobilis domicella domine Isabelle Regine Anglie. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Johannes Romsey, filius eius.

Ad cuius dexteram inmediate jacet Magister Ricardus
Fysher. Fysher,[3] probus vir, cancellarius et discretus in consiliis dandis cum Ricardo, nobili comite Warwici.

Burdett. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Thomas Burdett,[4] valens armiger domini Georgii Ducis Clarencie: qui obiit anno dni. 1477.

Vyaunde. Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub lapide Johannes Vyaunde, ciuis et grocer Londonie: qui obiit 15 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1410.

Cheyny. Et ad sinistram eius jacet in plano frater Thomas Cheyny,[5] doctor theologie.

Alen. Sub secunda parte tercie fenestre jacet Johannes Alen,[6] pater magistri, quondam de capella Johannis, Ducis Bedfordie. Et in eodem loco jacet frater Johannes Alen,[7] sacre theologie professor, quondam gardianus loci, filius Johannis Alen; et
Bekynden. sub eodem lapide frater Reginaldus Bekynden. Et magister

[1] An added name.

[2] *Cf. Cal. Pap. Reg.*, iii., 168, 474, 507—date 1345-1353. She had a grant of an annuity of 10*l.* for her good service to Queen Isabella on 14th February, 1347 (*C.P.R.*, Edw. III., vii., 254).

[3] I can find no other reference; his date is presumably *c.* 1470.

[4] Stow *adds* "beheded at Tyborne". Of Arrow in Warwickshire. A confidant of George, Duke of Clarence. He was accused of compassing the death of Edward IV., and executed at Tyburn on 20th May, 1477. See Stow, *Annales*, 430; Hall, *Chronicle*, 369; Ramsay, *Lancaster and York*, ii., 421.

[5] D.D. of Oxford; occurs in 1421 (*Munimenta Academica*, 274-275; Little, *Greyfriars*, 256).

[6] "Friars Minors and St. Sepulchre, London"; will proved 1463, *P.C.C.* a Godyn.

[7] See p. 59 above.

et frater Gilbertus Sands :[1] qui obiit 16 die mensis Julii, Anno dni. 1533. Saund.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub vno lapide frater Willelmus Toly, sacre thelogie professor, quondam regens loci : qui obiit 5 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1500. Et frater Walterus Goodfeld,[2] sacre theologie professor et gardianus loci : qui obiit in festo sancti Johannis Ewangeliste, A° dni. 1521. Toly. Goodfeld.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet domina Elizabeth Longfelde : qui obiit . . . die mensis . . ., A° dni. 1503. Longfelde.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet frater Robertus Burton,[3] sacre theologie professor, quondam Regens loci : qui obiit 8 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1522. Burton.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub lapide Gilbertus Egcleston,[4] ciuis et Awrifaber, Londonie. Et Katerina consors sui. Qui obiit 14 die Mensis Julii, A° dni. 1508. Et A[licia] consors sui : qui obiit 15 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1502. Egcleston.

Descendendo ad primam partem tercie fenestre ad capud fratris Johannis Alen sub lapide cum armis Regine jacet frater Johannes Vye,[5] valens pater et confessor Regine Isabelle. Vye.

Et ad [dexteram][6] eius jacet frater Robertus Chamberlen,[7] doctor, frater Johannes Romsey,[8] doctor. In medio eorum frater Willelmus Denham,[9] pater spiritualis eorum. Chamberlen. Romsey. Denham.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet venerabilis pater et frater Johannes Kyrye,[10] quondam confessor Regis Edwardi 4, et istius loci gardianus interpellatim per 20 annos : qui obiit vltimo die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1474. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Sibille Rede : que obiit 31 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1508. Kyrye. Rede.

[1] Or Sawnders. Supplicated for D.D. at Oxford on 13th April, 1513 (Little, *Greyfriars*, 275). The note on Sands is an addition made by another hand.

[2] See p. 61 above.

[3] Guardian of the Grey Friars at Oxford in 1508 ; supplicated for D.D. on 8th March of that year (Little, *Greyfriars*, 130).

[4] Will of Gilbert Eccleston, " Friers Mynours, London ; Spalding, Lincoln," proved in 1530. *P.C.C.*, F. 24 Jankyn. The MS. has for date 158 ; Stow gives 1508.

[5] *c.* 1340. [6] *Om.* MS. [7] Guardian in 1403 ; see p. 57 above.

[8] D.D. and Regent Master at Oxford in 1389 (Little, *Greyfriars*, 252).

[9] Date *c.* 1380. [10] See p. 58 above.

Lyle. Ad cuius dexteram vnius sepulcri spacio interposito jacet iuxta tumbam domini de Lyle dominus Robertus de Lyle, filius et heres prefati domini.[1]

In capella sancte Marie.

Gysors. Ad dexteram cornu altaris sub prima parte fenestre[2] [sub] lapide eleuato dominus Johannes Gysors,[3] valens ciuis Londonie et strenuus miles.

Banguentibus. Item ad partem australem eiusdem altaris sub sacrario jacet Thomas de Banguentibus, mercator de societate Perusii.

Glociter. Carlell. Item sub secunda parte eiusdem fenestre iuxta murum jacet Thomas Glociter[4] et Anne vxor eius, principui benefactores huius conventus. Item in eodem loco jacet Alicie Carlell alias Norre,[5] secunda filia Thome Malore, armigeri de Comitatu Cantuarii: que obiit 13 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1507.

Bever. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet Walterus de Bever[6] et Johanna, vxor eius, qui vitrari fecerunt fenestram eandem: et

Thorppe. in eodem loco jacet Mariona Thorppe.[7]

Stafford. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet venerabilis vir Vmfridus Stafford,[8] valens armiger de comitatu Wigornie: qui obiit A° dni. 1486, 8 Julii.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Margareta Oldall, vxor domini

[1] Robert, 1st Baron Lisle, was succeeded by his son John (not grandson, as suggested by G. E. C., for John was twenty-four when Robert died in 1343, aged forty-nine). Robert II. presumably died before his father.

[2] Stow *reads* 4.

[3] Possibly the John de Gisors *temp.* Richard II. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ric. II., iv., 3, 458). See for the family Stow, *Survey of London*, ii., 354.

[4] Died before 1458; see the deed on pp. 207-8 below.

[5] Wife of Christopher Carlysle, or Carhill, Norrey, King of Arms, whose will was proved in 1511. *P.C.C.*, 1 Fetiplace. See Noble, *College of Arms*, 119, where his wife is called Eleanor.

[6] Died in 1336, see p. 169 below.

[7] Perhaps Maryon Thorpe of Higham Ferrers, Northants, will proved in 1506. *P.C.C.*, 7 Adeane.

[8] On commission of peace for Worcestershire, 1467-83; sheriff, 1484 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., ii., 636; iii., 491, 578).

Willelmi Oldall,[1] militis, et filia prenobilis domini de Willughby. Oldall.

Item extra ostium[2] capelle sub lapide plano jacet venerabilis pater et frater Thomas Wynchelsey,[3] sacre theologie doctor, principuus procurator in magnis beneficiis huius loci: qui obiit 18 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1436. Wynchelsey.

Et ad dexteram eius sub muro chori jacet dominus Johannes Louetot, nobilis miles: et ad pedes eius domina Margareta, vxor eiusdem. Louetot.

Sub prima parte 5 fenestre jacet dominus Lupus Roderys, valens baro de Hispania: qui obiit 23 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1475. Roderys

Et ad dexteram eius jacet inmediate sub longo lapide et lato dominus Johannes Tybbay,[4] quondam archidiaconus Huntyndon, et cancellarius domine Johanne Regine Anglie, vxoris Henrici 4: qui obiit in festo Marie Magdalene, A° dni. 1414. Tybbay.

Et ad dexteram eius inmediate sub longo lapide jacet dominus Robertus Bertram,[5] baro de Bothale: qui obiit 21. . . . Bertram.

Et in eodem loco jacet Stephen Lynne,[6] habardasher Lynne.

[1] Sir William Oldhall, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1450, married Margaret, *d.* of William, 5th Lord Willoughly of Eresby (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlii., 105).

[2] oltm. *MS.* Meaning the door from the inner chapel of St. Mary to the passage which led to the All Hallows Chapel (see p. 39 above). Wynchelsey lay in this passage.

[3] See pp. 42, 43 above.

[4] Tybbay first appears as associated with the Yorkshire family of Scrope in 1385-1406, and was executor for Sir Richard Scrope of Bolton (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, i., 277-278, 330). In 1401 he was bearer of a letter from Henry Percy to Owen Glendower (Ellis, *Orig. Letters*, 2nd ser., i., 9). As John de Seggeswyk, alias John de Tybbay, he had a general pardon on 16th Sept., 1406 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry IV., iii., 213). He was prebendary of Clifton, Lincoln, on 17th May, 1410, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon on 24th March, 1414, and chancellor for Queen Joanna from 1410. He was murdered in Lad Lane in London by John Nyauncer and others on 22nd July, 1414 (Nicolas, *Lond. Chron.*, 98; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., i., 347). See further Wylie, *Henry IV.*, ii., 283; *Test. Eboracensia*, iii., 40. For his will proved in 1414, see *P.C.C.*, 29 Marche.

[5] Robert was a common name with the Bertrams; one Robert Bertram was killed at Bannockburn (*Cal. Inquisitions*, v., 52, 510; vii., 165, 693).

[6] Will dated 3rd August, 1528, proved 6th October, 1533 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, ii., 637). Another will, *P.C.C.*, F. 12, Jankyn. An addition by the compiler.

Londonie: qui obiit 10 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1528.

Malytt. Et ad dexteram eius spacio 2 pedum sub longo lapide jacet dominus Walterus Malytt,[1] quondam Canonicus sancti Pauli et rector sancte Marie de Archubus, et specialis amicus fratrum minorum huius loci: qui obiit 6 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1444.

Haveresham. Et ad dexteram eius inmediate sub lapide jacet Magister Ricardus de Haveresham,[2] quondam Curie Cantuar. advocatus: qui obiit 15 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1369.

Appylton. Bernes. Et ad dexteram illius inmediate in plano jacet frater Willelmus Appylton,[3] miles; et dominus Radulphus Bernes, miles.

Kyngston. Et ad dexteram illius in tumba eleuata sub archu jacet domina Alicia Kyngston, quondam vxor Thome Kyngston,[4] militis, filia domini Hugonis de sent John, filii et heredis domini Thome domini de sent John: que obiit 19 die mensis August, A° dni. 1439.

Cawmbry. Item reuertendo ad eandem fenestram sub secunda parte fenestre iuxta scanum sub lapide cruce signato jacet dominus Reginaldus de Cawmbry,[5] valens miles et ciuis Londonie.

Bewmond. Et ad dexteram eius inmediate sub lapide jacet Thomas Bewmond,[2] filius et heres domini Henrici, domini de Bewmond.

[1] Will of Walter Malet, clerk of St. Mary-le-Bow, proved in 1404 (*P.C.C.*, 7 Marche). He held the prebend of Harlesden at St. Paul's from 13th December, 1398, and the Rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow from 28th September, 1400, till his death on 6th November, 1404 (Hennessey, *Repertorium*, 28, 308). The date "1444" is clearly an error for 1404.

[2] Canon of Llandaff before 1343, Treasurer; provided to canonry at Salisbury in 1348, with prebend of Stratford, canon of Wolverhampton (*Cal. Pap. Reg.*, iii., 60, 279, 397).

[3] On 20th June, 1381, the Guardian had licence to dispose of the goods of Friar William Appleton, deceased (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richard II., ii., 11).

[4] Sir Thomas Kingston, captain of Château Gaillard in 1431 (*First Engl. Life of Henry V.*, p. 170); he died before 24th March, 1439, when his widow had a licence to grant the manor of Warneford, Hampshire, with remainder to her children, Thomas, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Margaret (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 248; *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 187).

[5] I cannot trace him. But there were several Londoners called Cawmbry in the reign of Edward I. (*Letter-Books*, A., 32, 46, 115, C. 17).

[6] The 1st, 3rd, and 5th barons Beaumont were all called Henry, and each of them was succeeded by a son called John (*Complete Peerage*, ii. 60, 61, ed. Gibbs).

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Katerine Slawter; que obiit 2 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1497. Slawter.

Et ad dexteram eius inmediate sub lapide jacet Johanna Tremayn, vxor Nicholai Tremayn, armigeri: que obiit 29 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1428. Et Elizabeth Bell, vltimo Aprill, 1533.[1] Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet venerabilis domina, domina Yda de Zegraue, vxor domini Hugonis de Peche. Et Magistri Roberti Wotton,[2] doctor decretorum et aduocatus de arcubus. Tremayn. Bell. Zegraue et de Peche. Wotton.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet Johannes Wryght, ciuis et aurifaber Londonie; qui obiit 3 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1512. Wryght.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johanna Elvenden:[3] que obiit 13 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1400. Elvenden.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Chambyrlen,[4] armiger de Comitatu Northamton; et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 3 die mensis Octobris, Anno dni. 1470. Chamberlen.

Ad cuius dexteram modico versus orientem sub lapide jacet Willelmus Gage,[5] armiger: qui obiit 15 die mensis Februarii, A° domini 1496. Gage.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet iuxta murum dominus Johannes Butler,[6] miles. Et in eodem loco jacet Elizabeth Battell, vxor Johannis Battell, armiger: que obiit. . . . Butler. Battell.

Redeundo ad columpnam inter 5 fenestram et 6 sub paruo lapide jacet frater Willelmus Wolfe, doctor egregius, apud principes et nobiles magnifice acceptus: qui obiit in vigilia natiuitatis Christi, A° dni. 1466. Wolfe.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet dominus Adam de Howton,[7] Howton.

[1] The notice of Elizabeth Bell is an addition, later than 1530.

[2] An added name; later than 1530.

[3] Will of Joan Eluedon, "Friars Minors, London," proved in 1421, *P.C.C.*, 52 Marche.

[4] Friars Minors, St. Botolph, Aldersgate; Barton St. John, Oxford. Will, *P.C.C.*, 31 Godyn. Elder brother of Richard Chamberleyn of Cotes.

[5] Of Heighton St. Clere, Sussex. In the Inquisition the date of his death is given as Feb. 16, 1496-1497 (*Cal. Inquisitions*, Henry VII., i., 1160). Will, *P.C.C.*, 10 Horne.

[6] Possibly Sir John Butler who died in 1476 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 383).

[7] Probably a member of the family of Hoghton of Hoghton, Lancashire, in which Adam was a common name. One Adam Hoghton occurs 1279-83; but

Triuet. miles: et Johanna, filia domini Thome Triuet,[1] militis.

Davncy. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacet Robertus Davncy,[2] de Walden in Comitatu Essex, et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 25 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1491.

Goldysburgh. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet domina Margareta Goldysburgh, vxor domini Ric. de Goldysburgh.[3]

Asschle. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Johannes Asschle,[4] militis: qui obiit 12 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1417.

Wyett. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Wyett, ciuis et pannarius Londonie, et Margareta, vxor eius: qui obiit 26 die mensis Septembris, A° dni 1448.

Fylongley. Et ad dexteram eorum sub magno lapide jacet Ricardus Fylongley,[5] quondam armiger Edwardi principis Wallie, filii Regis Edwardi tercii, et Margareta Paris vxor eius.

Salles. Pisario. Brytell. Redeundo ad primam partem fenestre 6[te] in plano jacet Benedictus Salles, nobilis mercator de Baiona. Et magister Giraldus de Pisario,[6] ordinis minorum, doctor theologie egregius de prouincia Acquitanie. Ad cuius dexteram sub paruo lapide jacet Thomas Brytell, ciuis et mercer, seruiens ad arma cum Rege Edwardo 4: qui obiit 18 die mensis Novembris, A° dni. 1450.[7] Et in eodem sepulto jacet dominus Johannes Asshewill. Et Robertus Hamle. Et Johannes Bekerton.[8]

Asshewill. Hamle. Bekerton.

Et ad dexteram eorundem sub magno lapide jacet Rogerus

this is more likely to be Sir Adam de Howton, who died in 1385 (*Victoria County History*, vi., 39). Stow gives the date 1417.

[1] Sir Thomas Trivet (*d.* 1388)—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lvii., 236.

[2] Or Dauntsey—will, *P.C.C.*, 4 Dogett.

[3] Possibly Richard de Goldesburgh, a knight of Yorkshire, who died in 1357 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III., viii., 519, 587).

[4] Or Asshele "Friars Minors, St. Michael, Wood Street"—1418—will, *P.C.C.*, 40 Marche.

[5] He was a surveyor of royal manors and employed on various commissions between 1378 and 1392; he was also tronager of wools in London (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Richd. II., i., 122; ii., 7, 82; v. 86; see p. 236 below).

[6] Possibly Fr. Geraldus Pasquerii, O.F.M., 1335: Denifle, *Chart. Univ.*, Paris, II., pp. 451-452.

[7] *Sic.* in MS. Either 1475 or 1485.

[8] The notice of Stephen Kelke was first entered here, but afterwards erased.

Spensar,[1] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Margareta vxor eius: qui quidem Rogerus obiit 27 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1491: et Margareta obiit 14 die mensis Novembris, A° dni. 1485.[2] Spensar.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide Johannes Strete,[3] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, Johanna et Johanna vxores sue: qui quidem Johannes obiit 15 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1463, et Johanna obiit 24 die mensis Maii A° dni. 1510. Strete.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide Stephanus Kelke,[4] eiuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Katerina et Johanna vxores eius: qui quidem Stephanus obiit 7 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1415.[5] Kelke.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide frater Ricardus Waltam, valens pater: qui obiit 5 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1375. Waltam.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub lapide frater Johannes Bavell, valens pater. Bavell.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub muro lapide[6] albo dominus Bartholomeus de Castro,[7] valens miles et ciuis Londonie: qui fecit Refectorium. Castro.

Redeundo ad 2^{m} partem fenestre 6 scanno muri sub lapide jacet Thomas Fizhugh, armiger, et Alice vxor eius: qui obiit 11 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1433. Et Robertus Wircet. Et dominus Henricus Godfray, rector. Et Hewgonis Slawter, ciuis et inholder Londonie. Fizhugh. Wircet. Godfray. Slawter.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet in plano Thomas Cowley, Cowley.

[1] "St. Fastour (St. Vedast) Friar Minors within Newgate"—will, *P.C.C.*, 29 Dogett.

[2] 14815 MS.

[3] *Letter-Book* L., p. 58; 8th March, 1465, bond for 100 marks for use of Margery, daughter of John Strete, late goldsmith.

[4] For the will of Stephen Kelk, goldsmith, proved 13th December, 1511, see *Cal. Wills*, ii., 617. Stephene Kelke, St. Peter, Westcheap, will proved in 1501, *C.P.C.*, 1 Blamyr.

[5] In the erased entry higher up the date appears as "A° dni. 14 151"; "14" seems to have been erased first; probably the true date is 1511.

[6] *Sic* in MS.: iuxta murum [chori] sub lapide.

[7] Occurs 1292 (*Letter-Book*, A., 180). Dead before 1311 (cf. *Cal. Wills*, i., 193).

Chamberleyn. armiger, et Margareta Chamberleyn de Sowthampton, iuxta eum.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacent Walterus et Johannes de Labarr. Labarr de comitatu Herfordie. Et in eodem loco jacet Beynton. Johannes Beynton, armiger, de comitatu Wylshire.

Masse. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacet Henricus Masse, ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius.

Anne. Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub lapide Willelmus Anne,[1] generoses (*sic*), de Grays Inne, filius et heres Alexandri Anne,[2] Recordatoris ciuitatis Londonie: qui obiit 24 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1451.

Davson. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Johannes Davson, armiger.

Whyttyngton. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Whyttyngton,[3] armiger, et dominus de Pauntley in comitatu Gloucestre: qui obiit 3 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1470.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide iuxta murum jacet dominus Arundell. Renfridus Arundell,[4] militis: qui obiit 6 die mensis Junii Rothenale. Anno dni. 1468. Et domina Margareta Rothenale, quondam vxor domini Johannis Rothenale,[5] militis. Redeundo ad primam partem fenestre 7 sub archu in tumba eleuata jacet Langley. Walterus Langley,[6] valens armiger, dominus de Knolton in comitatu Kancie: qui obiit 4 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1470.

[1] "Gent., North Aston, Oxford; Friars Minors, St. Andrew, Holborn": will, *P.C.C.*, 17 Rous.

[2] Occurs as Common Serjeant, November, 1424, as Recorder in 1435 and September, 1438. John Bowes was sworn in as Recorder 13th July, 1440, and Anne was dead before January, 1443, when his widow, Alice, was wife of William Furnyvale (*Letter-Book*, K., 39, 195, 247, 277).

[3] The Whittingtons of Pauntley are the family to which Richard Whittington belonged. William Whityngton was on the commission of peace for Gloucestershire, 1461-64 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., i., 564).

[4] Renfrew Arundell had a general pardon 22nd February, 1460 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., vi., 592). As the King's servitor had a grant of the manor of Sheviock and Antony, Cornwall, in 1463. On commission of peace for Cornwall, 1465-66 (*id.*, Edw. IV., i., 22c, 561). Will, *P.C.C.*, 25 Godyn.

[5] Probably Sir John Rodenale, chirographer in the Common Bench in 1413 and treasurer of the Exchequer in 1415 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., i., 14, 352).

[6] Son of William Langley (Hasted, *Kent*, iv., 209). Walter Langley was J.P. for Kent, 1456-58 (*C.P.R.*, Henry VI., vi., 668).

Et ad dexteram iuxta cum in plano jacet domina Johanna Langeley de est Kent. Et iuxta eam Katerina et Margareta domicelle[1] Regine Anne de Boemia. Et jacet Massillia Tyffelde. Langley. Tyffelde.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide frater Johannes Lent, quondam custos custodie Cantabrigie, valens pater. Lent.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet venerabilis vir Thomas Clemens,[2] armiger, de comitatu Cornubie: qui obiit 24 die mensis Junii, A° dni. Edwardi 4ti 22°. Clemens.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Johannes Pykett, et Johannes Marchall, valens armiger. Et sub lapide jacet Nicolaus Pemerton, ciuis et letharsellar Londonie: qui obiit 9° die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1521. Pykett. Marchall. Pemerton.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide Margareta Arays, vxor domini Henrici Arays, qui jacet in eodem loco sub muro chori, valens miles. Arays.

Redeundo ad 2m partem 7 fenestre sub lapide jacent Johannes Fowler,[3] ciuis et pelleparii Londonie, Alicia vxor eius cum liberis suis. Qui quidem Johannes obiit 2 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1494; et Alicia obiit 6 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1509. Fowler.

Et ad dexteram coram jacet sub lapide Margeria Chambyrleyn,[4] quondam vxor Willelmi Chambyrlen: que obiit in festo Natiuitatis Marie, A° Regis Henrici 6, 11°. Chamberleyn.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Thomas Elyngham, generosus: qui obiit 19 die mensis Septembris, A° doni. 1479. Elyngham.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Thomas Covele,[5] Covele.

[1] domicella *MS*.

[2] Thomas Clemens served on many judicial commissions in Cornwall, 1467-70, on commission of peace 1469-70 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., vol. ii.).

[3] All Hallows the Great: will, *P.C.C.*, 22 Vox.

[4] On a palimpsest brass at Magdalen College, Oxford, there is found the inscription: "Hic iacet Margerie [que fui]t vxor Willm. [Ch]amberleyn que obiit in festo nativitat[is Sce.] Marie virginis [anno regni] Regis Henr. [se]xti vndecimo: cui*us* [*anime* p*ro*pi] cietur de*us*. Amen. (*Monumental Brass Society*, vi., 251).

[5] Appointed Coroner and Attorney of the King's Bench by Henry IV. before June, 1421. Reappointed by Henry V. on 13 April, 1413. As Cowley or Couele appears on Commissions for Oxfordshire (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry

armiger, quondam coronator et attornatus dorninorum Regum Henrici 4ti et 5ti in banco eorum, et Angnes vxor eius: qui obiit 20 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1422.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet in plano dompnus Johannes,[1] electus in abbatem monasterii de Bello in comitatu Sowthsex. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Willelmus Baker, qui obiit 1488.

Bello.

Baker.

Et ad dexteram eius in latitudini (*sic*) hostii[2] capelle jacet Johannes Marchall, armiger, et Vmfridus Gryffyn.

Marchall.
Gryffyn.

Et ad dexteram eorum in parua tumba eleuata jacet Johanna Hyllyng,[3] vxor domini Roberti Chalons: que obiit primo die mensis Septembris, Anno domini 1439.

Hylyng.

In Capella Apostolorum ex parte australi chori.

In primis ad dexteram cornu altaris in magna tumba eleuata de alabastro jacet nobilis vir dominus Walterus Blount,[4] strenuus miles, cum liberato de garterio, et dominus de Montjoy et magnus thesararius Anglie tempore Regis Edwardi 4ti, filius et heres Thome Blunt, militis, nuper Thesurarii Normanie: quidem Walterus obiit primo die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1479. Et ad sinistram eius in eadem tumba jacet dominus Edwardus,[5] dominus de Montjoy, filii (*sic*) Willelmi Blount, filii et heredis prefati domini Walteri Blount, domini de Montjoy: qui obiit primo die mensis Decembris, A° domini 1475.

Blount.

IV., i., 563, ii. 99, iii., 153; Henry V., i. 11, ii., 178). Will of "Thomas Coule, Friars Minors, London; Crayford, Kent; and Oxford," *P.C.C.*, 54 Marche.

[1] Several abbots of Battle were called John; there is no trace of one who died whilst still elect (*Monasticon*, iii., 235).

[2] The door from the Chapel to the Walking-place.

[3] See p. 74 above: apparently a second wife. But in the Index her husband's name is given as Thomas, and her own name as Hyllyngham. The MS. is damaged, but Stow gives Hyllyng which also seems to be the reading of the margin.

[4] Created Baron Mountjoy 20 June, 1465; Treasurer, 1465-66; K.G., 24 April, 1472. Described himself on his seal as "filii et heredis Thome Blount, quondam thesaurarii Normannie". He died 1 August, 1474—not 1479 as above (*Complete Peerage*, v., 398). See further F. M. Nichols, *The Hall of Lawford Hall*. Wills, *P.C.C.*, 18 Wattys, and *Testamenta Vetusta*, 334.

[5] Edward, 2nd baron, succeeded in 1474, when seven years old; his father was killed at Barnet, 14th April, 1471.

Et ad sinistram super gradum vltra medium versus boriam jacet domina Alicia Montjoy,[1] nuper vxor Willelmi Browne,[2] Maior Londonie, et filia Henrici Kebell,[3] nuper Maior eiusdem ciuitatis: qui obiit 8 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1521. Montjoy.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet sub lapide Anna Blount, filia domini Johannis Blount,[4] militis, domini de Montioy, et Lore vxoris eius: que obiit 15 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1480.[5] Blount.

Redeundo ad partem australem eiusdem capelle sub 2ª parte fenestre prime ad capud domini Walteri Blount, domini de Montioy, jacet Willelmus Blunt,[6] valens armiger, filius et heres predicti Walteri, et pater domini Edwardi, domini de Montjoy: qui obiit. . . . Blount.

In eodem supulto jacet dominus Jacobus Blunt,[7] miles, et filius predicti Walteri Blunt, capitaneus de Gwynes: qui obiit 20 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1492. Blunt.

Juxta eum ad sinistram jacet domina Elizabeth Blunt, et vxor Roberti Curson,[8] militis: qui obiit 26 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1494. Blunt.

[1] Married as his third wife, before 5th February, 1515, William Blount, 4th Lord Mountjoy. Her husband, who died in 1535, directed that if he died in London he should be buried at the Greyfriars (*Testamenta Vetusta*, 671). The Register does not show whether his wish was obeyed.

[2] Died on 3rd June, 1513, during his year of office. [3] Mayor in 1510-11.

[4] John Blount (*d.* 1485), 3rd Lord Mountjoy, married in or before 1477, Lora, *d.* of Sir Edward Berkeley of Beverstone, Gloucestershire; Lora Blount marrried (2) Sir Thomas Montgomery (*d.* 1495), and (3) Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormonde; she died before 1515. Will proved, 1486: *P.C.C.*, 27 Logge. See also *Testamenta Vetusta*, 386.

[5] The English List has: "In the South Winge of the Quire. First vppon the steps lyeth Anne doughter of Sir John Blount, L. Montioye; and at her right hand lyeth Sir Thomas Grene, knight, in the playne, and by his side on the right hand lyeth Sir Alan Cheny, knight, and by his right side Sir Walter Blount, first L. Montioye, and by his side Edward Blount, L. Montioye, his sonne and heire". Grene is an additional name. There was a vacant space, before the altar, between the tombs of Alice and Anne Blount on the north, and of Walter Blount on the South. According to the *Register*, Alan Cheny was buried in the Chapel of St. Francis; see p. 93 below.

[6] Killed at Barnet, 14th April, 1471.

[7] Captain of Hammes in 1485 under the Earl of Oxford, joined Henry Tudor, was knighted by him (Polydore Vergil, pp. 208, 212, Camd. Soc.). Wills, *P.C.C.*, 26 Dogett, *Testamenta Vetusta*, 415.

[8] Knighted October, 1472 (Metcalfe, *Book of Knights*, 23).

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacent Johannes, filius domini Strange,[1] et Comitissa de Meynter[2] in Scocia, et Patricius, armiger, de Scocia.

Strange. Meynter. Patricius.

Et ad sinistram eorum sub lapide jacet venerabilis domina Elizabeth, vxor dominorum Johannis Gyldysburgh et Johannis Deyncowrt,[3] militum.

Gyldysburgh. Deyncowrt.

Et ad sinistram eius in medio sub lapide jacet Frater Willelmus Goddard, sacre theologie doctor, gardianus loci, et principuus benefactor eiusdem: qui obiit 26 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1485. Et in eodem loco jacet dominus Bartholemeus Burwesche,[5] et domina Elizabeth vxor eius.

Goddard. Burwesche.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide touche[6] jacet domina Burga de Vawse.[7]

Vawse.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Johannes Burwesche[8] filius predicti Bartholomei.

Burwesche.

Et ad sinistram eius in tumba eleuata in archu jacet dominus Johannes Blunt,[9] dominus de Mountjoy, quondam capitaneus de Gwyne et Hammes: qui obiit 14 die mensis Octobris A° dni. 1485.

Blunt.

Redeundo ad primam partem 2e fenestre sub lapide jacet Nicolaus Marys de Janua, constabularius regine, Burdegauensis: qui obiit 8 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1343.

Marys.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet in plano Adam Buxhale, ciuis Londonie. Et in eodem loco jacet dominus Johannes Blunt, miles: qui obiit 27 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1531.

Buxhale. Blunt.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet Nobilis vir

[1] Perhaps a son of John, Lord Strange of Knockin, who died in 1477, or of his grandfather, John, who died in 1399 (*Complete Peerage*, vii., 274).

[2] Probably Alice, widow of Murdoçh (*d.* 1333), 10th Earl of Mentei, who was resident in England from 1335 to 1340 (*Complete Peerage*, v., 298).

[3] See p. 106 below.

[4] William Goddard, the younger, to be distinguished from William Goddard, the elder (Little, p. 263; see p. 59 above).

[5] Or Burghersh (*d.* 1355); married Elizabeth (*d.* 1360), daughter of Theobald de Verdon (*Complete Peerage*, ii., 78).

[6] Stone of touch: a dark granite.

[7] The English List has "Dame Isabel de Vaus".

[8] Died in his father's lifetime, i.e. before 1355.

[9] Third Lord Mountjoy; captain of Guisnes in 1476; father of Anne Blount, *ut supra*. Will, *P.C.C.*, 27 Logge. See *Hall of Lawford Hall*, p. 192.

dominus Johannes Phylpott,[1] maior Londonie et miles, et Phylpott.
domina Johanna Sampford,[2] vxor eius: qui quidem Johannes Sampford.
obiit 25 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1384, et Johanna obiit 14 Kall. Nouembris, A° dni. 1374. Et sub eodem lapide jacet Magister Johannes Sampford,[3] filius predicte domine Johanne.

Et ad sinistram eorum sub magno lapide jacet dominus Nicholaus Brembre,[4] valens miles et Maior Londonie. Et ad Brembre.
sinistram eius iuxta murum[5] jacet Roland Blount, armiger: Blount.
qui obiit 24 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1509.

Redeundo ad 2^{m} partem fenestre 2^{e}, in plano jacet Margareta Bonteyn filia. . . . Montjoy:[6] que obiit 20 die mensis Bonteyn.
Januarii, A° dni. 1509.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Tussanus Hatfeld,[7] Hatfeld.
seruiens ad coronam cum Rege Edwardo 4°: qui obiit 19 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1491.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Margareta, filia domini Johannis Philpott predicti et vxor Thome Sencler,[8] Sencler.
armigeri, et postmodum vxor Johannis Nelond,[9] armigeri Nelond.
que obiit 18 die mensis Sept. A° dni. 1438. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Robertus Bradbery:[10] qui obiit A° dni. Bradbery.
1489.

Redeundo ad primam partem 3^{e} fenestre sub muro cum

[1] Or Philipot, mayor, 1378-79 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlv., 159).

[2] Hasted (*Hist. Kent*, iv., 236, 239) calls her Jane Stamford.

[3] Perhaps John Sampford (*d.* 1348), Rector of St. Faith's, London, and St. Mary, Woolwich (Hasted, *Hundred of Blackheath*, p. 163).

[4] Mayor of London, 1377-79; hanged at Tyburn in February, 1388 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vi., 255).

[5] Against the wall of the Choir.

[6] The English List has: "Elizabeth Bonten, doughter ot Thomas Blount, ar.".

[7] Thurston Hatfield appointed serjeant of Guisnes on December 16th, 1461 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., i., 81). Of Glossop, will, *P.C.C.*, 29 Dogett. The English List has "Thurston Hatfeld, esquyre".

[8] Perhaps Thomas Seyntclere, of Surrey, 1428 (*Feudal Aids*, v., 120, 121).

[9] Of Lewes and Lingfield, Sussex, and Clerkenwell, London; will proved in 1437. *P.C.C.*, 21 Luffenam.

[10] Robert Bradbury, King's serjeant, 1465 and 1468 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., i., 344; ii., 86). The English List has: "Thomas Bradbery, esquyre".

Francisci. magno lapide jacet Maners Francisci,[1] valens mercator Florencie: qui obiit A° dni. 1342.

Et ad sinistram eius 4 pedum sub lapide jacet frater Adam Savge. Savge, valens pater et per 40 annos Gardianus Wyntonie, et quasi nouus renouator tocius conuentus illius: qui obiit. . . .

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet frater Robertus Brayns. Brayns, religiosus Magister nouiciorum in conuentu isto multis annis: qui obiit 20 die mensis Augusti A° dni. 1492.

Redeundo ad 2^{m} partem 3^{e} fenestre in plano sub fenestra Pomfereit. eadem jacet Galfridus Pomfereit, seruiens Regis Edwardi 3 in armis.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet domina Johanna Gray,[2] vxor Gray. nobilis domini Johannis Gray, domini de Codnere.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet nobilis vir dominus Clyfton. Nicholaus Clyfton, valens miles, et domina Aleanora, vxor eius, filia domini Thome West,[3] domini de Dalaware.

In Capella Sancti Francisci.

In primis in parua[4] capella sancti Francisci sub prima Guynys. parte fenestre 4 iuxta murum in plano jacet Johannes de Guynys. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Thomas,[5] puer, filius domini Scales. de Scales.

Et ad sinistram illius versus medium altaris in plano jacet Botryugh. Henricus Botryugh,[6] valens armiger de comitatu Devonie et Cornubie.

[1] Perhaps Manentus Francisci, who occurs as a purveyor for the King in 1333-34 (*id.*, Edw. III., ii., 409, 441).

[2] Apparently Johanna, wife of Richard (*d.* 1335), 2nd lord; John (*d.* 1392), 3rd lord, married Alice de Lisle (*Complete Peerage*, iv., 97).

[3] Thomas West, 5th lord, died in 1426.

[4] Meaning the small part which was screened off round the altar; see p. 39 above.

[5] Possibly a son of Thomas (*d.* 1460), 7th lord. In any case the date is before 1460.

[6] There is a mark of abbreviation over "gh". Stow expands to "Botryngham". Mr. Shepherd suggested "Bottreux". But no doubt it means Henry Bodrugan, a Cornish gentleman, who occurs often in connection with Thomas Clemens (see p. 87 above). He was charged with treason in 1474. In 1478 he is styled knight (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edward IV., ii., 53-54, 491; iii., 314).

Et ad sinistram eius jacet in plano Johannes Crocherd et due filie domini Alani Cheyny,[1] et Johannes filius et heres predicti domini Alani Cheyny, militis. Crocherd. Cheyny.

Et ad finem altaris versus Boriam in parua tumba eleuata de alabastro jacet strenuus vir dominus Johannes Robsard,[2] valens miles in armis, cum liberata de garterio: qui obiit 24 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1450. Robsard.

Ad cuius sinistram sub longo lapide jacet Jacobus Raymond, nepos Magistri Pacii de Cotrone:[3] qui obiit 20 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1341. Raymond.

Et ad sinistram eius in tumba eleuata in archu jacet Magister Pancius,[4] Medicus: et dominus Alanus Cheyne,[5] valens miles. Pancius. Medicus. Cheyne.

Sub 2ª parte fenestre 4ᵉ sub lapide jacet dominus Thomas Mallere,[6] valens miles: qui obiit 14 die mensis Marcij, A° dni. 1470, de parochia de Monkenkyrkby in comitatu Warwici. Mallere.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet venerabilis vir Thomas Yonge,[7] vnus Justiciariorum de banco communi tempore Regis Edwardi 4: qui obiit 4 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1476. Yonge.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Baldwyn,[8] quondam socii de Grays Inne, seruiens communis ciuitatis Londonie et fidelis depositor huius conuentus: qui obiit 10 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1469. Baldwyn.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet dominus Walterus Wrottesley,[9] miles strenuus in armis cum comite Warwici: qui obiit 10 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1473. Wrottesley.

[1] See note 5 below.

[2] Created K.G. in 1418. A distinguished soldier in the French Wars (Beltz, *Memorials of the Garter*).

[3] Pancius de Coutrone; see next note.

[4] Pancius de Coutrone, the King's physician, occurs in 1338 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III., iv., 163).

[5] Alan Cheyne, knight, occurs in 1375 (*Cal. Close Rolls*, Edw. III., xiv., 275).

[6] M.P. for Warwickshire, 1445 (Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, 83).

[7] Justice of Common Pleas in 1467 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lxiii., 330).

[8] Will, "Friars Minors, Gray's Inn; Bucks": *P.C.C.*, 27 Godyn. He was elected Common Serjeant on 26th September, 1463 (*Letter-Book*, L., p. 36).

[9] Captain of Calais for the Earl of Warwick in 1471 (*Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 19).

Et ad sinistram eius extra hostium parue capelle jacet Gwynfredus de la Cochia de Luca, mercator. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Bonacursus de Latermo, mercator.

Cochia.

Latermo.

Et ad sinistram illorum in tumba eleuatà in archu jacet venerabilis vir Willelmus Danvers[1] de Barkshore, valens armiger et sub-thesaurarius Anglie, et domina Johanna vxor eius: qui quidem Willelmus obiit 28 die mensis Januar. ii, A° dni. 1439; et Johanna obiit 18 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1457.

Danvers.

Redeundo ad primam partem fenestre 5e sub magno lapide jacet magne probitatis vir Bartholomeus Thomaysin[2] Thomaxini, et . . . vxor sua; et sub eodem lapide jacet Nicolaus Thomaxini,[3] filius eorum.

Thomaxini.

Et ad sinistram eorum in tumba eleuata jacet Stephanus Jennyns,[4] sartor, miles, Alderman et Maior Londonie: qui obiit 6 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1523.

Jennyns.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Thomas A Par,[5] et Johannes Mylwater,[6] valentes armigeri domini Ricardi, ducis Gloucestrie; qui obierunt in die sacro pasche apud Bernet, A° dni. 1471.

A Par.

Mylwater.

Et ad sinistram eorum sub lapide jacet spectabilis vir ac generosus dominus Johannes de Lippomanno, Venetus eximius, septem arcium liberalium collateraliumque sororum[7] ac sacre theologie perscrutator: qui obiit 3 die mensis Julii,

Lippomannus.

[1] Of Berks; and Winterborne Danvers, Wilts; will, *P.C.C.*, 27 Luffenam. Will of Johanna Danvers, *P.C.C.*, 11 Stokton; dates as above.

[2] Occurs 1336 to 1348 (*Letter-Book*, F., pp. 5, 177; *Ancient Deeds*, A., 8554).

[3] Nicholas, son of Bartholomew Thomasyn, occurs in 1349 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 550).

[4] Mayor in 1508-1509; knighted at coronation of Henry VIII.; founder of Wolverhampton Grammar School (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxix., 333). John Benett, in 1527, endowed a chantry in the Chapel of St. Francis to pray for Jennyns and his wives (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 643). Will, *P.C.C.*, 8 Bodfelde. See also p. 114 *n.* below.

[5] Perhaps Sir Thomas a Parre, one of the Yorkists attainted in 1459 (*Paston Letters*, iii., 199).

[6] In service of Richard of York in 1454 (*Paston Letters*, i., 148). He is described as of Clifford in the March of Wales, and of Stoke Edith, Hereford (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., vi., 381, 531).

[7] Perhaps a mistake for "scientiarum".

A° dni. 1437. At ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Nicolaus Poyns, armiger: qui obiit 27 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1512. Et ad sinistram Bartholomei predicti spacio 3 pedum interposito, non directe set magis declinans in occidentem, sub lapide jacet Willelmus Dalamare, armiger, filius et heres Roberti Dalamare, armigeri, domini de Aldermaston in comitatu Barkes. Et ad sinistram illorum jacet dompnus Nicolaus Poston,[1] Monachi Monasterii sancti Albani et prioris de Tynmoth: qui obiit primo Idus Junii, A° dni. 1494.

Poyns. Dalamare. Poston de Tynmouth

Et ad sinistram eorum spacio 5 pedum sub lapide jacet Nobilis vir dominus Robertus Elkynton, miles, de comitatu Lincolnie: qui obiit 5 die mensis Februarii Anno dni. 1460.

Elkynton.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide ad murum chori jacet dominus Ricardus Haueryng,[2] miles, et domina Angnes vxor eius, qui in tota vita sua ordini fratrum minorum valde erant deuoti. Qui obiit 7 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1388.

Haueryng

Redeundo ad secundam partem fenestre 5e sub muro fenestre in tumba eleuata in archu jacet Georgii Barryt,[3] armiger, filius et heres . . . Barryt: qui obiit 20 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1525.

Barryt.

Et ad sinistram eorum jacet sub lapide Andreas de Maneriis de Florencia, mercator: qui obiit 25 die mensis Sept. Anno dni. 1390.

Maneriis.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet sub lapide cum cruce frater Thomas Hatton,[4] valens pater, qui multa bona fecit in conuentu: qui obiit 20 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1419.

Hatton.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet Edmundus Lenthale,[5] armiger, et Henricus frater eius, armiger, filiorum domine Margarete de Arundell,[6] vnius filiarum Ricardi, Comitis

Lenthale.

[1] His name was really Boston. He was made prior in 1478 (*Monasticon*, iii., 307).

[2] Of Havering atte Bower (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii., 26; *Ancient Deeds*, C., 2569).

[3] Or Barett, of Alvitheley, Essex; Wolverton, Hants: will, *P.C.C.*, 36 Bodfelde.

[4] "Hallam" in Index.

[5] Under age in 1440 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 483).

[6] Third daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, wife of Roland Lenthale (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., iii., 483; *Letter-Book*, L., 247).

Arundell: et domina[1] vxor dicti Edmundi, filia Willelmi de la Zowche et Seymour: que obiit 16 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1483; et Edmundus obiit 18 die mensis Aprilis, Anno dni. 1447. Et ad sinistram illorum in planò jacet dominus Robertus Tresilian,[2] miles et Justiciarius: qui obiit Anno dni. 1388, A° 11° Ric. 2.

Tresilian.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Thomas Favent,[3] capilanus, et Brunetus de Bregerach,[4] armiger. Et in eodem loco jacet Margareta Whetnall;[5] que obiit . . . die mensis . . . A° dni. . . .

Favent. Bregerach. Whetnall.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Sibilla Prytelwell, vxor Johannis, et Dauid filius eius.

Prytelwell.

Et ad sinistram eorum jacet sub lapide ad murum chori venerabilis domina, domina Anna Molens,[6] vxor domini Willelmi domini de Molens, et filia Johannis Whalysburgh, armigeri, de comitatu Cornubie: que obiit prima die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1487.

Molens.

Redeundo ad primam partem 6e fenestre juxta scannum in plano jacet dominus Johannes de Imperialibus, valens mercator de Janua.

Imperialibus.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Beatrix Thorley, quondam vxor Nicolai Thorley,[7] armigeri: que obiit 5 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1420.

Thorley.

[1] Margaret, late wife of Edmund Lenthale, had licence to marry John Mongomery on 4th May, 1447 (*id.*, v., 37).

[2] Chief Justice of the King's Bench, hanged at Tyburn, 19th February, 1388 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lvii., 206).

[3] Thomas Fovent, clerk, Friars Minors, London; Donyngton, Wilts.; will, proved 1404; *P.C.C.*, 5 Marche.

[4] ? Bergerac.

[5] Perhaps Margaret, daughter of William Wetenhale, *d.* 1457 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, ii., 531).

[6] The widow of William de Moleyns (*d.* 1428), who, however, was never summoned to Parliament; but he was styled "Lord de Molyns, knight," in 1439. The Lady Anne Moleyns had a grant of wine for good service to the King and Queen in 1446, and had robes of the Order of the Garter in 1448 (*Complete Peerage*, iv., 276; Beltz, *Order of the Garter*, p. ccxxiv.; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 156; iii., 355; iv., 415). For her will see *Testamenta Vetusta*, 389.

[7] Nicholas Thorley of Essex and Suffolk, married, before 6th February, 1425, Alice, Countess of Oxford (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., ii., 129; Henry VI., i., 242).

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Elizabeth Thorley, filia Roberti Thorley et domine Anne de Lyle consortis sue: que obiit A° dni. 1396. Thorley.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet Margareta Barnard, vxor Johannis Barnard de Graunt Bownden,[1] armigeri, de Lecestrie: que obiit 25° die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1398. Barnard.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Alicie Fetztrafe,[2] soror Johannis Walysburgh, et filia domine Johanne Pomery[3]: que obiit in festo sancti Georgii martiris, A° dni. 1471. Et ad sinistram earum jacet Radulfi Masse, armigeri, et Philippe consortis sui: qui quidem Radulfi (*sic*) obiit 8 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1521. Fetztrafe Masse.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Galfridus Lucy,[4] filius domini Galfridi, domini de Lucy. Lucy.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johanna Benet, vxor Thome Benett, mercator de Stab.[5] Et domina Matildis vxor domini de Ferers:[6] que Johanna obiit 2 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1413.[7] Benet. Ferrers.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Marinus Balby[8] de Ven[etis]:[9] qui obiit 24 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1430. Balby.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide iuxta murum chori jacet Johannes Joly de sancto Ciriaco: qui obiit 7 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1357. Et in eodem loco in tumba eleuata Joly.

[1] Bowden Magna.

[2] Of Pebmarsh, Essex; and Ixworth, Sussex; will proved, Will, *P.C.C.*, 2 Wattys. She was a sister of Anne Molens.

[3] Lady Joan Pomerey, formerly Whalesburgh, of Clerkenwell, London, and Marhamchurch, Cornwall; buried at Greyfriars; will proved in 1435. *P.C.C.*, 15 Luffenam.

[4] Either Geoffrey (*d.* 1304), or his son (*Complete Peerage*, v., 173).

[5] I.e. of the Staple.

[6] No Matilda appears in *Complete Peerage* amongst wives of barons Ferrers, or barons Ferrers de Groby.

[7] 14313 MS.

[8] For Peter de Balby, merchant of Venice at London in 1428, see *Cal. of Letter-Book*, K., p. 80.

[9] veneriis, Stow.

Acton. jacet Magistri Hugonis Acton,[1] ciuis et sartor[2] Londonie, et Katerine, vxor eius: qui quidem obiit 7 et 9 die mensis Junii A° dni. 1530.

Redeundo ad 3m partem fenestre 6e sub lapide jacet Maryns. Rogerus de Maryns,[3] armiger, vnus progenitorum domini Willelmi Hawte,[4] militis, de comitatu Kancie: qui obiit 8° die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1341.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Stephanus Gylle. Gylle, doctor vtriusque Juris et aduocatus curie Cantuarii: qui obiit 4 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1400.

Suttell. Et ad sinistram eius jacet sub lapide Henrici Suttell,[5] armiger, et Johanna, vxor eius: qui Henricus obiit A° dni. 1505.

Et ad capud Alicie Fitztrafe sub lapide jacet Cristine Bedell. Bedell, vxor Willelmi Bedell, armigeri, et filia Henrici Suttell de Stokfaston de comitatu Lecestrie, armigeri. Que obiit 8° die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1540.[6] Et in eodem loco jacet Radclyff. . . . Radclyf. Et ad sinistram Cristine Bedell sub lapide Danyzys. jacet Gerardus Danyzys de Florencia, mercator: qui obiit 4 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1457.

Et ad sinistram Henrici predicti jacet sub lapide Maria Fraunces. Fraunces, vxor Thome Fraunceys: que obiit in festo natali domini, A° dni. 1457.

Et ad sinistram eius Gerardi[7] in plano jacet Johannes Watter. Watter,[8] alias dictus Yorke heraldus ad arma: qui obiit 28 die Sanders. mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1520. Et Margeria Sanders: que obiit 3 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1521.

[1] Stow (*Survey*, ii., 328) says he was buried at St. Antony's, Budge Row. But his will gives "Gray Freres, London; Streatham, Surrey," *P.C.C.*, 26 Jankyn.

[2] saritor MS.

[3] Of Boxsted, Sussex, and Blakmanston, Kent (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, ii., 105).

[4] Sir William Haut of Houtsborne at Bishopsborne, Sheriff of Kent, 1525 and 1535 (Hasted, *Kent*, iii., 745).

[5] Will of Henry Sothyll, of Stokefaston, Leicester: "Gray freers, London; Ardyslowe, Yorks": *P.C.C.*, 31 Holgrave. And of dame Elizabeth Sothill of Stokefaston and "Gray freres": proved in 1506, *P.C.C.*, 19 Adeane.

[6] *Sic* in MS. Probably an error for 1504.

[7] Gerardus MS.

[8] Noble, *College of Arms*, p. 90, gives the date of his death as 1500.

Et ad capud eius sub paruo lapide jacet Johannes More[1] alias Norrey heraldus ad arma: qui obiit 22 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1491. More.

Et ad sinistram eius sub muro lapide jacet Ricardus Aghton[2] de comitatu Lancastrie, armiger: qui obiit 24 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1439. Aghton.

Redeundo ad primam partem 7 fenestre per 4^or^ pedes a muro sub lapide jacet Frater Robertus Yngolsby, valens pater et vice-gardianus huius loci: qui obiit primo die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1494. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Frater Thomas Lynwod, quondam janitor huius loci, et confessor monialium de Berkyng: qui obiit primo die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1506. Yngolsby. Lynwod.

Et ad sinistram illorum jacet per spacium 4^or^ pedum sub lapide Johannes Banand, ciuis et coffer. Londonie, et Agnes vxor eius: qui obiit 23 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1457. Banand.

Et ad sinistram eorum jacet sub lapide Johannes Bayly,[3] quondam vnus clericorum de priuato Sigillo domini Regis Henrici 5^ti^: qui obiit in festo sancti Leonardi A° Regni eiusdem Regis octauo. Bayly.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Johannes Brenchle, doctor et advocatus in curia Cantuar. de Archubus. Brenchle.

Et ad sinistram eius in muro in archu jacet Magister Johannes Bloyhou, doctor et officialis predicte curie. Bloyhou.

Et ad sinistram eius in tumba eleuata jacet Johannes Gylle, vtriusque juris doctor et advocatus curie Romane et Cantuariensis: qui obiit 12 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1410. Gylle.

Redeundo ad 2^m^ partem fenestre 7 sub lapide jacet Johannes Cayle, ciuis et pictor Londonie. Et ad pedes eius Cayle.

[1] In service of Edward IV., serjeant at arms, 1461; Windsor Herald before 22nd June, 1470; Norroy on 9th July, 1478 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. IV., i., 122; ii., 201; iii., 141; *cf.* Campbell, *Mat. Hist. Hen. VII.*, ii., 40). Will, *P.C.C.*, 41 Milles. His patent was not renewed by Henry VII. (Noble, *College of Arms*, 63).

[2] Or Aughton, "Friars Minors; Pottenhith, Surrey": 1440, will, *P.C.C.*, 28 Luffenam.

[3] Will of John Bailay, "St. Clement prope ex' barram, London; Lancashire": proved in 1420. *P.C.C.*, 49 Marche. See also *C.P.R.*, Henry V., i., 101.

Grayryford. jacet dominus Georgius Grayryford: qui obiit 4° die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1512.

Burton. Et ad sinistram Johannis Cayle jacet Willelmus Burton, qui obiit in habitu sancti Francisci: qui obiit 7 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1517.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet domina Margareta Shardlow. Et in eodem loco jacet Margarete Norrey:[1] que obiit in vigilia sancti Francisci, A° dni. 1485.

Shardlow. Norrey.

Et ad sinistram eius per spacio[2] 4 pedum interposito sub lapide jacet Willelmus, filius Nicolai Sabraham.

Sabraham.

Et ad sinistram eius spacio 3 pedum interposito sub muro chori sub lapide jacet dominus Georgius Hopton,[3] miles: qui obiit A° dni. 1489. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Elizabeth Havardyn: que obiit 1489.

Hopton. Havardyn.

In Ambulatorio inter Chorum et Altaria.

In primis ex parte Australi 8 fenestre sub lapide jacet . . .[4]

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide insculpta Imagine mulieris jacet Typhania;[5] nutrix et magistra nobilis domine Isabelle Regine Anglie.

Typhania.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Simon Gwydon,[6] valens armiger Regis: qui obiit A° dni. 1356.

Gwydon.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Gwydo de Florencia, miles: qui obiit A° dni. 1356.

Gwydo.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Galeys,[7]

Galeys.

[1] Presumably wife of John More, see p. 99 above.

[2] *Sic* in MS.; probably he intended to write per spacium 4 pedum sub, etc.

[3] Commissioner of Array, Suffolk, in 1484 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Ric. III., p. 490). Knighted at the battle of Stoke, 16th June, 1487 (*Paston Letters*, vi., 102, 187; *cf.* Campbell, *Mat. Hist. Hen. VII.*, ii., 108, 193). He died on 6th July, 1489 (*Cal. Inquisitions*, Henry VII., i., 480, 589, 643).

[4] Blank in MS. [5] Date *c.* 1340.

[6] These two may, as Mr. Shepherd conjectured, be identical; but they both appear in the English List: "Symon Guydon of Florence, and by him lyeth Sir Guydon of Florence, knight". Donatus Guyde, serjeant-at-arms to Edward III., occurs in 1351 (*C.P.R.*, Edw. III., ix., 166).

[7] In 1347 William le Galeys had licence to found a chantry with three priests at Cheylesmore near Coventry, for the repose of the souls of Queen Isabella and others (*C.P.R.*, Edw. III., vii., 428).

valens armiger Regine Isabelle, et Robertus filius eiusdem Willelmi.

Et ad sinistram eius spacio basis columpne interposito in plano jacet Alicia, vxor Galfridi Tablecter.[1] Tablecter.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Johannes Myrwyr, valens ciuis Londonie. Myrwyr.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Wydeslade,[2] generosus, de comitatu Devonie, quondam prothonatorius de communi banco Regum Henrici 6ti et Edwardi 4ti temporibus: qui obiit 10 die mensis Septembris, Ao dni. 1469. Wydeslade.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet dominus et frater Johannes de Yatmenstre,[3] miles famosus, set obiit frater minor deuotus. Yatmenstre.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Radulphus Spygurnell,[4] valens miles, et deuotus. Spygurnell.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Willelmus Nykke,[5] vtriusque juris doctor, et quondam Archidiaconus Wellensis: qui obiit 29 die mensis Julii, Ao dni. 1494. Nykke.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Hylton,[6] armiger: qui obiit in die assumpcionis beati Marie. . . . Hylton.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet frater Thomas Canynge,[7] magister sacre theologie. Canynge.

[1] Geoffrey Wichingham, who was sheriff of London in 1344-1345, and Mayor in 1346-1347, was also called "le Tableter" (*Letter-Book*, F., p. 119). He was Alderman of Aldersgate, 1345-1349, M.P. for the city in 1346, and died in May, 1344 (Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 386; *Cal. Wills*, i., 586).

[2] Occurs frequently on judicial commissions in Devonshire and elsewhere, from 1433 to 1469 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 279, 359; Edw. IV., ii., 34, 171). Will, *P.C.C.*, 24 Godyn.

[3] The English List has: "Sir John Rattemestre, knight and frere".

[4] Occurs 1338 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 430).

[5] Will, *P.C.C.*, 14 Vox. Admitted archdeacon of Wells, 12th April, 1473 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i., 161).

[6] The English List has: "William Hibton, esquyre".

[7] Possibly a member of the family of which the famous William Canynges of Bristol, and Thomas Canynges, mayor of London in 1456, were the chief. Perhaps Thomas, son of their brother Simon (G. Pryce, *Canynges Family*, p. 74). But it may be the friar Thomas de Cannynge, who was 48th lector at Cambridge *c.* 1335 (*Mon. Franciscana*, i., 550).

Wyggmore. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide Johannes Wyggmor,[1] armiger, quondam socius de Grays Inne, et Robertus filius eius. Rogerus Baymon[2] et Isabella Luter filia eius. Qui Johannes obiit 8° dies mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1504.

Baymon. Luter.

Whyttyngton. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Christoforus Whyttyngton: qui obiit 10 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1510. Et in eodem loco sub lapide jacet Willelmus Hayes[3] de Grays Inne: qui obiit 21 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1530.

Hayes.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide cum cruce jacet valens domicella Nicolaa de Sulham.[4]

Sulham.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Frater Magister Johannes Seller,[5] ordinis minorum, et doctor theologie, quondam huius loci gardianus. Et ad capud eius sub lapide jacet frater Christoforus Studley,[6] electus:[7] qui obiit 10 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1507.

Seller.

Studley.

Et ad sinistram illoram jacet in plano coram base columpne Magister Johannes Charnocke, legum doctor et aduocatus curie Cantuar.: qui obiit 4 Kall. Octobris, A° dni. 1485.

Charnocke.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Nicolas Rawdon, minor canonicus sancti Pauli: qui obiit 10 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1479.

Rawdon.

Kenyngham. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Thomas de Kenyngham,[8] quondam rector ecclesie de Swanton.

[1] "Friars Minors, St. Thomas the Apostle, London: Hereford:" will proved in 1454, *P.C.C.*, 1 Stokton. The date—1504—given above seems to be an error.

[2] Roger Beyvin, by his will proved in 1278, directed that he should be buried in the churchyard of the Friars Minors, to whom he left 10*l.*, and 6 marks for a pittance on the day of his burial. His daughter Isabella was the wife of John le Leutor (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 29; Watney, *History of St. Thomas Acon*, 248, 264).

[3] Will of William Hayes of St. John Zachary, proved in 1530, *P.C.C.*, 25 Jankyn.

[4] The English List has: "the wife of Nicholas Fulham"; a Nicholas de Fulham occurs in 1328 (*Letter-Book*, E., 228).

[5] See p. 62 above.

[6] Supplicated B.D. at Oxford on 18th November, 1506 (Little, *Greyfriars* 269). See p. 60 above.

[7] ? *sc.* Gardianus. See p. 60 above.

[8] He occurs as rector of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, in 1306 (Blomefield, *Norfolk*, x., 53). The English List has: "Thomas Kenyngham, esquyre".

Et ad sinistram eius sub longo lapide jacet Henricus Verney, armiger, et Juliana vxor eius. Verney.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide insculpto litteris quondam legibilibus jacet bone memorie Frater Henricus Wodylston, ad cuius excitacionem informacionem et laborem omnes Judei fuerunt finaliter expulsi de Regno Anglie tempore Edwardi 3i.[1] Wodylston.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Frater Thomas Chew:[2] qui obiit 19 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1531. Chew.

Et ad sinistram eius iuxta hostium jacet Frater Johannes Person,[3] electus et cursor theologie huius loci: qui obiit 18 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1527. Person.

Redeundo ad 2m partem fenestre 8e iuxta scanum sub lapide jacet Mauricius de Cauo Monte,[4] valens armiger de Vasconia. Cauomonte.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Frater Thomas Ryppyngall. Ryppyngall.

Et ad pedes eius sub lapide jacet Beatrix de Bardys,[5] vxor quondam Cautroni: que obiit 2 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1392. Bardys.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Philippus de Bardys[6] de Florencia, vnus Magistrorum comitiue Bardorum: qui obiit 11 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1362. Bardys.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Dino Forceti[7] de comitiua Bardorum de Florencia. Forceti.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide bene ornato jacet Petrus Pronan de Carguano. Carguano.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Donatt Baldwyni Florencia[8] mercator: qui obiit mense Octobri, A° dni. 1369. Baldwyn.

[1] Presumably this is an error for Edward I.

[2] An added name in another hand.

[3] Added by the original hand. It is not clear to what office "electus" can refer (see p. 60 above). The door is that which led out to the Great Cloister.

[4] ? Chaumont or Caumont.

[5] Gautroun de Bardes was master of the moneys at the Tower in 1363, and occurs in 1380 (*C.P.R.*, Edw. III., xii., 318; Rich. II., i., 495).

[6] There are frequent references to Philip de Bardes in the Patent Rolls from 1341 onwards.

[7] Dinus Forcetti, Forcinetti, or Forsetti occurs frequently in Patent Rolls between 1317 and 1349.

[8] So Stow: the MS. is damaged: read "de Florencia".

Ad sinistram eius Donatt sub plano ad basim columpne jacent finis[1] Johannes filius, Katerine et Margareta due filie

Bagott. domini Willelmi Bagott, militis.

Et ad sinistram eorum per spacium 4 pedum sub lapide

Penne. jacet Elizabeth da la Penne, filia domini Willelmi de Statford,[2] militis, et vxor Thome de la Penne, armigeri; que obiit in festo sancti Bartholomei, A° dni. 1415.

Pykeryng. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Thome Pykeryng,[3] armiger: qui obiit 17 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1509.

Et ad sinistram eius per spacium hostii[4] introitus in ecclesiam sub lapide magno jacet valens domicella Isabella de

Somersham. Somersham.

Goodwyn. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Katerina Goodwyn: que obiit 2 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1488. Et in eodem

Wyllyng. loco sub lapide jacet frater Johannes Wyllyng, condam janitor loci: qui obiit 8 die mensis Augusti, 1535.[5]

Et ad sinistram eius, vno lapide interposito, sub lapide ad capud Nicolaa Sulham jacet, valens domicella Regine Isabelle,

Purle. Johanna Purle.[6]

Et ad sinistram eius spacio quinque pedum sub paruo

Furner. lapide marmoreo jacet frater Johannes Furner, cursor Theologie: qui obiit 26 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1483.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet dominus

Kynman. Johannes Kynman,[7] quondam Rector ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum ad fenum: qui obiit in die Sanctorum Innocencium, A° dni. 1352.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet venerabilis pater

Evell. et frater Reginaldus Evell, valens pater.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet valens pater et

Westgate. frater Thomas Westgate,[8] quondam Custos et Gardianus Londonie.

[1] *Sic* in MS. [2] The English List has: "William Stafforde".

[3] Of Yorkshire, will proved, 1510; *P.C.C.*, 30 Bennett.

[4] *i.e.*, the door leading through the Altars to the Nave.

[5] An addition in another hand. [6] *c.* 1340.

[7] Or Keneman, Rector of All Hallows the Great, or Haywharf from 1347 to 28th December, 1352 (Hennessey, *Repertorium*, 83).

[8] See p. 62 above.

Et ad sinistram eius sub longo lapide insculpto litteris in circuitu jacent Juliana Trug et Emma soror eius. Trug.

Et ad sinistram earum jacent fratres Willelmus Roser, et Ricardus Clyff,[1] vicegardianorum [*sic*] huius loci. Et in eodem loco jacet frater Christoforus Wolcote:[2] qui obiit vltima die Januarii, 1527. Roser. Wolcote.

Coram Altaribus.

In prima parte 9[e] fenestre ad finem altaris communis in tumba eleuata jacet Johannes Fulwod,[3] ciuis et sartor Londonie: qui obiit 18 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1521. Fulwod.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Nicolaus Parker, quondam curie Cantuarii Registrator principalis et eiusdem curie registrorum custos, Margareta et Agnes vxores sue: qui quidem Nicolaus obiit 5 die mensis Februarii, Anno dni. 1484. Parker.

[4] Et ad sinistram eius in medio sub lapide jacet venerabilis pater et dominus frater Jacobus Walle, episcopus Darensis[5] et suffraganeus episcopi Lond., et gardianus huius loci: qui obiit 28 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1494. Walle.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Magister Jacobus Hutton, legum doctor et aduocatus curie Cantuar. de Archubus: qui obiit 7 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1490. Hutton.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet —— Kepell,[6] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie: qui obiit . . . die mensis. Kepell.

Et ad sinistram eius inter altare commune et altare Jhesu

[1] Clyff's name does not appear in the margin or in the Index. He was custodian of Oxford in 1465-1466 (Little, *Greyfriars*, 129).

[2] Added in the same hand.

[3] By his Will, dated 28th October, 1520, he directed that he should be buried here "in the wall by the altar of St. Michael," and made a bequest for masses (*Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, iii., 1034).

[4] Here there followed originally: "Et ad sinistram eorum jacet sub lapide spacio 3 pedum Henricus Bewford, ciuis et scissor London". But the original writer has crossed it out, and written against it: "non jacet ibi".

[5] Bishop of Kildare, see p. 58 above.

[6] William Kebill, "Gray freeres, St. Mary Wolnoth; Glemesford, Suffolk," will proved, 1509, *P.C.C.*, 23 Bennett.

Deurose, de Bewmond. in tumba eleuata jacet dominus Johannes Dewerose,[1] valens miles, quondam senescallus domus Regie, et Margareta,[2] vxor eius, quondam domina de Bewmond, et filia comitis Oxonie.[3]

Moyle. Et ad sinistram eorum versus boriam sub lapide jacent Johannes Moyle,[4] generosus, et socius de Graysine, et domina Anna, vxor eius. Qui Johannes obiit 21 die mensis Novembris A° dni. 1495. Et domina Anna, que fuit vxor postea Willelmi Huddi,[5] militis, baro domini Regis Henrici 7 et Henrici 8: que obiit 24 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1501.

Cobham. Et ad sinistram eorum in tumba elevata ad finem illius altaris iuxta hostium sub cruce jacet dominus Johannes Cobham,[6] baro, de comitatu Cantie.

Morteyn. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet dominus Johannes Morteyn, valens miles.

Deyncourt. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet dominus Johannes Deyncourt,[7] valens miles: qui obiit Senescallus domini Johannis Ducis Lancastrie.

Robynson. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Robynson,[8] ciuis et . . . Londonie: qui obiit 29 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1511.

Et ad dexteram altaris sancte crucis sub lapide jacet

[1] Second Lord Devereux, Steward of the Household in 1385; died on 22nd February, 1393; buried here on 5th March, when William Thormanby was arrested for stealing a baselard from one of those present (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.*, ii., 213; Riley, *Memorials*, 531; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xiv., 424). For his wills see *P.C.C.*, 3 Rous, and *Testamenta Vetusta*, 134.

[2] She was his second wife, and daughter of John de Vere, 7th Earl of Oxford; her first husband Henry, Lord Beaumont, died in 1369; she then married, as his second wife, Sir Nicholas Lovaine (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lviii., 240).

[3] Exonie, MS.

[4] Of St. Lawrence Pulteney, Middlesex, and Kent: will, *P.C.C.*, 7 Horne.

[5] Sir William Hody, chief baron of the Exchequer from 1486 to 1522 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxvii., 78).

[6] John, third baron, died in 1355; there is a brass to him in Cobham Church (*Complete Peerage*, ii., 317). He gave the east window in the south aisle of the Choir: see p. 165 below. The English List has: "In the wall by the dore lyeth under neth the rood John Cobham, baron".

[7] Receiver of Kenilworth in 1372 (*John of Gaunt's Register*, Camden, 3rd series, vol. xxi.).

[8] Of St. Peter's, Westchepe, and Battersea, will, *P.C.C.*, 3 Fetiplace.

venerabilis vir Johannes Wardall,[1] legum doctor, Lond. et Lincoln. Ecclesiarum canonicus, et curie Cantuar aduocatus: qui obiit 4 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1472. Qui ordinaiut perpetuam cantariam in eodem altari. Wardall.

Declinando ad finem eiusdem altaris in tumba eleuata de alabastro jacet valens armiger, strenuus ac probus vir Johannes Norbery,[2] quondam magnus thesaurarius Regni Anglie. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Nobilis domina Petronilla, quondam vxor eiusdem Johannis et deuotissima mater ordinis: qui Johannes obiit die mensis . . . A° dni. Et in eodem tumba jacent dominus Henricus Norbery et domina Anna vxor eius, Johannes Norbery, armiger, filiorum (*sic*) predicti Johannis. Et ad capud illius tumbe jacet Radulfus Bulle. Norbery. Bulle.

Et ad sinistram illorum in medio altaris jacet venerabilis pater et frater Andreas Bavard,[3] gardianus loci, qui multa bona fecit in vita: qui obiit 10 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1507. Bavard.

Et ad sinistram eius ad finem altaris 4ti, videlicet Beate Marie, versus Boriam sub lapide jacet Alicie Barker: qui obiit die mensis . . . A° dni. Et ad dexterám eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Witwang,[4] ciuis et pandoxator Londonie, et Alicie vxor eius: qui obiit 14 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1463. Witwang.

Et sub muro in plano jacet dominus Johannes Suthlee,[5] miles. Suthlee.

Et at capud predicti Johannis in tumba eleuata in archu

[1] Of Islington; Great Wigborough, Essex; Temesford, Bedford; Delapre Abbey, Northants: will, *P.C.C.*, 6 Wattys. Prebendary of Leicester, St. Margaret, at Lincoln, on 7th November, 1447 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, ii., 169).

[2] Or Norbury, a rich Cheshire squire, made treasurer in 1399. He fought at Aljubarotta in 1385, and at least early as 1390 was in the service of Henry of Lancaster. He died before 1433. His wife Pernel occurs in 1399. His second wife Elizabeth is mentioned on 28th April, 1410; she married as her second husband Sir John Montgomery, and was still alive in 1454. By Norbury she had two sons, Henry, who was godson of Henry IV., and John. Henry, of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, was a knight (see numerous references in Wylie, *Henry IV.*, cap. iii., 44 *n.*, and for his family *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 296; iii., 510; vi., 466).

[3] See p. 60 above.

[4] Or Wetwang, of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, and West Drayton, Middlesex; will, *P.C.C.*, 3 Godyn.

Sudley in the English List.

Vuedall. jacet venerabilis domina Elizabeth Vuedall, filia predicti Henrici Norbery, primo vxor Willelmi Sydney,[1] armigeri, postea vxor domini Thome Vuedall,[2] militis. Qui ordinauit in hoc altari vnam perpetuam cantariam. Que obiit 21 die mensis Junii A° dni. 1488. Et ad dexteram illius domine sub

Sakevyle. sedilibus jacet Thomas Sakevyle. Et ad dexteram eius sub

Lucy. . . . jacet dominus Thomas Lucy,[3] valens miles cum Henrico 8, de comitatu . . . : qui obiit 3 die mensis Septembris A° dni. 1525. Et in eodem loco jacet Robertus

Faunton. Faunton,[4] ciuis et fellarius.

Lethum. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacet Johannes Lethum,[5] ciuis et pistor Londonie, et Margar. vxor eius.

Et ad dexteram eius sub magno lapide jacet Robertus de

Reuer. la Rever, armiger, filius Mauricii de la Rever, de comitatu Glocestrie, et domini de Tormerton : qui obiit in primo festo translacionis sancti Osmundi, A° dni. 1457, 16 die mensis Julii.

Canynges. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide Willelmus Canynges[6] de Brystoll, generosus : qui obiit 10 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1458.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet venerabilis vir Johannes

Elmestede. Elmestede de Sowthsex.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano quasi ad basim columpne

Brokarys. jacet dominus Bernarde de Brokarys,[7] primus illius genealogie in Anglia.

[1] Of Stoke d'Abernon and Baynardes, Surrey ; he died in 1462 (*Cal. Inquisitions*, Henry VII., i., 401). He was great grand-uncle of Sir Philip Sydney.

[2] Thomas Uvedale (d. 1474) of Wykeham, Hampshire. Sheriff in 1452 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Hen. VI., vi., 55). Elizabeth held lands in Surrey and Sussex ; the date of her death is given as June 19th (*Cal. Inquisitions*, ii., 3). Will, *P.C.C.*, 15 Milles.

[3] Of Charlecote, Warwick. Served in French war, 1512-1513. Under his will he left 11s. for trentals at the Grey Friars in London with wine and wax (*Letters and Papers*, Henry VIII., iv., 5870). Will, *P.C.C.*, 28 Jankyn.

[4] For Harold Faiwnton (apparently a fellmonger) see *Cely Papers*, p. 54 : date 1480.

[5] Perhaps John Lethum of St. Margaret Moyses, whose will was proved in 1478. *P.C.C.*, 35 Wattys.

[6] St. Botolph, Billingsgate, and Bristol : will, *P.C.C.*, 14 Stouton. He was a son of the famous William Canynges of Bristol, and married in 1457 Isabel Vowel (G. Pryce, *Canynges Family*, p. 205).

[7] The first Bernard Brocas of Beaurepaire was buried in Westminster Abbey (Burrows, *Family of Brocas*, 128). The above may be the founder of one of the younger branches.

Et ad dexteram illius jacet Johannes Malmeyns, valens armiger, et germanus domini Thome Malmeyns,[1] militis. Malmeyns.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet dominus Thomas Malmeyns, miles. Malmeyns.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet domina Alicia Malmeyns, vxor predicti Thome, et ad dexteram eius jacet dominus Nicolas Malmeyns. Malmeyns.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet Magister Bricius, doctor legum et aduocatus curie Cantuar. de Archubus. Et in eodem loco jacent Roberti Almon, ciuis et fychemonger Londonie, et Alicia,[2] vxor eius: qui quidem Robertus obiit 13 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1510, et Alicia obiit 28 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1524. Et in eodem loco jacet Johannes Brawne, generosus de Gray inne: qui obiit 27 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1498. Et ad sinistram euis jacet Johannes Fernandi:[3] qui obiit 13 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1483. Bricius. Almon. Brawne. Fernandi.

Ed ad capud domini Johannis Deyncourt sub cruce jacet Nicolaus Vske,[4] armiger valens, quondam thesaurarius domini ducis Lancastrie et postea thesuararius ville Calisie. Vske.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Hugo Persall,[5] miles: qui obiit 27 die mensis Julii A° dni. 1490. Et in eodem loco jacet Johannes Browne, generosus, de Graysynn: qui obiit 26 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1498. Persall. Browne.

Et ad dexteram illius sub lapide jacet Robertus Rufford, armiger: qui obiit 11 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1471. Et in eodem loco jacet Richard Gest,[6] armiger. Rufford. Gest.

[1] The Malmayns family was settled at Hoo and Waldershare in Kent. One Nicholas Malmayn was at the siege of Carlaverock in 1300; another was knight of the shire in 1327, and died in 1350. A Sir Thomas Malmayn died in 1375, and a John Malmayns was nephew and heir of Sir John Mereworth in 1370 (Hasted, *Kent*, ii., 652; iv., 187; *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III., xiv., 398; *Cal. Close Rolls*, xiv., 271).

[2] Will of Alice Almon "Freres Minors, St. Vedast" proved in 1523. *P.C.C.*, 17 Bodfelde.

[3] Or Fernandis; of St. Olave, Southwark, 1483. Will, *P.C.C.*, 8 Logge.

[4] Will proved 1402, Calais, Friars Minors, London. *P.C.C.*, 3 Marche.

[5] Knighted by Henry VII. at Bosworth on 25th August, 1485 (Stow, *Annales*, 470), Sheriff of Stafford in 1488.

[6] Of Coston, Norfolk, and Calais: will proved, 1407; *P.C.C.* 15 Marche. The English List has "Richard Best".

Et ad dexteram illius sub antiquo lapide jacet Johannes Yonge, ciuis et coper smyth Londonie: et sub eodem lapide jacet Margaret Yonge.[1] Qui obiit 10 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1510.

Yonge.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub magno lapide cum semi-Imagine mulieris domina . . .. Canyse,[2] vxor domini Willelmi de Monte Canyse,[3] qui fuit mater domine Ydonee, vxoris domini Hugonis de Ver. Et Kater.[4] Goodwyn coram hostio Jhu.[5]: que obiit 2 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1488.

Canyse.
Goodwyn.

Et ad dexteram jacet dominus Alexander de Kyrketon, miles. Et Willelmus Alyn,[6] ciuis et mercer Londonie, sub lapide, et Anne, vxor eius: qui quidem Willelmus obiit 3 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1510.

Kyrketon.
Alyn.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet domina Margareta Asswey, et Isabella quondam vxor Ricardi Preston.[7]

Asswey.
Preston.

Et ad dexteram earum sub lapide jacet Edwardus Assele,[8] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Margaret consors sui: qui obiit Edwardus 6 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1510. Et Margaret Lovenay, vxor Willelmi Lovenay,[9] armigeri.

Assele.
Lovenay.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet Willelmus Wolashull,[10] generosus: qui obiit 7 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1453.

Wolashull.

[1] Will of Margaret, to be buried at Grayfrerys, London, proved in 1500; *P.C.C.* 20 Moone. See p. 237 below.

[2] In the *Register of Godfrey Giffard*, bishop of Winchester (p. 360) under date 1289 there is evidence of the burial of Amy, widow of Sir John de Hull, and wife of William de Munchensi, at Greyfriars, London, *circa* 1282.

[3] William de Munchensi (*d.* 1289), whose daughter Dionysia or Idonea married Hugh de Vere (*d.* 1318); she died in 1313 (*Complete Peerage*, viii., 26). Dionysia de Munchensi was a benefactress of the Friars, see p. 154 below.

[4] "Katerna" in Index. Stow reads "Katerina".

[5] In the doorway leading from the Chapel of the Jesus Altar to the Nave.

[6] Of St. Nicholas Shambles; Stone, Kent; and Melwych, Stafford. Will. *P.C.C.*, 32 Bennett.

[7] Perhaps Richard and Isabella, parents of Richard de Preston (*d.* 1391). *Cal. Wills*, ii., 291.

[8] Or Assheley; of St. Michael Querne; will proved 1518; *P.C.C.*, 8 Ayloffe. Will of Margaret Ashelay of St. Michael Querne, proved in 1520, *P.C.C.*, 31 Ayloffe. Both to be buried at Friars Minors.

[9] Donor of the 15th window on the south aisle of the nave, see p. 167 below.

[10] J.P. for Worcestershire, 1430-1446 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 627; iv., 481).

Et domina Agnes, domina de Matrevers.[1] Et Lora Clachus.[2] Et ad capud Lore jacet Johannes Joyes[3] et Robertus Croner, ciuis et aurifaber Londonie. Matrevers. Clachus. Joyes. Croner.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub muro Bernardus Dyos de Pymeroll. Dyos.

Isti jacent in medio naui ecclesie.

In primis extra valuas per spacium hostii[4] introitus in ecclesiam jacet sub lapide Willelmus Pavlett,[5] armiger, de comitatu Somerset: qui obiit 2 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1482. Pavlett.

Et ad dexteram eius jacent sub lapide Ric Godfre,[6] ciuis et salter Londonie, Alic. et Emme, vxores eius: qui quidem Ricardus obiit 9 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1500, et Emma obiit A° dni. 1497. Godfre.

Et ad dexteram eorum in plano jacet Johannes Arow,[7] ciuis et vintenarii Londonie: qui obiit 26 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1489. Et in eodem loco jacet Johannes Moyle,[8] generosus: qui obiit 11 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1530. Arow. Moyle.

Redeundo ad sinistram Pawlet jacet in plano Johannes Lynton, ciuis et sartor Londonie; qui obiit 6 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1500. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide quasi ad capud jacent Johannes Lee, ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, Robertus Ellys, Agnes et Margerie vxores suorum: qui quidem Johannes obiit 20 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1500. Et ad sinistram eorum jacet sub lapide Robertus Lynton. Lee. Ellys.

[1] Daughter of Sir William Bereford, and second wife of John, Lord Maltravers (*d.* 1365); she died *c.* 1375 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxvi.-l.; *Complete Peerage*, v., 204).

[2] The English list has "the lord Clatus".

[3] Perhaps John Jakes, gent., Friars Minors, London, Asshen, Essex; will proved, 1438; *P.C.C.*, 25 Luffenam.

[4] In front of the door leading through the Altars to the Choir.

[5] *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, iv., 415. Held manor of Gothurst and other lands.

[6] Of St. Alban, Wood Street, and East Greenwich; will, *P.C.C.*, 9 Moone.

[7] Of St. Gregory; and Estham, Essex; 1489, will, *P.C.C.*, 32 Milles.

[8] John Moyle in service of Wolsey (*Letters, etc., Henry VIII.*, iii., 214). Of St. Faith; and Eastwell, Kent; 1531; will, *P.C.C.*, 6 Thower.

Fynch. Fynch, ciuis et pastelar Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 1 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1455.

Atwodde. Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Atwodde,[1] ciuis et grocer Londonie, Agnes, Margarete, et Editha vxores eius: qui quidem Johannes obiit 28 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1487.

Reuers. Barans. Browne. Et ad sinistram eorum sub lapide jacet Johannes Reuers,[2] ciuis et pelliparii Londonie: qui obiit 13 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1494. Et Johannes Barans. Ad pedes Johannis Atwode jacet Robertus Browne,[3] de Walsyngam: qui obiit 27 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1526.

Brokeherst. Rysby. Portulond. Declinando ad capud Johannis Lee sub lapide jacet Johanna Brokeherst, vxor . . .[4] Brokeherst, ciuis et haberdacher Londonie: que Johanna obiit 19 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1530. In eodem loco jacet Agnetis Rysby et Johannes Portulond.[5]

Button. Renaldes. Hannore. Wodmon. Et ad dexteram eius in medio sub lapide jacet Johannes Button[6] de Alton im comitatu Wiltes: qui obiit 12 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1523. Et Margareta Renaldes obiit 15 Aprilis, 1533.[7] Et ad pedes eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Hanmore et Johanna vxor eius: qui Johannes obiit 22 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1469. Et ad capud Button sub paruo lapide jacet Wiilelmus Wodmanton.[8]

Walker. Irelond. Redeundo ad primam columpnam jacet in plano Jacobus Walker, ciuis et barbitonsor Londonie. Et Nicolaus Irelond: qui obiit 9 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1510.

[1] Grey Freres, St. Sepulchre; will proved in 1489; *P.C.C.*, 29 Milles.

[2] John Ryvers, skinner, occurs in 1471 (*Letter-Book*, 4, p. 96). He is apparently to be distinguished from John Ryver, gent., whose will was proved in 1506 (see p. 10 above).

[3] Also of St. Botolph, Billingsgate; will, *P.C.C.*, 10 Porch.

[4] Blank in MS.

[5] Rysby and Portulond are clearly added names; so probably later than 1526.

[6] Will, *P.C.C.*, F. 20, Bodfelde.

[7] The notice of Renaldes is an addition in another hand.

[8] This also seems to be an addition, but in the same hand; presumably the date is between 1526 and 1530.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Thome Grayson[1] et Margarete consors sui: qui Thomas obiit 13 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1520. Et ad dexteram eius Thomes Rosse,[2] ciuis et surgen Londonie: qui obiit 3 mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1529. Grayson. Rosse.

Redeundo ad vltimam partem columbne,[3] sub paruo lapide jacet Elizabeth Mundes. Mundes.

Et ad dexteram eius sub magno lapide jacet dominus Ricardus Whethall, allias Baker: qui obiit 14 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1507. Whethall.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Petrus Champyon,[4] armiger pro corpore illustrissimi Regis Henrici 7 et 8: qui obiit 24 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1511. Ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Johannes Wibley: qui obiit 4 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1492. Champyon. Wibley.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Johannes Stevyns,[5] sacerdos, canonicus de Welles ac quondam curie Cant. examinator generalis: qui obiit 24 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1467. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Treszawell,[6] generosus, ciuis et sartor Londonie: qui obiit 24 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1520. Et Margere, vxor eius: que obiit 8 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1510. Stevyns. Treszawell.

Et ad dexteram illorum sub magno lapide jacet Willelmus Batux.[7] Batux.

[1] The will of Thomas Greyson, who directed that he should be buried at Grey Friers, London, was proved in 1501; *P.C.C.*, 14 Blamyr.

[2] Thomas Roos, "Gray freres, London; Herts; Bucks"; will, *P.C.C.*, 11 Jankyn. This name is added, possibly in another hand.

[3] *Sic* MS.

[4] Or Piers de Champayne. See references in *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. i.

[5] John Stevens was installed Canon of Wells in 1437-1438 (*MSS. Dean and Chapter of Wells*, ii., 69, Royal Hist. MSS. Comm.). Another John Stevens became Canon in 1488 and died in 1504 (*id.* ii., 110).

[6] "Frieres minors, Aldermary; Essex; Herts; Middlesex." *P.C.C.*, 3 Maynwaryng. He was a benefactor of the Merchant Tailors Company (Herbert, *Livery Companies*, ii., 485, 503) and Master in 1511 (Clode, *Early History*, p. 339).

[7] Perhaps William Batisford, clerk, of Balsham, Cambridge, and Friars Minors, London, will proved 1430; *P.C.C.*, 13 Luffenam. See p. 9 above.

Et ad dexteram eius sub magno lapide jacet Willelmus
Ewstas. Ewstas,[1] armiger.

Et ad dexteram eius inter columpnam sub paruo lapide
Whylyams. jacet Johan Whylyams.

Redeundo ad mediam partem columpne jacet sub magno
Huske. lapide Petrus Huske, ciuis et pictor Londonie, et Cicilia vxor eius: qui obiit 24 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1463.

Et ad dexteram eius sub magno lapide jacet Robertus
Carthaleage. Carthaleage,[2] generosus, et Emote. . . .

Lego. Et ad dexteram jacet Willelmus Lego,[3] ciuis et barbitonsor Londonie: qui obiit 17 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1529.

Cottyng-wyth. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide Thome Cottyngwyth, clericus, curie Cant. procurator generalis, et Mathildis et Alicie, consortes sui: qui Thomas obiit 13 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1428; Mathildis obiit 8 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1426; et Alic. obiit primo die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1448. Et
Marham. ad pedes eorum sub paruo lapide jacet Thome Marham: qui obiit vltimo die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1459.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet sub magno lapide Johannes
Herte. Herte,[4] generosus: qui obiit 5 die mensis Decembris, A° dni.
Petrus. 1449. Et ad eius [dexteram][5] sub lapide Petrus, venerabilis doctor in fesici: qui obiit 20 die mensis Maii, 1533.[6]

Redeundo ad mediam partem columpne in plano jacet
Bennett. . . . Bennett,[7] ciuis et. . . .

Eglyston. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet sub lapide Thome Eglyston, ciuis et stacinarius Londonie: qui obiit 25 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1485. Et Margareta vxor eius: que obiit 25

[1] A William Ewstace (*d.* 1522) seems to have been buried at Blackfriars; will, *P.C.C.*, 2 Maynwaryng.

[2] On 11th October, 1486, Henry Coote and three other goldsmiths entered into a bond in 700*l.* for use of Thomas, Robert, Richard, John, Emmota, Wilham, and Antony, children of Robert Cartleage, late goldsmith (*Letter-Book*, L., p. 237).

[3] "Graiefriers, London"—will proved, 1530, *P.C.C.*, 21 Jankyn. Anne Lego was also buried here in 1544; will, *P.C.C.*, 5 Pynnyng. William Lego is an addition apparently by the same hand. For Anne Lego, *see* p. 47 above.

[4] Will, *P.C.C.*, 13 Rous. [5] Dexteram, *om.* MS.

[6] The notice of Peter is added in another hand.

[7] Possibly John Benett, merchant-tailor, who in 1528 endowed a chantry in the chapel of St. Francis (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 643, see p. 94 above); this imperfect entry is in the original hand.

die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1471. Et eciam Margareta vxor eius: que obiit 9 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1478. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Elizabeth Bell: que obiit 7 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1502. Bell.

Et ad dexteram eius in medio sub lapide jacet Thome Cartelege.[1] Cartelege.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Byrt,[2] armiger domini Regis Edwardi 4ti, et Margareta vxor eius: qui obiit 12 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1480. Et ad pedes eius jacet Johannes Herte,[3] generosus: qui obiit 5 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1449. Et ad dexteram eorum jacet Matildis Osney, 1495. Byrt. Herte. Osney.

Redeundo ad vltimam partem sub magno lapide jacet Willelmus Brygges, ciuis et haberdasher Londonie, et Elizabeth vxor eius: qui obiit 5 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1518. Brygges.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet in medio ecclesie Alex. Greyke: qui obiit 6 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1465. Greyke.

Redeundo ad primam partem columpne in medio ecclesie sub lapide jacet Robertus Tonfeld, quondam thesararius de villa Berwyci: qui obiit 21 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1413. Tonfeld.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Walterus Mabeld, generosus. Mabeld.

Redeundo, sub lapide jacet Johannes Ireby: qui obiit 8 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1422. Et Johannes Durham, ciuis et grocer Londonie.[4] Ireby. Durham.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Basset, ciuis et pandoxator Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 27 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1424.[5] Basset.

[1] Perhaps a son of Robert (see p. 114 above), or his father (?), Thomas Cartleage, goldsmith, who died in 1472 (*Letter-Book*, L., p. 109).

[2] William Byrde, esquire, king's servitor, 1468 (*C.P.R.*, Edw. IV., i., 110).

[3] This repeats the entry on p. 114 above. One of them may be an error for William Herte, whose will—Friars Minors, All Hallows, Honey Lane, and Penryn, Cornwall—was proved in 1450. *P.C.C.*, 12 Rous. William Herte directed that he should be buried near his brother.

[4] Durham does not appear in the Index. His name is possibly an addition by the compiler, if so, the date is 1527-1530.

[5] John Basset, brewer, by will dated 29th December, 1425, and proved 4th July, 1428, directed that he should be buried at Greyfriars; mentions wife Johanna (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 447).

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Johannes
Rycheman. Rycheman, socii de Graysinne: qui obiit 7° A° Henrici 8.
Huddylston. Et ad dexteram eius sub magno lapide jacet Thome Huddylston,[1] ciuis et haberdacher Londonie, et Agnes vxor eius: qui obiit 5 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1506.

Et ad capud Mabeld sub paruo lapide jacet Johannes
Hebsun. Hebsun,[2] ciuis et stacionarius Londonie: qui obiit 27 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1520.

Bughay. Redeundo jacet dominus Henricus Bughay. Et in eodem
Dybdale. loco jacet Willelmus Dybdale: qui obiit . . . die mensis . . . A° dni. 15. . .[3]

Newenham. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Thome Newenham.
Ledston. Et Margarete Ledston.[4]

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus
Grene. Grene:[5] qui obiit 17 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 150 . . .

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus
Howton. Howton.

Redeundo quasi medium sub paruo lapide jacet Johan
Browne. Browne: que obiit 20 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1501. In
Croker. eodem loco jacet Alicie Croker.

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Johannes
Martyn. Martyn, aurifaber Londonie. Et in eodem loco jacet Thome
Gybson. Gybson, aurifaber.

Breggys. Redeundo quasi capud sub lapide jacet Willelmus Breggys, ciuis et Iremonger Londonie, et Agnes vxor eius: quidem W. obiit 8 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1517. Et ad dex-
Bloont. teram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Radulfi Bloont, ciuis et iremonger Londonie: qui obiit 28 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1507.

[1] "Fryers mynours, St. Michael Querne; East Mitcham, Surrey; Fulbourne, Cambridge: 1506"—will, *P.C.C.*, 11 Adeane.

[2] Or Ebson; "St. Margaret, Southwark; Grey Friars;" will, *P.C.C.*, 8 Blamyr.

[3] Entry imperfect in M.S.

[4] Apparently an addition, as it clearly is in the Index.

[5] William Grene was Master of the Merchant Tailors in 1507; in this year John Tresawell (see above) was warden (Clode, *Early History of the Merchant Tailors*, 339). This Grene occurs in 1509 (*Letters and Papers*, i., 144, 512).

Et ad dexteram eius in fine sub lapide jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Clarke,[1] vnius baronis domini Regis de Scaccario, et vxor eius: qui obiit vltima die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1480. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Walter Clerke. Clerke.

Redeundo iuxta columpnam in plano jacet domina Alicia Hungerforth.[2] Suspendit apud Tyborne. Que obiit 20 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1523. Hungerforth.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Bynchester. Et Roberti Selby.[3] Bynchester. Selby.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide cum cruce jacet Johannes Newman, generosi. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Willelmus Byrde: qui obiit 1484. Et ad dexteram eorum in plano jacet Henricus Dey,[4] et vxor eius, de societate cocorum: qui obiit 5 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1488. Newman. Byrde. Dey.

Isti jacent in ecclesia extra Valuas in ala Boriali inter murum Borialem et columpnas.

In primis coram secunda fenestra ab altari[5] eiusdem ale extra intersticium per spacium iij pedum a scanno jacet Alicie Prentys. Et in eodem loco jacet Roberti Whytte et Cristina consortis sui, ciuis et grocer Londonie: qui Robertus obiit . . . die mensis . . . A° dni. 1520; et Cristine obiit 15 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1515. Prentys. Whytte.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacent in plano Cecilia Bromyerd. Et Margeria Oliuer. Et Alicia Lucas.[6] Bromyerd. Oliuer. Lucas.

[1] Appointed second baron of the Exchequer on 10th October, 1460 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., vi., 628). Of Wrotham, Kent; will, *P.C.C.*, 2 Logge.

[2] Wife of Sir Edward Hungerford, hanged at Tyburn with one of her servants for murdering her husband (Stow, *Annales*, 517). "Suspendit apud Tyborne" is an insertion in the margin. See the long inventory of her goods, where she is called Agnes, ap. *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, iii., 2861, 3214.

[3] Possibly an addition, but by the same hand: so probably between 1526 and 1530. The name is added in the Index, p. 143 below.

[4] Occurs in 1457 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., vi., 376). Will of Elizabeth Day, "Friars Minors, St. Giles', Cripplegate," 1488; *P.C.C.*, 28 Milles.

[5] Meaning the Altar of St. Mary.

[6] The names of Oliver and Lucas are apparently additions.

Bellamy. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacent Gilberti Bellamy,[1] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Alicia vxor eius: qui quidem Gilbertus obiit 4 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1498.

Hastyng. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacent Thome Hastyng,[2] ciuis et pissinarii Londonie: qui obiit 3 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1506; et Agnes vxor eius: que obiit 4 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1500.

Hudson. Et ad dexteram eorum sub lapide jacent Randolfi Hudson,[3] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Elizabeth vxor eius: qui obiit 27 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1530. Et ad pedes jacet Georgius Whytwam. Whytwam: qui obiit 15 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1529.

Redeundo ad 2^{m} partem fenestre sub lapide jacet Thome Butsyde. Bvtsyde,[4] generosus, nuper 2^{i} compitatorii in Bradford: qui obiit 11 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1497. Et ad dexteram eius Hamden. in plano jacet Elizabeth Hamden: que obiit 13 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 15 . . .

Inglyshe. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Michaelis Inglyshe,[5] ciuis et mercer Londonie, et Margarite vxor eius: que obiit 23 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1507.

Steward. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet . . . Steward, ciuis et . . .

Robynson. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Robynson,[6] ciuis et sadler Londonie, Katerine et Johanna vxores eius: qui W. obiit 10 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1529. Et ad dex-

[1] "Greyfriars, London": will, *P.C.C.*, 22 Horne. Occurs in 1486 (*Letter-Book*, L., p. 237).

[2] "St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street; Freers Minors;"—will, proved 1506, *P.C.C.*, 6 Adeane.

[3] Rawf or Randoll Hudson. "Grayfreers, London;" wills proved, 1503. *P.C.C.*, 31 Blamyr, 3 Holgrave.

[4] "St. Vedast, and Grey Friars; Plymouth, Devon;" will, *P.C.C.*, 13 Horne. Mr. Shepherd suggests as an explanation of the obscure description "Secondary of the Compter in Bread Street;" this is confirmed by *Letter-Book*, L., p. 300, under date 1494. He had been elected Coroner on 16th December, 1485 (*id.*, p. 229).

[5] Michael Inglyssh, or Englysshe, mercer, was an alderman 1520 to 1531: his will (*P.C.C.*, F. 24 Dyngely) was not proved till 1539 (Beaven, *Aldermen*, ii., 24). The Michael Inglysshe above may be his father.

[6] "Graye fryers, London"; 1529, will, *P.C.C.*, F., 12 Jankyn.

teram eius jacet Willelmi Thomas:[1] qui obiit 24 die mensis Junii, 1530. Thomas.

Redeundo sub prima parte 3e fenestre jacet Oliua de Norton. Et in eodem loca iuxta murum sub lapide jacet Johannes Arnald, ciuis et pandoxator Londonie, qui fecit istam Imagi- nem beate Marie: qui obiit die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1492. Norton. Arnald.

Et ad dexteram eorum jacet in plano Ydonea Garton. Et in eodem loco sub lapide jacent Johannes Grene, ciuis et carni- ficis Londonie, Agnes et Agnes vxores eius; qui quidem Johannes obiit 5 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1463. Garton. Grene.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet sub lapide Stephani Gotchere,[2] ciuis et carnificis Londonie, alias Lewys bocher, et Cristine vxor eius. Gotchere.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Walterus Potter, ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, et Agnes vxor eius: qui W. obiit 21 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1459. Potter.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Emmote Curtes. Et in eodem loco jacet Jacobus Walter, barbitonsor et ciuis Londonie; qui obiit 4 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1491. Curtes. Walter.

Redeundo ad 2 partem 3e fenestre in tumba eleuata jacet Willelmus Mariner,[3] ciuis et salter Londonie, Agnes et Juliana vxores eius: qui W. obiit 9 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1512: Agnes obiit 27 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1500, et Juliana . . . die mensis . . . A° dni. 15 . . Et in eodem loco jacet Johannes Hebson. Mariner. Hebson.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Wylson, ciuis et pandoxator Londonie, et Elene vxor eius: qui W. obiit 19 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1511. Wylson.

[1] William Thomas, gent., Lamberhurst, Kent: "Freres mynors, London": 1530; will, *P.C.C.*, 25 Jankyn. The names of Robynson and Thomas are added in the same hand.

[2] "Godchere" in Index.

[3] Or Maryner; "Freers Minors, Staines, Tottenham; 1512;" will, *P.C.C.*, 8 Fetiplace. He occurs in 1465; in February, 1481, was one of those appointed to superintend the collection of a "benevolence"; and was one of the citizens elected to attend the Chief Butler at the coronation of Richard III. (*Letter-Book*, L., pp. 59, 176, 208).

Wythewal. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Wythewal, ciuis et whytbaker, Londonie, Johanna et Johanna vxores eius: qui Johannes obiit 12 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1460.

Gee. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Gee,[1] ciuis et pannarius Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius: qui W. obiit 27 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1485.

Dabeney. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Willelmus Dabeney, Notarius publicus ciuitatis Londonie, et Margarete vxor eius: qui obiit 15 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1471.

Vooke. Dalby. Hall. Redeundo ad 3 partem 3^e^ fenestre sub lapide jacet Johannes Vooke, iremonger, et Agnes vxor eius. Et Margarete Dalby. In eodem loco jacet Edwardi Hall,[2] generosi et socii de Greys Inn: qui obiit 15 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1470.

Gyllys. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Johannes Gyllys, ciuis et vitirarii Londonie: qui obiit 9 die Marcii, anno 1528. Et ad

Horne. dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Horne, ciuis et grocer Londonie, et Katerina vxor eius: que obiit 25 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1514, et Johannes . . . 30 et eodem A°.[3]

Et ad pedes eorum sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus

Hoton. Hoton, et Robertus[4] frater eius. Et in eodem loco jacet

Gryngham. Katerine Gryngham.[5]

Mayne. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacent Galfridus Mayne et Margar. vxor eius: qui obiit 29 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1498.

Tutbery. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Robertus Tutbery,[6] clauiger computatorii Regis Henrici 4^ti^: qui obiit 11 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1413.

[1] "Friars Minors, London; Aylesham, Norfolk": 1485, will, *P.C.C.*, 17 Logge.

[2] Possibly a kinsman of Edward Hall the historian, who also belonged to Gray's Inn. The name is an addition, both here and in the Index; possibly it was made after the historian became famous.

[3] Stow omitted to copy the date of John Horne's death.

[4] Robert Hoton or Houghton, "Greyfreres, St. Giles, Cripplegate; Preston in 'Andernes,' Lancashire: 1492;" will, *P.C.C.*, 20 Dogett.

[5] Gryngham is an added name.

[6] Thomas Tutbury was Treasurer of the King's hostel in 1400 (Wylie, *Henry IV.*, iv., 193). The name was not uncommon. Roger Tutbury the King's servant occurs in 1406 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry IV., iii., 160).

Redeundo ad primam partem 4^e^ fenestre sub lapide jacet Johannes Carbonell,[1] et Alicia vxor eius. Carbonell.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide in medio jacent Ricardus Chyrcheerd,[2] generosus et socii de Graysinne, et Margarete[3] vxor eius: qui Ricardus obiit 9 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1498. Chyrcheer

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus Baylly. Baylly.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Thomas Semer, ciuis et pastorarii Londonie: qui obiit 18 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1519, et jacet in habitu sancti Fr[ancisci]. Semer.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Bokebord,[4] Johanna, Alicia, et Margareta vxores eius: qui Johannes obiit 21 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1462. Bokebord.

Redeundo ad 2 partem 4te fenestre sub paruo lapide sub muro jacet cor Johannis Mortimer,[5] militis: qui obiit A° dni. 1423. Et in eodem loco jacet dominus Thomas . . . prebendarii de colegie de Reppon: qui obiit 22 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1528.[6] Mortimer.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Ricardus Walter, ciuis et iremonger Londonie, Cecilie et Alicie, vxores eius: qui obiit 26 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1460. Walter.

Et ad dexteram eius in medio sub lapide jacet Margaret Rycrofte[7] de 3° ordine sancti Francisci; que obiit primo die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1517. Rycroft.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Thomas Comton, ciuis et haberdacheer Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius: qui quidem Thomas obiit 24 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1410. Comton.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Roger, generosus, et Philippa vxor eius; qui quidem Johannes obiit 30 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1463. Roger.

[1] Perhaps John, son of John Carbonell, *d.* 1406 (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 365).

[2] Of Shoplond, Essex: will proved, 1498, *P.C.C.*, 20 Horne.

[3] Formerly Kelam or Kelom; of Writtell, Essex: will proved, 1498, *P.C.C.*, 27 Horne.

[4] John Bukebord of Hendon and Margaret his wife occur in 1445 (Hardy and Page, *Feet of Fines*, i., 119).

[5] Executed at Tyburn. See *Chronicles of London*, 281-283, 341-342.

[6] This notice is an addition. The surname is blank in MS.

[7] Perhaps Margaret, wife of Henry Rycroft, *d.* 1503 (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 606).

Redeundo ad 3 partem 4te fenestre sub lapide jacet Ricardus
Emmyley. Emmyley, ciuis et cellarii Londonie; qui obiit 2 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1466. Et Agnes vxor eius: que obiit 15 die mensis Augusti A° dni. 1470.

Et ad dexteram eius in fine sub lapide jacet Ricardus
Lodgeman. Lodgeman, ciuis et flecher Londonie, Margarete et Agnes et Johanna vxores eius: qui quidem Ricardus obiit 15 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1476.

Redeundo ad primam partem 5^e^ fenestre sub magno lapide
Candych. jacet Thomas Candych,[1] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie, . . . vxor eius: qui obiit A° dni. . . .

Frowyke. [2] Et in eodem loco jacet Reginaldus Frowyke.[3]

Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus
Marchall. Marchall. Et ad pedes eius sub magno lapide jacet Willelmus
Bongge. Bongge: qui obiit 20 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1486. Et frater Johannes Bongge,[4] frater eius: qui obiit 22 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1484. Et ad capud Marchall jacet Ricardus
Hallum. Hallum,[5] armiger, et frater domini Roberti Hallum, nuper episcopi Sar., qui obiit 22 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1414.

Frowyke. Redeundo ad 3 partem fenestre jacent Henricus Frowyke,[6] quondam Aldermanus Londonie, et Isabella vxor eius. Et ad
Lem. dexteram sub lapide jacet Johannes Lem.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Ricardus Hallum,
Hallum. armiger, frater Roberti Hallum, nuper episcopi Sar.: qui obiit 22 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1414.[7]

[1] Donor of the third window from the west in the north aisle of the nave (see p. 168 below); his tomb, as described above, was under the second window from the west.

[2] A red cross is set in the margin.

[3] Perhaps Reginald, son of Henry Frowyke, *d.* 1286—see below (*Cal. Wills*, i., 76).

[4] The Index gives, "Frater Johannes Bunggey," and "Frater Rogerus Bunggey".

Described in his will, proved 1419, as of "Weryngton, Lancaster; Friars Minors, London; Hedley, Surrey"; *P.C.C.*, 46 Marche. This evidence for Robert Hallam's family seems to have been overlooked; cf. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxiv., 99.

[6] Henry Frowyke, alderman of Cripplegate Ward, Sheriff in 1275, *d.* 1286; mentions wife Isabella in his will (*Cal. Wills*, i., 76).

[7] This seems to be the right place for the notice of Hallam: the previous one is marked "b," whilst the notice of Frowyke is marked "a".

Et ad dexteram quasi ad capud Candych, sub paruo lapide jacet Thomas Dune, de comitatu Sothamton: qui obiit 25 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1471. Dune.

Redeundo ad 3 partem 5e fenestre juxta murum jacet Rogerus Palmer et Sibilla vxor eius. Et Thomas Leuchenor,[1] filius domini Thome Leuchenor.[1] Palmer. Leuchenor.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Johannes Dighton. Dighton.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Roberti Orchard,[2] attornati de Yeldehall: qui obiit in vigilia sancti Thome apostoli, A° dni. 1472. Orchard.

Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Margarete Tyrry. Et Ric.[3] mariti sui. Tyrry.

Redeundo ad primam partem 6 fenestre et vltimam iuxta scannum jacet Johannes Blake, valens aprenticius curie. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Alanus de Sutton et vxor eius. Blake. Sutton.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet Robertus Asheburnham: et Johannes Sentuar. Asheburnham. Sentuar.

Et ad dexteram illorum jacet Thomas Donton, ciuis et pewtarer Londonie, et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 12 die mensis Nouembris, A° dni. 1486. Donton.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet dominus Willelmus Ranger, sacerdos: qui obiit 12 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 1518. Et ad dexteram eius in plano jacet Johannes Tawch[4] de Southsex. Ranger. Tawch.

Et ad dexteram eius iuxta columpnam jacet sub lapide. . . .

Redeundo ad 2 partem 6e fenestre sub lapide jacet Martinus Seuche. Seuche.

Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet frater Johannes Burges. Burges.

Et ad dexteram eius jacet Johannes Brytwalter.[5] Brytwalter.

[1] Lewknor. Perhaps a son of Sir Thomas Lewknor (*d.* 1498) of Goring, Sussex; will, 22 Horne. His grandfather, another Sir Thomas, was alive in 1453 (*Visitations of Sussex*, p. 26: Harl. Soc.).

[2] Gent., Friars Minors, St. John Walbrooke, 1473; will, *P.C.C.*, 9 Wattys.

[3] Richard Tyrry "Grey Friars, St. Leonard, London; Egremont, Cumberland"; will proved, 1495, *P.C.C.*, 29 Vox. The MS. here reads "Tyrvy," but the Index (see p. 143) has Terry.

[4] An addition, possibly by the same hand.

[5] Apparently added, but by the same hand.

Welford. Et ad dexteram eius in medio jacet Ricardus Welford.
Symson. Et dominus Johannes Symson,[1] sacerdos.

Et ad dexteram eius inter columpnas jacet . . .[2] ciuis et pelliparii Londonie. Redeundo ad 3 partem fenestre jacet
Rede. Willelmus Rede. Et in eodem loco jacent Radulfus Suddell,[3]
Suddell. Willy. et Johannes Willy.[3]

Et ad dexteram eius quasi medium sub lapide jacet
Pettys. Philippus Pettys: qui obiit 7 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1518.

Isti jacent in ecclesia extra valuas in ala Australi inter murum Australem et Columpnas.

In primis ad dexteram cornu altaris[4] in tumba eleuata jacet
Tavlle. dominus Johannes Tavlle,[5] venerabilis doctoris Juri [*sic*] et cancellarii ecclesie Sancti Dauid: qui obiit 17 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1509. Ad sinistram pedis eius in plano
Poney. jacet Johannes Poney, armiger et Magister Regis Henrici 8: qui obiit 5 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1526.

Wellia. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacent Baynort Welliam[6] de Luca, [valen]s[7] mercator, et Sibilla vxor eius, Johanna filia predictorum. Et ad sinistram eoram sub lapide jacet Willelmus
Porter. Porter,[8] seruiens ad arma cum Henrico 8: qui obiit 15 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1515. Et ad pedes eius sub lapide
Lynne. Johanna Lynne.

Et ad sinistram Potter sub magno lapide declinato da
Kyngman. capud jacet Willelmus Kyngman; et Thome Barro,[9] ciuis et
Barro. vinterarii Londonie, et Alicia vxor eius: qui quidem Willelmus obiit 3 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1326; et Thome obiit in die Assumpcionis Marie, A° dni. 1434; et Alicia obiit 13 die mensis Augusti, A° dni. 1427. Et ad sinistram eorum sub

[1] Apparently added, but by the same hand.

[2] Blank in MS. [3] The names of Suddell and Willy seem to be added.

[4] *Sic* MS.

[5] Or Talley, was chancellor of St. David's on 5th March, 1493 (Le Neve, *Fasti*, i., 319).

[6] Or possibly Wellima. [7] valence, Stow.

[8] Appointed sergeant-at-arms June 16th, 1513 (*Letters and Papers*, i., 4247).

[9] For a reference to him in 1429 see *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., i., 510. For will, Thomas Berow, Friars Minors, All Hallows, Hony Lane, London, 1433, *P.C.C.*, 18 Luffenam.

lapide juxta columpnam jacent Thomas Glantham, generosus, et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 4 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1511. Glantham.

Redeundo ad primam partem fenestre 4^or^ pedum a muro jacet sub paruo lapide Willelmus Rotheley,[1] ciuis et aurifaber Londonie: qui obiit, 16 die mensis Marcii, A° dni 1470. Et ad capud eius sub paruo lapide jacet Edmundus Rotheley, generosus: qui obiit in die sancti Nicolai, A° dni. 1470. Et sub muro jacet dominus Rogerus Englysshe, capilanus: qui obiit A° dni. 1498. Et in eodem loco jacet Ricardus Chesuall: qui obiit 1 die Marcii, A° dni. 1527. Rotheley. Englysshe. Chesuall.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacent Johannes Rowlyn et Johanna vxor eius: qui obiit 2 die mensis Decembris, A° dni. 1440. Rowlyn.

Redeundo ad 2 partem 2^e^ fenestre sub muro lapide jacet Ricardus Keston,[2] armiger, et seruiens ad arma, et Elizabeth vxor eius: qui obiit 17 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1472. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Willelmus Beyan,[3] generosus: qui obiit 19 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1492. Et ad sinistram eius jacet . . . Petrus Trauers:[4] qui obiit 20 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1526. Keston. Beyan. Trauers.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide quasi ad finem jacet Henrici Reston, generosi, de Graisinne, et Emme vxor eius: qui Henricus obiit 27 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1485. Et ad capud eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus Bryan: qui obiit 19 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 14812.[5] Reston. Bryan.

[1] Occurs 1450-1458 (*Letter-Book*, K., pp. 333, 383, 393). Not the founder of an almshouse at Dartford in 1453 (*C.P.R.*, Henry VI., vi., 114), who died in 1464, see *P.C.C.*, 5 Godyn.

[2] Referred to as deceased 1473-1474 (*C.P.R.*, Edw. IV., ii., 394, 461). Richard Kesteyn, "squier, Freres Menours, St. Mildred Poultry; Essex; Leicester;" will, 1473, *P.C.C.*, 8 Wattys.

[3] Perhaps the same as William Bryan below; the Index has Brydun.

[4] Stow has in the margin "Travers printer". This suggests identification with Peter Treveris (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lvii., 312), who, however, published books as late as 1532 (Ames, *Typ. Antiq.*, iii., 1441). The Index (see p. 143 below) shows conclusively that Stow was in error, for Travers is there described as "generosus de Hibernia".

[5] Stow reads "1482".

Keystrym. Et ad dexteram eius sub lapide jacet Ricardus Keystrym, ciuis Londonie, Agnes et Alicia vxores eius: qui obiit 29 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1440.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet Johannes Blasto. Blasto: qui obiit 26 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1396.

Redeundo ad primam partem 3e fenestre sub muro jacet Barrey. Johannes Barrey,[1] alias Markeley, ciuis et pelliparii Londonie: qui obiit 20 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1439.

Hyggons. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Ric. Hyggons, valetti Ellys. vicecomitis. Et Richard Ellys.

Et ad sinistram eius. . . .

Et ad sinistram eius inter columpnas sub lapide jacet Boor. Johannes Boor, ciuis et harper[2] Londonie: et Alicia vxor eius.

Redeundo ad 2 partem 3 fenestre sub lapide jacet Philippi Buntyng. Buntyng, ciuis et sartor Londonie: Alice Rede:[3] qui P. obiit Rede. 17 die mensis Julii, A° domini 1503. Et ad capud eius sub Remys. paruo lapide jacet Johannes Remys.

Mariot. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Willelmus Mariot: qui Marchall. obiit 28 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1487. Et Thome Marchall, patris M. Marchall.

Prowde. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Agnetis Prowde: que obiit 15 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1487.

Redeundo ad primam partem 4 fenestre jacet dominus Gossup. Thome Gossup,[4] capellani de sancto Gorgio de Wynesor: qui obiit 22 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1479.

Poole. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Roberti a Poole; et Willelmi Myddelston. Myddelston.

Brytten. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Andreas Brytten: et Nicholaus Yrlond. Yrlond.[5]

[1] John Barrey, otherwise "Markeley," skinner—*d.* 1439—directed that he should be buried here (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 488). Another will—*P.C.C.*, 25 Luffenam—proved 1439.

[2] harper *om.* Stow. [3] Alice Rede seems to be inserted.

[4] Thomas Gossep had a grant from Henry VI. of the chantry of St. Cross, Old Sarum, in 1460 (*C.P.R.*, Henry VI., vi., 583).

[5] The names of Gossup, Poole, Myddelston, Brytten, and Yrlond, all seem to have been added by the original compiler; there is similar evidence of correction in the Index, where Irelond is further entered under M "in medio ecclesie".

Et ad sinistram eius inter columpnas sub lapide jacet Lodowicus Bandini, mercator de Florencia: qui obiit 19 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1471 [1] Bandini.

Redeundo ad secundam partem fenestre in plano jacet Johannes Larwode, generosus. Larwode.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet Georgius Grene. Et Roberti Grieffe. Grene. Grieffe.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Elizabeth Newlyn. Newlyn.

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet Johannes Aubry,[2] filius Johannis Aubry nuper Maioris et Aldermani ciuitatis Norwici: qui obiit 10 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1368. Aubry.

Redeundo ad 3 partem fenestre juxta murum jacet Laurencius Wylkynson. Wylkynson.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Ric. Trever, generosi de Wallia, et frater eius. Trever.

Et ad sinistram eius jacet Thome Connyngham: qui obiit 1497. Connyngham.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Johannes Hugh: qui obiit 1491. Et Alice Hion. Hugh. Hion.

Et ad sinistram eius inter columpnam sub lapide jacet Nicolaus Moungomery, generosus, ac ciuis et grocer Londonie, ac filius Johannis Moungomery de Epton in comitatu Northamton: qui obiit 24 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1485. Moungomery.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Robertus Martyn. Et Johannes Webbeley, pandoxatoris: qui obiit 4 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1492. Martyn. Webbeley.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet Robinetti Nequerell, Normannus: qui obiit 13 die mensis Januarii A° dni. 1491. Nequerell.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Isabella Fenton: qui obiit 4 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1524.[3] Fenton.

[1] The date was first given as 1368.

[2] John Aubrey, citizen and merchant of London, occurs in 1364 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. III., xiii., 59); but this is probably the London alderman who died in 1380 (Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 389). There was no Mayor at Norwich before 1404; a John Aubry was alderman of Norwich in 1478 (Hudson, *Records of Norwich*, ii., 102).

[3] Here Stow's transcript ends. But he has added two notes: "An other copy hathe, in ye body of the churche between ye pillars William Englishe, ser

Isti jacent in Claustro ex parte Orientali.

In primis in superiori parte gradus iuxta portam ecclesie[1]
Gorwyche. jacet vener[abilis pater] et frater Simon Gorwyche, sacre theologie doctor.

In inferiori parte gradus sub magno lapide jacet Johanna
Brown. Brown: que [obiit] 27 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1500. Et ad pedes eius jacet cor Willelmi. . . . Et in eodem loco jacet
Bugberd. Alicia Bugberd: que obiit 8 die mensis Februarii. . . .

Et ad sinistram eius sub lapide jacet frater Johannes
Holdyche. Holdyche.

Pale. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet frater Edwardus Pale.

Coram prima parte fenestre sub magno lapide jacent
Crosse. Johannes Crosse et vxor eius, ciuis et carnifex Londonie. Sub
Notyngham. eodem lapide jacent Nicolaus Notyngham et Maria vxor eius.
Twynham. Et Johannes Twynham.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Hugonis
Forman. Forman, sacerdos: qui obiit 15 die mensis Septembris A° dni. 1506.

2ª Fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Johannes
Stamford. Stamford, juuenis.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Thomas
Jams. Jams, sacerdos: qui obiit 15 die Marcii, A° dni. 1505.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide frater Thomas
Hoode. Hoode, 2us cantor loci et valens pater apud infirmos: qui obiit 3 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1501, cuius anime propicietur deus, Amen.

Bartilmew Enefeild knyght, ser Henry Enefeilde, knyght ser Andrewe Sackvill, knyght. One other copie hath in the Chapter house and Cloyster ser Geffrey Mandyvile, Erle of Essex, ye lady Athelard his wyfe, and James Salesburie, knyght." The English List has an entry beginning as above with English and the two Enfields and then continuing: "Item Sir Barnard St. Peter, knight, and at his fete Sir Ralf Sanwich, knight. Item Sir Andrew Sackville, knight. In the East Wing of the Church: First Sir Thomas, the son of Thomas Lewknor. Item Symond Ganis, esquyre. Item Sir Philip Pickworth, knight. In the Weast Winge of the Church. First Sir Richard Poncherdon, knight. Item William Maynard, Esquyre." These are all the names which the English List gives for the Nave.

[1] Meaning just inside the door leading down the steps to the Great Cloister.

[Et ad sinis]tram eius coram columpnis sub paruo lapide jacet frater Ricardus Schrewesbery nuper . . . us[1] huius loci: qui obiit 13 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1486. Schrewesbery.

3ª Fenestra.

[Et ad] sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Henricus Sedbar, nuper cursor theologie: [qui o]biit 17 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1489. Sedbar.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo longo lapide jacet Petronilla Sheff, vxor Johannis Sheff: [que] obiit 20 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1464. Sheff.

Et ad sinistram eius sub magno lapide jacet frater Michaell Gylot: qui obiit in . . . die professus sui. Gylot.

Et ad sinistram eius coram columpnis sub paruo lapide jacet frater Ric. Stanley. Stanley.

4ª fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Johannes Massy, valens pater. Massy.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Willelmus Stanlow. Stanlow.

Et ad sinsitram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Willelmus Austeyn. Austeyn.

5ª fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Henricus Wedebake, nuper cantor loci: qui obiit 25 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1489. Wedebake.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Willelmus Thorpp, nuper cursor theologie huius loci: qui obiit 6 Kal. Junii, A° dni. 1468. Thorpp.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide frater Willelmus Salford: qui obiit 22 die mensis Octobris, A° dni. 1487. Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Johannes Hoode, nuper cantor hiuus loci. Salford. Hoode.

6ª fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius coram columpnis sub paruo lapide jacet

[1] It is impossible to restore this word; it has been suggested it should be "gardianus"; but see p. 59 above.

[Rawlyn.] frater Johannes [Rawlyn][1] valens pater in vestibularii [*sic*] per multos annos: qui obiit 22 die [mensis] A° dni. 1525.

Boutayn. Et in eodem loco jacet . . .[2] Boutayn, mater e[ ]

Knotte. Johannes Knotte. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Edmundus

Tayler. Tayler, c[iuis] et pursser Londonie, 9 die mensis Februarii, A° dni. 15 . . .[3]

7 fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet Johannes

Gamston. Gamston,[4] sacerdos.

8 fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius in plano coram columpnis jacet frater

Egerdyn. Willelmus Egerdyn, diaconus: qui obiit in festo sancte Margarete, A° dni. 1500.

Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Ricardus

Brothers. Brothers, sacerdos.

9 fenestra.

Wynnyng-ton. Et ad sinistram eius jacet frater Johannes Wynyngton, sacerdos.

Garton. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Beatrix Garton.

10 fenestra.

Et ad sinistram eius.[5]

Et ad sinistram eius.[5]

Ex parte Australi.

In primis coram prima fenestre juxta murum, sub paruo

Englysshe. lapide jacent Johannes Englysshe, ciuis et coper Londonie, et

Hamond. Margeria vxor eius. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Katerina Hamond: qui obiit 26 die mensis Aprilis, A° dni. 1489.

Cooll. Et ad capud eius in plano jacet . . .[6] Cooll.

Et ad sinistram eius in medio sub paruo lapide jacet

[Wyston.] Thomas [W]yston,[7] ciuis et pissinarii Londonie. Et ad sinis-

Stapull. tram eius in plano Margareta Stapull.

[1] Supplied from the Index, see p. 142 below.

[2] *Blank in* MS. The Index gives Johannes Bountayn et mater eius.

[3] The notice of Tayler is an addition; the date is therefore probably after 1530.

[4] "Frater." in Index.

[5] Left blank in MS.

[6] Left blank in MS.

[7] See Index.

2ª fenestra.

Sub 2 fenestra in medio sub lapide jacet Willelmus Wykyngston. Et ad dexteram eius jacet Ric. Benyngton, generosi. Et in eodem loco jacet Johannes Lumley:[1] qui obiit 11 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1526. Wykyngston. Benyngton. Lumley.

3ª fenestra.

Juxta murum jacet Johannes Payn. Et in eodem loco jacet frater Johannes de Cecilia. Et ad sinistram eius jacet Johannes Kyng:[2] qui obiit in festo natuitatis Marie, A° dni. 1526. Payn. Cycilia. Kyng.

4.[3] Juxta murum in plano jacet domina Cecilia Browne,[4] monialis et priorissa de Ankarwyke: que obiit 10 die mensis Maii, A° dni. 1522. Et ad sinistram eius in medio sub paruo lapide jacet frater Simon Vernell, quondam filius Reginaldi: qui obiit 15 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1462. Browne. Vernell.

5.[5] Juxta murum sub paruo lapide jacet Matheus Pogden.[6] Pogden.

6.[5] In medio sub paruo lapide jacet Archibaldus Doglas: qui obiit 3 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1485. Doglas.

7. In medio sub lapide jacet Alicie Slyndon. Et ad capud eius sub lapide jacet frater Robertus Yooll. Ad dexteram eius jacet Willelmus Brent, generosi de comitatu Wilchere. Slyndon. Yooll. Brent.

8. Juxta murum in plano jacet frater Willelmus Appthomas de ordine sancte trinitatis de Hownslow: qui obiit 13 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1478. Et in eodem loco jacet . . . gardianus de Ware: qui obiit.[6] . . . Appthomas. Bawde.

9. Juxta murum sub paruo lapide jacet frater Robertus Pavll de custodia Cantabrigie. Et ad sinistram eius sub paruo lapide jacet frater Ricardus Syche: qui obiit 1 die mensis Marcii, A° dni. 1509. Pavll. Syche.

[1] "Frater" in Index. Benyngton and Lumley seem to be additions.

[2] "Frater" in Index. [3] *sc.* fenestra.

[4] Neither Dugdale nor the *Victoria County History* give any prioress between Eleanor Spendlow elected in 1478, and Alice Worcester who occurs in 1526. Ankerwick is in Bucks.

[5] "Frater" in Index.

[6] The notice of Bawde is incomplete; his name appears in the margin. The entries for Brent and Bawde appear to have been added. The names of Bawde and Brent are added in the Index, where Bawde's Christian name is given as John.

10. Coram vltima columpna in medio sub paruo [lapide] jacet
[Egylston.] frater Johannes [Egylston].[1] Et ad dexteram eius sub paruo
Buxston. lapide jacet Willelmus Buxson, quondam . . . sancti Johannis
Jherusalem in Anglia. Et ad capud Johannis Eglyston sub
myth. paruo [lapide] jacet frater Willelmus Smyth, quondam janitor
huius loci: qui obiit 23 die [mensis] Aprilis, A° dni. 1496.
Et ad capud eius sub paruo lapide jacet Willelmus, famulus
janitoris.

Ex parte Occidentali.

Coram prima fenestra.

2.

Warde. 3. In medio sub paruo lapide jacet frater Ricardus Warde.
Blackeman. Et ad sinistram eius in plano jacet frater Johannes Blackeman:
qui obiit 31 die mensis Julii, A° dni. 1501. Ad dexteram eius
Cryspe. in plano jacet frater Nicholaus Cryspe, 1528.[2]

Bovylett. 4. In medio. In plano jacet frater Willelmus Bovylett:
qui obiit 5 die mensis Septembris, A° dni. 1501.

Bersted. 5. In plano jacet Johannes Bersted et Elizabeth Catysin.
Catysin.
Hent. 6. In plano jacet Johannes Hent, famulus Valentini Petytt[3]
de Insula.

7.

8.

9.

10.

Ex parte Boriali.

[Coram] prima fenestra juxta murum jacet venerabilis pater
et frater . . . de Ispania . . . ordinis minorum.

2.

3.

4.

Spycer. 5. In plano jacet frater Robertus Spycer.

Holme. 6. In medio sub lapide jacet frater Johannes Holme. Et
London. ad pedes eius in plano jacet frater Thomas London.

[1] Egylston supplied from the Index.

[2] The notice of Cryspe has been added, apparently by the same hand.

[3] Valantyne Petytt of the Isle of Thanet; will proved 1490; *P.C.C.*, 36 Milles.

7. Juxta murum in plano jacet Bartrandus Mountferand, militis, et domina Petronilla vxor eius. Mountferand.

8. In plano jacet Hugo Poolltayllome et Isabelle vxor eius. Poolltayllome.

9. In plano jacet Willelmus Norwyke, pelleparii. Norwyke.

10. In plano jacet frater Walterus Hylton: qui obiit in festo sancti Antonii Abbatis, A° dni. 1454. Hylton.

In domo Capitulo.

Coram 2 fenestra in medio sub paruo lapide jacet frater Petrus. Item inter 3 et 4 columpnas ab austro jacet domina Ymayna de Hontyngfelde. Petrus. Hontyngfelde.

[INDEX NOMINUM SEPULTORUM IN ECCLESIA ET CLAUSTRIS.]

A.

In primis.

Cor domine Aleanore vxoris Regis, Henrici iii.
Cor domine Isabelle Averne.

In Capella Omnium Sanctorum.

Johannes Alyn et vxor eius.

In capella beate Marie.

fr. Willelmus Appylton.
Dns. Johannes Asschle. militis.
Dns. Johannes Aschewell, militis.
Willelmus Anne, socii de grays inne.
Dns. Renfridus Arundell, militis.
Dns. Henricus Arays miles, et domina Margaret vxor eius.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Ric. Aghton, armig.
Heugonis Acton et Katerine vxor eius.

Inter chorum et Altaria.

Robertus Almon et Alic. vxor eius.
Willelmus Alyn et Anne vxor eius.
Edwardus Assele et Marg. vxor eius.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Arro.
Johannes Atwode cum vxore eius.

Ex parte coriali.

Johannes Arnalde.
Robertus Asheburnham.

Ex parte Australi.

. . . Aubry.

In claustro.

Willelmus Austyn.
Willelmus Appthomas.

B.

In choro.

Dna. Beatrix, Ducissa Britanie, filia Henrici iii.
Dna. Alienora, Ducissa Buckynham.[1]
fr. Petrus, Bononiensis episcopus.
Dna. Beatrix Barbason.
Dna. Isabella Bedfordie.
Dns. Johannes, Dux Burbon.
Dns. Edwardus Burnell.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

Dns. Perseualus, bastardus de Hurhon, miles egredius.[2]
Thomas Burdatt, armig.
fr. Reginaldus Bekynden.
fr. Robertus Burton, Mr.

In capella beate Marie.

Thomas Banguentibus.
Walterus Bever et Johanna vxor eius.
Dns. Robertus Bertran.
Dns. Radulfus Bernes, miles.
Thomas Bewmond.
Dns. Johannes Butler, miles.
Elizabeth[3] Battell.
Thomas Brytoll.
Johannes Bekerton.
fr. Johannes Bavell.
Johannes Beynton, armig.
Dompnus Johannes, electus in abbatem de Bello.
Willelmus Baker.

In capella apostolorum.

Dns. Walterus Blount.
Dns. Edwardus Blount.
Dna. Alicia Blount.
Anna Blount.
Willelmus Blount, armig.
Dns. Jacobus Blount, miles.
Dns. Bartholomeus Burweche.
Johannes Burweche.
Johannes Blunt, miles.
Roberti Bradbery, generosus.

[1] An addition. [2] *Sic in* MS. [3] Elizabeth, added subsequently.

Dns. Johannes Blount, quondam capitaneus de gwynes et hammes.
Adam Buxhale.
Dns. Nicolaus Brembre.
Rolandus Blount, armig.
Margareta Bontayn.
fr. Robertus Brayns.

In capella beati Francisci.

Henricus Botryugh.
Johannes Baldwyn.
Georgius Barret, armig.
Margareta Barnard.
Johanna Bennet.
Dns. Mauerius Balby.
Cristina Bedell.
Johannes Banand.
Johannes Bayly.
Mr. Johannes Brenchle, doctor.
Mr. Johannes Bloyhou, doctor.
Willelmus Burton.

Inter chorum et Altaria.

Rogerus Baymon.
Beatrix de Bardys.
Philippus de Bardys.
Dns. Willelmus Bagott.

Coram Altaribus.

Henricus Bewford.
Dna. Margareta Bewond.
fr. Andreas Bavard, Mr.
Alice Barker.
Dns. Barnardus Brokarys.
Mr. Bricius, doctor.
Johannes Brawne.
Johannes Brawne.
Radulfus Bulle.

In medio Ecclesie.

Willelmus Bynchester.[1]
Johanna Brokherst.
Johannes Button.
Willelmus Batux.
— Bennet et vxor eius.
Willelmus Byrt, armig.
Willelmus Brygges.
Johannes Bassyd.
Dns. Henricus Bughay.
Johanna Browne.
Willelmus Brygges et vxor eius.
Radulfus Blount.
Elizabeth Bell.
Willelmus Byrde, armig.

Ex parte Boriali.

Robertus Browne.
Cicilia Bromerd.
Gilbertus Bellamy.
Thome Butsyde.
Willelmus Bayly.
Johannes Bokebord.
fr. Johannes Bunggey.
fr. Rogerus Bungey.
Johannes Blacke.
fr. Johannes Burges.
Alice Bukbord.
Johannes Brytwalter.

Ex parte Australi.

[ ]rtus Brytten.[2]
[Tho]me Barrow.
[Wille]lmus Brydun.
[Johannes] Blasto.
[Johanne]s Boor.
[Phi]lippus Buntyng.
[Lodo]owicus Bandon.
[Wille]lmus Bryan.

In Claustro.[3]

Johannes Bawde.
Johanna Browne.
Willelmus Brent.
Johannes Bountayn et mater eius.
fr. Ric. Brothers.
Willelmus Buxson.
fr. Johannes Blackeman.
fr. Willelmus Bowlett.
Johannes Brested.
Cecilie Browne, monialis.
Alice Bugberd.
Ric. Benyngton.

C.

In choro.

fr. Rogerus Conway, doctor.
Bernardus Chester, colector pape.
Dns. Robertus Chaulons, miles.
Johannes Chaulons.
Regina Carnarvorn[4] et cor domini Edwardi mariti sui.
Elizabeth Coucie.
Dns. Johannes Claron.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

Dns. Johannes Clynton, baro.
Dna. Isabella Camoyse.

[1] An addition.
[2] An addition; perhaps an error for Andrew Brytten, see p. 126.
[3] In this section the names of Bawde and Brent are additions. In the margin a later hand has written: "Frances Bygod, George Lomm., Adam Sedber, William Wodde,"—see p. 11 above.
[4] *sc.* Isabella, wife of Edward of Carnarvon.

Dns. Thomas Crane, sac.
fr. Thomas Cheny, doctor.
fr. Robertus Chamberlen, doctor.
fr. Johannes Cutler, d.
fr. Thomas Cudner.[1]

In capella beate Marie.

Alice Carlell, alias Norre.
Dns. Reginaldus Cavmbry.
Willelmus Chamberlyn, armig.
Dns. Bartholomeus de Castro, miles.
Thomas Cowley, armig.
Margeria Chamberlen.
Thomas Clemens, armig.
Margeria Chamberleyn.
Thomas Cowley, armig.

In capella apostolorum.

Dna. Elizabeth Curson.
Dns. Nicolaus Clyfton.

In Capella beati Francisci.

Johannes Crocherd.
Johannes Cheyny.
Dns. Alanus Cheyny.
Guinfridus de la Cochia de Luca.
Johannes Cayle.

Inter chorum et altaria.

fr. Thomas Canynge, Mr.
Mr. Johannes Charnocke, legum doctor.
Mauricius de Cavnomonte, armig.
fr. Thomas Chew.

Coram altaribus.

Dns. Johannes Cobham, baro de com. Cancie.
Willelmus Canynges.
Dna. . . . Canyse.
Lora Clachus.
Robertus Croner.

In medio ecclesie.

Petrus Champion.
Robertus Cartelyge, generosus.
Thome Cottyngwyth.
Thome Carthealyge.
Alice Crokker.
Johannes Clerke, baronis.
Walteri Clerke.

Ex parte boriali.

Emmote Curtes.
Johannes Carbonell.
Ric. Chyrcherd, socii de graysinne.
Thome Comton.
Thome Candych.

Ex parte Australi.

Thome Connyngham.
Ric. Chesnall.

In Claustro.

Johannes Crosse et vxor eius.
Willelmus Colle et vxor eius.
Elizabeth Catyssyn.
Nicolaus Cryspe.

D.

Dns. Johannes Dennham.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

In capella beate Marie.

Robertus Davncy.
Johannes Davson, armig.

In capella apostolorum.

Dna. Elizabeth Deyncourt.

In capella beati Francisci.

[Willelm]us Danvers et vxor eius, armig.
[Willelm]us Dalamare armig.
[Gerardus] de Danyzis.

Inter Chorum et altaria.

Donatt Baldwini.

Coram Altaribus.

Dns. Johannes Dewrose, miles.
Dns. Johannes Dencourt, miles.
Bernardus Dyes.

In medio ecclesie.

Henricus Dey et Elizabeth vxor eius.

Ex parte boriali.

Willelmus Dabeney.
Thome Dune.
Margarite Dalby.[2]
Thome Dunton.
Johannes Dighton.
Willelmus Dybdale.[2]

Ex parte Australi.

— et vxor eius.

[1] The names of Cutler and Cudner have been added by two different hands.
[2] Added names, probably to correct omissions. Dybdale lay "in medio ecclesie".

In Claustro.

Archibaldus Doglas.

E.

In Choro.

In capella Omnium Sanctorum.

Gilbertus Egileston.
Katerne Egileston.
Alicie Egileston.

In capella beate Marie.

Johanna Elvenden.
Thome Elyngham, generosus.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Dns. Robertus Elkenton, miles.

Inter Chorum et altaria.

fr. Reginaldus Evell.

Coram altaribus.

Johannes Elmested.

In medio ecclesie.

Robertus Ellys, cum vxore eius.
Willelmus Ewstas, armig.
Thomas Eglyston et vxor eius.

Ex parte boriali.

Ric. Emmyley.

Ex parte Australi.

Dns. Rogerus Englysshe.
Ric. Ellys.

In Claustro.

fr. Willelmus Egerdyn.
Johannes Englysshe et vxor eius.
fr. Johannes Egylston.

F.

In choro.

Cor dna. Johanna Ferys.
Dna. Johanna Fenys.
Dna. Elizabeth Fyzthwarryn.
Dns. Willelmus Fyzthwarryn.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

Dns. Jacobus Fenys.
Mr. Ric. Fysher.

In capella beate Marie.

Ric. Fylongley, armig.
Thome Fyzhugh, armig.
Johannes Fowler cum multis.

In capella Apostolorum.

[Maner]s Francis.

In capella beati Francisci.

[D]ns. Thome Favent.
[A]licie Fyztrafe.
Maria Frances.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Dns. Forciti.
fr. Johannes Furner.

Coram altaribus.

Johannes Fulwode.
Robertus Faunton.
Johannes Fernand.

In medio ecclesie.

Robertus Fynch.

Ex parte boriali.

Reginaldus Frowyk.
Henricus Frowyk.

Ex parte australi.

Isabelle Fenton.

In Claustro.

fr. Heugonis Forman.

G.

In choro.

fr. Willelmus Goddard, Mr.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

fr. Willelmus Goddard, Senior, Mr.[1]
fr. Walterus Goodfelde, Mr.

In capella beate Marie.

Dns. Johannes Gysors.
Thome Gloceter et vxor eius.
Willelmus Gage, armig.
Dna. Margareta Goldysburgh.
Dns. Henricus Godfray.
Vmfridus Gryffyn.

[1] Crossed out; probably by a later hand.

In capella Apostolorum.

Dna. Elizabeth Goldysburgh.
fr. Willelmus Goddard, Junior, Mr.
Dna. Johanna Gray.

In capella beati Francisci.

Johannes de Guynirs.
Mr. Stephanus Gylle, vtriusque iuris doctor.
Dns. Georgius Grayryfford, militis.

Inter chorum et altaribus.

Simon Gwydon, armig.
Dns. Gwydo . . . militis.
Willelmus Gayleys, armig.
Katerina Goodwyn.

Coram altaribus.

Ric. Gest, armig.
Katerina Goodwyn.

In medio ecclesie.

Nicolaus Irelond.[1]
Ric. Godfrey cum vxore eius.
Thome Grayson et.
Alexander Greyke.
Willelmus Grene.
Thome Gybson, aurifab.

In boriali parte.

Katerine Gryngham.[2]
Ydonea Garton.
Johannes Grene.
Stephani Goodchere.
Willelmus Gee.
Katerine Gryngham.[2]
Johannes Gybbys.

Ex parte australi.

Thome Gossopp, sac.
Thome Glantham.
Georgius Grene.
Roberti Grieffe.

In claustro.

fr. Simon Gorwych, Mr.
fr. Michaelis Gylot.
fr. Johannes Gamston.
Beatrix Garton.

H.

In choro.

Dns. Johannes Hastyng, comitis.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

Dna. Petronilla Halsam.
Dna. Constantina Hussey.
Dns. Johannes Hylton, baro.
Dns. Ric. Hastyng, miles, et.
Dna. Johanna, vxor eius.

In capella beate Marie.

Ric. Haveresham.
Adam de Howton, miles.
[Rober]tus Hamso.
[Jo]hanna Hyllyngham et Thos. mariti sui.

In capella Apostolorum.

[T]ussanus Hatfeld, seruiens.

In capella beati Francisci.

Dns. Ric. Haueryng, miles.
fr. Thomas Hallam.
Dns. Georgius Hopton, miles.
Elizabeth Hawardyn.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Willelmus Hylton.
Willelmus Hayes.

Coram altaribus.

Mr. Jacobus Hutton, legum doctor.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Hanore et vxor eius.
Petrus Huske.
Johannes Herte, generosus.
Thomas Huddylston.
Johannes Hebsinn.
Willelmus Howton.
Dna. Alicia Hungerforth.

Ex parte boriali.

Thome Hastyng.
Randolfi Hudson.
Johannes Hebson.
Johannes Horne et vxor eius.
Willelmus Hoton.
Ric. Hatton.
Ric. Hallom, armig.
Elizabeth Hampden.
Edwardus Hall.[3]

Ex parte australi.

Johannes Hugh, generosus.
Ric. Hyggons.
Alicie Hyon.

[1] An addition: see p. 112 above.
[2] An addition in both places.
[3] An addition: see p. 120 above.

In claustro.

fr. Johannes Holdych.
fr. Thomas Hoode.
fr. Johannes Hood.
Johannes Hente.
fr. Johannes Holme.
fr. Thomas Helonden.[1]
r. Walterus Hylton.
Katerine Hamond.

I.

In choro.

fr. Rogerus Ivyll.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

In capella beate Marie.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Dns. Stephanus Jennyns, miles.
Dns. Johannes Imperialibus.
Johannes Joly.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Coram altaribus.

Johannes Joyse.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Ireby.
Nicolaus Ilonde.[2]

Ex parte boriali.

Michaelis Inglysh, et vxor eius.

Ex parte australi.

In claustro.

fr. Thomas Jams.

K.

In choro.

In capella omnium Sanctorum.

fr. Johannes Kerry, Mr.

In capella beate Marie.

Dna. Alicia Kyngston.
Stephanus Kelke.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Mr. Thomas Kenyngham.
Dns. Johannes Kynman.

Coram altaribus.

— Kepell.
Dns. Alexander Kyrketon, miles.

In medio ecclesie.

Ex parte boriali.

Ex parte australi.

Willelmus Kyngman.
Ric. Kester, armig.
Ric. Kestryng.

In claustro.

Johannes Knotte.
fr. Johannes Kyng.

L.

In choro.

Dns. Robertus Lyle.
fr. Johannes Lamborne.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Dna. Katerina Langley.
Dna. Elizabeth Longfelde.
Dns. Robertus Lyle.

In capella beate Marie.

Dns. Johannes Lovetot, miles, et.
Dna. Margareta, vxor eius.
Walterus Labar.
Johannes Labarr.
Walterus Langley, armig., et vxor eius.

[1] Erased in red; apparently by the original scribe. Apparently an error for Thomas London.
[2] An addition.

Dna. Johanna Langley.
fr. Johannes Lent, custos Cantabrigie.
Johannes Lynn.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Bonacursus Latermo.
Dns. Johannes Lippemanno.
Edmundus Lenthall.
Dns. Galfridus Lucy.
fr. Thomas Lynwod.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Isabella Luter.

Coram altaribus.

Dns. Thomas Lucy, miles.
Johannes Lethum.
Margarita Lovenay.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Lynton.
Johannes Lee.
Margarete Ledston.
Johannes Portulond.
Willelmus Lego.[1]

Ex parte boriali.

Ric. Lodgeman.
Johannes Lem.
Alicie Lucas.
Jacobus Longe.

Ex parte australi.

Johanna Lynne.
Johannes Larwode, generosus.[2]

In claustro.

fr. Thomas London.
fr. Johannes Lomley.[3]

M.

In choro.

Dna. Dna. Margareta Marchall.
Dns. Cor. Petrus Mounford.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Dna. Elianora Morley.

In capella beate Marie.

Dns. Walterus Malyt.
Henricus Masse.
Johannes Marchall, armig.

In capella apostolorum.

Dns. Edwardus Mountjoy.
Dna. Alicia Mountjoy.
Dns. Edwardus Mountjoy.
Dns. Johannes Mountjoy.
Nicolaus Marys.

In capella beati Francisci.

Dns. Thomas Mallere, miles.
Johannes Mylwater, armig.
Andreas Maneriis.
Dna. Anna Molens.
Radulfus Masse.
Rogerus Marius, armig.
Johannes More.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Johannes Myrvyr.

Coram altaribus.

Johannes Mole et vxor eius.
Dns. Johannes Morteyn, miles.
Johannes Malmeus, armig.
Dns. Thomas Malmeus, miles.
Dna. Alicia Malmeus.
Dna. Angnes Matrevers.

In ecclesie medio.

Elizabeth Mundes.
Thomas Marham.
Walterus Mabell.
Johannes Martyn.
Johannes Moyle.

[Ex] parte boriali.

[Willelmus] Mariner.
[Galfrid]us Mayne.
[Dns. J]ohannes Mortymer, miles.
[Willel]mus Marchall.

Ex parte australi.

[Jo]hannes Markeley.
[N]icolaus Moungomery, generosus.
[W]illelmus Mariot.
Thome Marchall.
[W]illelmus Myddlston.[4]
Johannes Moyle, generosus.

[1] The names of Ledston, Portulond, and Lego are added.
[2] An addition. [3] An addition.
[4] Marriot, Marchall and Myddylston are inserted.

In claustro.

fr. Johannes Massy.
Bartrandus Mounferand, miles, et vxor eius.
fr. Ric. Myhyll.
fr. Johannes Massam.
fr. Johannes Spence.
fr. Johannes Gybson.[1]

N.

In choro.

Dna. Elizabeth Nevell.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Johanna Newmarche.

In capella beate Marie.

In capella apostolorum.

Johannes Newlond, armig.

In capella beati Francisci.

Johannes Norre, heraldus, et Margarete vxor eius.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Johannes Norbery, Thesararius.
Dns. Henricus Norbery, miles.
Johannes Norbery, armig.

In medio ecclesie.

Thomas Newenham.

Ex parte boriali.

Oliua Norton.

Ex parte australi.

Elizabeth Newlyn.
Robinetti Nequerell.

In claustro.

Willelmus Norwyke.

O.

In choro.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

In capella beate Marie.

Dna. Margareta Oldall.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Coram altaribus.

In medio ecclesie.

Matildis Osney.

Ex parte boriali.

Roberti Orchard.
Margarete Olyuer.

Ex parte australi.

Thome . . .

In claustro.

P.

In choro.

Cor. dns. Johannis Pecham.
Dna. Eufrosina Pyssanus.
fr. Johannes Percevall, Mr.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

In capella beate Marie.

Mr. Geraldus Pissario.
Johannes Pekett.
Nicolaus Pemerton.
Dna. Yda de Peche.

In capella apostolorum.

Dns. Johannes Phylpot, miles.
Galfridus Pomferat.

In capella beati Francisci.

Mr. Pancius.
Thomas Par, armig.
Nicolaus Powynnys, armig.
Sibilla Prytelwell.

[1] The last four names are additions.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Petrus Pronan.
Thomas Pykryng, armig.
Johanna Purle.
Elizabeth Penne.
fr. Johannes Person.

Coram altaribus.

[N]icolaus Parker.
Hugonis Persall, miles.

In medio ecclesie.

[Willel]mus Pavlet, armig.

Ex parte boriali.

Alicia Pryntes.
Walterus Potter.
Rogerus Palmer.
Philippus Pettys.

Ex parte australi.

Willelmus Porter.
Johannes Pouey, armig.
Agnetis Prowde.
Robertus Poole.
Ro. Prowde.[1]

In claustro.

fr. Edwardus Pale.
fr. Matheus Pogden.
fr. Robertus Pavll.
Hugonis Poltayelome.
Johannes Payn.[2]

R.

In choro.

Dna. Margareta Revers.
Dns. Gregorius Rockysle.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Dna. Margareta Romysey.
Johannes Romesey.
Sibilla Rede.

In capella beate Marie.

Dns. Lupus Roderys.
Dna. Margareta Rothenale.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Dns. Johannes Robsard, miles.
Jacobus Raymond.
—— Radclyffe.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Mr. Nicolaus Rawdon.
fr. Thomas Ryppyngale.
fr. Willelmus Roser.

Coram altaribus.

Johannes Robynson.
Robertus Reuer, armig.
Robertus Rofford, armig., et vxor eius.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Reuers.
Johannes Rycheman, socii de graysinne.
Thomas Rosse.[3]

Ex parte boriali.

Agnetis Rysby.[3]
Willelmus Robynson[3] et vxor eius.
Margareta Rycrofte.
Johannes Roger.
Dns. Willelmus Ranger, sac.
Willelmus Rede.

Ex parte australi.

Willelmus Rotheley.
Johannes Rawlyn.
Henricus Reston.
Johannes Remys.
Alic. Rede.[4]

S.

In choro.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Dns. Johannes Smyth, episcopus.

In capella beate Marie.

Vmfridus Stafford, armig.
Katerine Slawter.
Benedictus Salles.
Rogerus Spensar.
Johannes Strett.
Hugonis Slavter.

In capella apostolorum.

Johannes Strange.
Dna. Johanna Samphord.
Thomas Senclere.
fr. Adam Savge.

In capella beati Francisci.

Thomas Scales.
Henricus Suttell, armig.

[1] The last three names are added.
[2] Payn is an addition.
[3] Added names.
[4] An addition.

Margeria Sanders.
Dna. Margareta Shardlow.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Dns. Radulfus Spygurnell, miles.
Nicolaa Sulham.
fr. Johannes Seller, Mr.
fr. Christoforus Studley.
Isabella Somersham.

Coram altaribus.

Dns. Johannes Suthlee, miles.
Thomas Sakewyle.

In medio ecclesie.

[Jo]hannes Stevyns, sac.
[Robertus] Selby.[1]

Ex parte boriali.

— Steward.
[Tho]mas Semer.
[Alan]us Sutton.
[Mar]tinus Seuche.
[Ra]dulphi Suddell.[1]
[Jo]hannes Symson.[1]

Ex parte australi.

— Skarsbryke.[2]

In claustro.

fr. Johannes Stamford.
fr. Ric. Schrewesbery, sac.
fr. Henricus Sedbar, sac.
Petronilla Sheffe, sac.
fr. Ric. Stanley, sac.
fr. Willelmus Stanlow.
fr. Willelmus Salford.
Margareta Stabull.
Alicie Slyndon.
fr. Willelmus Smyth.

T.

In choro.

Regina Johanna de la Towre.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

fr. Willelmus Toole, Mr.
Anne Tybbe.[3]

In capella beate Marie.

Dns. Johannes Tybbay.
Johanna Tremayn.
Dns. Thomas Triuet, miles.
Massilia Tyffeld.

In capella apostolorum.

In capella beati Francisci.

Bartholomeus Thomaxini.
Dns. Robertus Tresilian.
Beatrix Thorley.
Elizabeth Thorley.
Tynmoth.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Dna. Typhania.
Alicia Tabelector.
Juliana Trug.

Coram altaribus.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Tresawell, et vxor eius.
Robertus Tonfeld.

Ex parte boriali.

Robertus Tutbery.
Johannes Tawch.
Margarete Terry.
Johannes Symson.

Ex parte australi.

Dns. Johannes Tavly, doctor.
Petrus Trauers, generosus de Hibernia.

Ric. Treuer, generosus de Wallia et frater eius.

In claustro.

fr. Willelmus Thorppe.
Edmundus Taylor.

U.

In choro.

fr. Willelmus Wydford.
fr. Robertus Wycett.

In capella omnium sanctorum.

Johannes Vyaunde.
fr. Johannes Wye.
Anne Webbe.[4]

In capella beate Marie.

fr. Thomas Wynchelsey, Mr.
Johannes Wryght.
fr. Willelmus Wolfe, Mr.

[1] Added names. [2] Not in the list, but apparently not an addition.
[3] An addition, not in the list. [4] An addition.

Johannes Wyett.
fr. Ric. Waltam.
Robertus Wircett.
Willelmus Wyttyngton.
— Wyttyngton.

In capella apostolorum.

Dna. Burga Vawse.

In capella beati Francisci.

[Dns. W]alterus Wrottesley, miles.
[Johannes W]alter, alias Yorke.
Margarete Whetnall.[1]

Inter chorum et altaria.

[Johannes] Wydeslade, generosus.
[Johannes] Wygmor, armig.
[Christopho]rus Whyttyng[ton].
[Hen]ricus Vernay, armig. et vxor eius.

Henricus Wodylston, omnes Judei expulsi.
Thomas Westgate, custos et gar.
Christoforus Wolcott.[2]
Johannes Wyllyng.[2]

Coram altaribus.

Dns. et fr. Jacobus Walle, episcopus, etc.
Johannes Wardall, Mr., legum doctor.
Johannes Wytwang.
Dna. Elizabeth Vuedall.
Nicolaus Vske, armig.
Willelmus Wollashull, generosus.

In medio ecclesie.

Johannes Wodde.
Jacobus Walker.
Dns. Ric. Whethall, alias Baker.
Johannes Webley.
Johanna Wyllyams.

In boriali ecclesie.

Roberti Whyth et vxor eius.
Willelmus Wylson.
Johannes Wythewater.
Ric. Walter.
Johannes Vooke.[2]
Ric. Welford.
Jacobus Walter.[2]
Johannes Wylly.[2]
Johannes Vooke.

Ex parte australi.

Bamoit Willia.
Laurencius Wylkynson.

In claustro.

fr. Henricus Wedebake, sac.
fr. Johannes Wynnyngton.
Thomas Wyxton.
Willelmus Wykyngston.
fr. Simon Vernell.
fr. Ric. Warde.

Y.

In capella beati Francisci.

Thomas Yong, Justiciarius.
Johannes Yorke.
fr. Robertus Yngolsby.

Coram altaribus.

Margareta Yong.

In claustro.

fr. Robertus Yooll.

Z.

In capella beate Marie.

Dna. Yda Zegraue.

Inter chorum et altaria.

Dns. et fr. Johannes Zatmenstre, miles.

[1] An addition.

[2] Added names.

[2. De Conventu Londoniensi.]

Prima Fundacio Fratrum Minorum London.

Anno Domini 1224°, tempore Honorii Pape 3^{i}, 17°,[1] quo scilicet [anno] confirmata est regula beati Francisci; insuper et anno Ill[ustrissimi] regis Henrici 3^{i}, 8°, ipso beatissimo patre nostro Francisco adhuc vi[uente] in carne, feria 2^{a} post festum Natiuitatis Virginis gloriose Marie, qu[od in] illo anno fuit die Dominica, applicuerunt et[2] intrauerunt primo fratres [minores] in Angliam apud Dovariam, scilicet 4 clerici et 5 layci. De quibus [quinque] relictis Cantuarie, construxerunt ibi primun conuentum fratrum minorum in Ang[lia]. Alii vero 4, scilicet frater Ricardus Yngworth, nacione Anglicus, sacerdos et predicator; 2us frater Ricardus Devonensis, clericus Anglicus, ordinis acolitus, etate iuuenis; 3us frater Henricus de Treuizo, natione Lumbardus, laycus; 4us frater Monacatus, e[ciam] laycus; cum uenissent ad ciuitatem Londonie diuerterunt se ad fratres predicatores, et ab eis benigne suscepti, manserunt apud eos, edentes et bibentes sicut familiares per 15 dies, que apponebantur eis. Postea conduxerunt sibi per amicos spirituales domum quandam in Cornhyll a Johanne Trauers, tunc vicecomite Londonie, et constituerunt eis in ea paruas cellulas, quas inhabitabant vsque ad estatem sequentem; perdurauerunt quoque in ipsa[3] simplicitate sine cantaria, quia necdum priuilegium habebant erigendi altaria et celebrandi in locis suis diuina. Quo tempore creuit erga eos ciuium deuocio et fratrum multitudo. Et eapropter transtulit eos ciuitas de loco illo paruo et stricto ad locum habitum[4] in parochia Sancti Nicholai de Macellis; qui eum[5] appropriauit communitati ciuitatis Londonie. Fratribus autem, secundum

[1] *sic.* MS. Read 7°. [2] et *om.* MS. [3] ipso, MS.
[4] huit, MS. [5] eam, MS.

regule declaracionem, vsum simplicem per libitum dominorum deuotissime designauit Johannes Iwyn, ciuis et mercer Londonie. Qui cito post ordinem intrauit laycus, et perfectissime penitencie et superne deuocionis cunctis fidelibus exempla reliquit. Anno 9° Regis Henrici 3i. Tunc Ricardus Renger, Maior Londonie: dominus Johannes Trauers, Andrea Bokerell, vicecomites.[1]

Sciatis presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Iwyn, ciuis et mercer Londonie, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui communitati Londonie, pro salute anime mee, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam totam terram,[2] et cum domibus superedificatis, quas habui in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, ad inhospitandum . . . pauperes fratres minores, quamdiu voluerint ibi esse, habendum et tenendum dictam [ter]ram, cum pertinentibus suis, dicte communitati, et suis assignatis tanquam suis, libere, bene, [qu]iete, et in pace imperpetuum, saluo[3] seruicio capitalium dominorum feodi. Et ego [pre]dictus Johannes Iwyn, et heredes mei, warrantizabirnus et defendimus dicte communitati Londonie, et assignatis suis, predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, contra omnes homines et feminas, et illud acquietabimus per predicta seruicia. Et vt hec omnia prenotata rata et firma permaneant, huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Ric. Renger, tunc Maior; Johannes Trauers et Andrie Brokell,[4] tunc vicecomitibus; Willelmo Duke, aldermano illius warde;[5] Willelmo filio Benedicti; Willelmo Petro filio Alyn; et aliis. Anno regni regis superius 10°. Ricardus Renger, tunc Maior; Rogerus Duke et Martinus Filiuswillelmi, vicecomites.[6]

Hoc anno concessa et ratificata sunt per regem priuilegia ciuitati Londonie, et concessum est eis ut possint habere sigillum commune. Eodem anno venit frater Angnellus, qui fuerat primus minister fratrum minorum in Anglia, Londonias, qui suis sanctis monitis et graciosis exemplis plures, tam senes quam iuuenes, hortatus ad religionis ingressum; de quibus

[1] In 1224-1225. [2] tarram, MS. [3] sulue, MS.
[4] Corrected to "Bokerell" by a later hand. [5] wardo, MS.
[6] Vicecomitates, MS. The date is 1225-1226.

aliqui secuntur, scilicet frater Gilbertus de Wyke, frater Philippus de Londonia, frater Jocius de Cornhyll, optime[1] indolis adolescens; frater Johannes Scriptor, optime conuersacionis; frater Walterus de Burgo, venerabilis vir; frater Ricardus Normannus; et multi alii, tam viri ecclesiastici quam alii militaris honoris. Eodem anno beatissimus pater noster Franciscus sacris stigmatibus insignitus huic seculo nequam valefaciens migrauit ad Christum, anno a conuersione sua 24°, die [quarto][2] mensis Octobris, anno Domini 1226°, et 2° anno post Introitum fratrum minorum in Angliam. Tunc Ricardus Renger, Maior; Rogerus Duke, Martinus Filiuswillelmi, vicecomites.

Secundus, vero, qui misericordiam ampliauit,[3] dando communitati ciuitatis Londonie pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum totam terram suam, quam habuit in *Stynkynglane*, erat Jocius Fitzpiers,[4] quondam vicecomes et aldermanus eiusdem ciuitatis pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum; totam aream eorum ampliauit conferendo eis totam terram suam, quam tunc habuit in *Stynkynglane;* tempore quo Rogerus Duke fuit Maior Londonie, Stephanus Bokerell et Hen[ricus] Cobham fuerunt vicecomites. Anno 12° Henrici 3i.[5] Et nota quod ista terra p[redicta] extendit ad murum ciuitatis versus aquilonem, vt in carta eius plane exprimitur.

Tercius,[6] veneranda communitas ciuitatis Londonie emit de Petro de Gruncestre totam terram quam habuit in parochia sancti Audoeni pro ampliacione arec fratrum minorum, et soluit pro eadem sex marcas argenti. Tunc Ricardus Renger, Maior; Johanne de Whyhale et Johanne de Cowndre,[7] vicecomitibus. Anno Henrici 3i, 23°.[8] De sancto Audoeno.

Quartus, Arnulphus Monk, et Johannes filius eius, dederunt communitati ciuitatis Londonie ad hospitandum fratres minores, totam terram quam habuerunt in parochia sancti Sepulchri: que terra fuerit quondam Arnulphi dicti monachi, patris eorum: De sancto Sepulchro

[1] optimis, MS. [2] quarto *om.* MS. [3] mia appauit, MS.
[4] Alderman of Ludgate and Newgate, sheriff 1211-1212.
[5] In 1227-1228. [6] Tercius Philippus le Taylor, MS.; but erased.
[7] Also called John de Codres. [8] In 1238-1239.

et extendit se dicta terra versus aquilonem usque ad murum civitatis: et dedit communitas antedicta 30 marcus pro cadem terra. Tunc Rogerus de Bongey, Maior;[1] Johannes Fitz John et Radulphus Asshwy, vicecomitibus. Anno Henrici 3i 27o.

Nicholas filius Jocii filii Fitzpiers dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie, et quietum clamauit *12d.* annui redditus, quos percipere debuit de tenementis Cecilie Baytayle in Stynkynglane. Tunc Roger Fitzroger, Maior, Radulphus Hardell, Johannes Tholosanus vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 34o.[2]

De sancto sepulchro.

Honoranda[3] communitas ciuitatis Londonie emit pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum eiusdem ciuitatis de Adam Garston et Emma vxore eius, et Isabella sorore eiusdem Isabelle filie Radulphi Stanmor,[4] eum omnibus pertinenciis suis in parochia sancti Sepulchri intra Newgate: et extendit se terra ista a parte aquilonari vsque ad murum ciuitatis; et soluerit communitas predicta pro predictis marcas [20] sterlingorum. Tunc Roger de Bongey, Maior: Johanne Fitz John et [Ra]dulfo Asshwy, vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 27o.[5]

Dauid Draper dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum *6d.* annui redditus, quos percipere solebat de terra et domibus, que fuerrunt Radulphi Stanmor in parochia sancti Sepulcri intra Newgate. Tunc Roger Fitzroger, maior; Radulpho Hardell et Johanne Tholosano, vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 34o.

Johannes Coferrer, aurifaber Londonie, dedit et concessit communitati ciuitatis Londonie, ad hospitandum fratres minores totam terram suam, cum domibus superedificatis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, quem tenuit de Priorissa sancte Elene[6] et conuentu eiusdem, in *Stynkynglane;* et dedit predicta communitas antedicto Johanni 10 marcas. Tunc Adam

[1] Originally "Dno. Radulpho Eswy, maior Lond.," was written. In the 27th year (1242-1243) the mayor was Ralph Eswy and the sheriffs Robert (or according to some authorities John) Fitz John and Ralph Eswy. Eswy or Ashwy was certainly mayor in June, 1243, but some lists give Reginald Bongey as mayor for this year. See Stow, *Survey*, ii., 155.

[2] In 1249-1250. [3] Honorandas, MS. [4] Scānor, MS.

[5] See note 1 above. [6] St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

Basyng maior; Laurencio Frowyke et Nicolao Batte, vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 36o.[1]

Johannes predictus dedit, ad inhabitacionem fratrum minorum, communitati ciuitatis Londonie totam terram quam habuit in parochia sancti Nicolai, cum arboribus inibi plantatis, et dedit sibi predicta duas argenti (*sic*). Tunc Adam Bassyng, maior Londonie; Laurentio Frowyke et Nicolao Bate, vic. Anno Henrici iij, 36o. Parochia s. Nicolai.

Galfridus filius Nicolai de Norwyco dedit totam terram suam, quam habuit in parochia Sancti Audoeni, communitati ciuitatis Londonie, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum; et dedit predicta communitas eiusdem Galfrido 5 marcas sterlingorum. Tunc Johannes Tholosano Maior; Willielmo Durham, Thome Wynborne vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 37o.[2] Parochia sci. Audoeni.

Hugo de Turre et Theophania vxor eius dederunt communitati ciuitatis Londonie totam terram suam, cum domibus pertinenciis, quas habuerunt in *Stynkynglane*, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum Londonie, et pro hac dacione dedit predicta communitas predictis Hugo et Theophanie 15 marcas cum dimidio. Tunc Willelmus Fitzrichard, Maior; Johannes N[orhampton] et Ric. Pycard, vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 46o.[3] In parochia s. Nicholai.

Margeria[4] Priorissa de Clerkynwelle et conuentus eius de[derunt et] quietum clamauerunt communitati ciuitatis Londonie 3 sol. annui redditus, quos percipere solebant de terra, domibus et pertinenciis in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, in venella que vocatur *Stynkynglane*, que fuerit quondam Alexandri Lorbart; et predicta communitas dedit pro hac fi[nali] vendicione et quietaclamacione 40 s. sterlingorum. Tunc Will[elmus Fitz] Richard maior; Johannes Norhampton et Ricardus Pycard vic. Anno Hen. 3i [45o]. Clerkynwelle in par. sancti Nicholai.

Juliana,[5] Priorissa de Halywelle et conuentus vnanimi De Halywell.

[1] In 1251-1252. [2] In 1252-1253.

[3] The mayor and sheriffs here given belong to the 45th year, 1260-1261.

[4] Margaret de Whatvyll.

[5] She occurs as prioress of Holywell in 1248 (*Mon. Angl.*, iv., 392). Isabel was prioress in 1261.

assensu dederunt communitati ciuitatis Londonie in vsus fratrum minorum, 12 solidos annui liberi et quieti redditus, quos percipere solebant de domo, quam inhabitabat Hugo de Latowr. Tunc maior anno superius et anno regni superius.

Hospitalis sancti Bartholomei in Parochia s. Nicolai.

Bartholomeus capellanus, Magister hospitalis sancti Bartholomei[1] Londonie, et eiusdem loci fratres dederunt communitati Londonie, in vsus fratrum minorum, 2 solidos annui liberi et quieti redditus, quos habuerunt de testamento et dono Alexandri Aurimallerateri, et quos idem Alexander percipere solebat de quadam placea terre in vico qui vocatur *Stynkynglane* in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis. Tunc Willelmus Fitz Richard, maior; et Johannes Norhampton et Ric. Pycard, vic. Anno regni superius.

Conuentus s. Bartholomei de Smythfeld.

Gilbertus[2] Prior et conuentus sancti Bartholomei de Smythfelde dedit annui liberi et quietum redditum 9 sol., quos percipere consueuerunt de tenemento in parochia sancti Audoeni infra Newgate, viz. de tenemento quondam Rogeri de Beuerlaco 7 sol., et de terra in cornerio vici fratrum quondam Petri Alictarii 2 sol. Tunc Willelmus FitzRichard, Maior; Johannes Norhamton et Ricardus Pycard, vic. Anno regni superius.

Domina Ela Longspe,[3] Comitissa Warwycy, dedit communitati ciuitatis [Londonie], pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum, in puram et perpetuam eleemosnam [totam] terram suam, cum domibus superedificatis, et eum omnibus pertinenciis suis, ad [hospi]tandum fratres minores; que viz. terra jacet iuxta vicum, qui quondam vocabatur [*Sty*]*nkynglane*, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis. Tunc Willelmus FitzRichard, Maior; Johannes Norhampton et Ricardus Pycard, vic. Anno Henrici 3i, 51o.[4]

[1] St. Bartholomew the Less.

[2] Gilbert de Welsden is said to have been elected prior in November, 1262; but if the attestation above is correct the deed must be earlier than 29th September, 1261, on which date these sheriffs vacated office.

[3] Daughter of William Longespé, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, wife of (1) Thomas, Earl of Warwick (*d.* 1242), and (2) in 1257 Philip Basset; she died in 1300.

[4] The date is wrong again; it should be the 45th year, 1260-1261, if the mayor and sheriffs are correctly given.

Johannes Colchister dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie ad ampliandum [are]am fratrum minorum, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam totum mesuagium, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quod emit de Alicia filia Christiane de Valacenes, que est in venella sancti Nicholai iuxta Macellum. Tunc Gregorius Rokysley, Maior; Robertus Basyng et Willelmus Maserer, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi 7°.[1]

Thomas de Storteforde, clericus, dedit communitati Londonie, ad ampliacionem terre fratrum minorum, totum tenementum quod habuit de Johanne Northawe in venella sancti Nicholai iuxta Macellum. Tunc Henricus Waleys, maior; Willelmus Maserer et Ric. Chykewell vic. Anno Edwardi Primi 10°.[2]

Dominus Willelmus de Bromtoun, clericus, dedit in ampliacionem terre fratram minorum communitati Londonie totum tenementum, quod emit a Johanne Lechefeld alictario, et Matilda Gerueyse vxor eius. Tunc Henricus Waleys, maior; Willielmus Maserer et Ric. Chykewell, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi 10°.

Parochia s. Nicholai.

Domina Ela Longspe, comitissa Warwycy, dedit communitati Londonie, ad hospitandum fratres minores pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, totam terram suam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, quam emit de Ricardo filio Nicholai de sancto Albano, in villa Londonie, iuxta viculum qui quandoque vocabatur *Stynkynglane*, in parochia sancti Nicholai. Tunc Henricus Waleys, Maior; Willelmus Maserer et Ric. Chykewall, vic. Anno Edwardo Primi, 10°, 11°.

Conuentus de Halywelle in parochia s. Nicholai.

Domina Christina de Kent, Priorissa de Halywelle, et conuentus dederunt communitati Londonie 20 sol. annui redditus, quos percipere solebant de terra quam Christina de Pelham dedit communitati Londonie ad ampliandum locum fratrum minorum, et 12 sol. annui redditus de terra in eadem

[1] These are the sheriffs of the year 1277-1278, usually counted as the 6th mayoral year. Licence in Mortmain was granted on 10th June, 1280. John de Colchester had been almoner to Henry III. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. I., i., 381).

[2] In 1281-1282.

parochia et venella Sancti Nicholai, quondam Johannis Northawe. Et communitas antedicta dedit priorisse et conuentui de Halywell 19 marcas sterlingorum. Tunc Henricus Waleys, maior; Jordan[us Godchepe] et Martinus Box, vicecomites, Anno Edwardi Primi 12°.[1]

Clerkynwelle, parochia s. Nicolai.

Domina Agnes de Marisse, Priorissa de Clerkynwelle [et conuentus] dederunt communitati Londonie 8 sol. 6*d.* annui redditus, quos percipere [solebant] de terra et domibus in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis in vico qui [vocatur] *Stynkynglane*, quem Nicolaus Le Conuers, Aurifaber, vendidit Th[ome] de Wodhay; et communitas dedit priorisse et conuentui 5 marcas sterlin[gorum]. Tunc Gregorius Rokesle Maior; Radulfo San[dwych] 2ª parte; Stephanus Cornhull et Robertus Rokesle, vic. Anno Edwardi Prim[i 12°].[2]

Hospitalis s. Jacobi.

Eadem domina redemit 7 sol. annui redditus, quos magister hospitalis sancti Jacobi prope Westmonasterium solebat habere, de qua fratres minores nunc inhabitantes, quam terram[3] dicta comitissa eius ad opus dictorum fratrum [dedit] hospitandum. Tunc Henricus Waleys Maior; Willelmus Maserer et R[ic.] Chykewell, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 11°.

In parochia s. Nicolai.

Philippus le Talor[4] dedit et concessit communitati ciuitatis Londonie pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum, in puram et perpetuam eleemosinam, totam terram suam, cum domibus superedificatis et aliis pertinenciis suis, jacentem in venella sancti Nicholai de Macellis Londonie, in eadem parochia; intra murum eiusdem ciuitatis ad aquilonem. Tunc Dominus Gregorius de Rockesle et Radulfus Sandwych, Maiores; Stephanus Cornhull et Robertus Rokesle, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 13°.[5]

In parochia s. Nicholai.

Alicia relycta Johannis Northawe, Aurifabri Londonie, dedit communitati pro ampliacione aree fratrum minorum, totum ius quod habuit in quodam tenemento in venella sancti

[1] In 1283-1284. [2] In 1284-1285. [3] terra, MS.

[4] Alderman of Bishopsgate, 1264-1292; died in 1292. Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 374.

[5] In 1284-1285; Rokesley was mayor till 29th June, 1285, when Sandwich was made Custos.

Nicholai iuxta Mascellum, in ciuitate Londonie, quod sibi successit post mortem dicti Johannis viri sui. Tunc Johannes Breton, Radulfus Sandwych, Maiores;[1] Walterus Blount et Johannes Warde, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 14°.

Beatrix,[2] relicta Rogeri de Feschampe, dedit communitati Londonie, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum, totum ius quod habuit in quodam tenemento in venella sancti Nicolai; quod quidem tenementum suum erat inter murum ciuitatis versus aquilonem et cetera. Tunc Radulfus Sandwych, Maior;[2] Willielmus Herford et Thome Stanes, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 16°. In parochia s. Nicolai.

Galfridus de Bocham[3] dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie, ad ampliandam [aream] fratrum minorum, totam terram suam, cum domibus superedificatis, et omnibus aliis [pert]inenciis, que emit de Cristina relicta quondam Gilberti Grey, in parochia sancti Nicholai; et communitas antedicta dedit predicto Galfrido pro predicta terra 16 marcas sterlingorum. Tunc domino Radulfo Sandwyco,[4] milite, Maior; Thome Romayne et Willelmo de Leyre, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 19°. In parochia s. Nicolai.

Adam de Fulham,[5] ciuis Londonie, dedit et concessit communitati, ad ampliandam aream fratram minorum, totam terram suam, cum domibus superedificatis et aliis pertinenciis, quam emit et habuit in venella sancti Nicolai iuxta Macellum Londonie de Reginaldo Mulurus clerico. Tunc domino Radulfo Sandwyco,[6] milite, Maior; Radulfo Blount et Hamundo Box. Anno Edwardi Primi, 20°.

Rector Ecclesie Sancti Nicolai ad Macellos et parochiani eiusdem parochie dederunt et quietum clamauerunt communitati Londonie 4 sol. annui redditus de quodam tenemento Geruasii Pelham, in parochia sancti Nicholai, quod quidem

[1] Breton and Sandwich were Custodes. The sheriffs are those of 1285-1286.

[2] She died in 1290 (*Cal. Wills, Husting*, i., 93).

[3] Of St. Nicholas Shambles parish, died in 1317 (*id.*, i., 269).

[4] Sandwich was Custos.

[5] Also called Adam le Blund; he was alderman of Bridge Ward 1291-1307, and sheriff in 1296-1297; he died in 1308 (Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 377; *Cal. Wills, Husting*, i., 198).

tenementum fratribus minoribus a predicta communitate concessum est ad eorum aream ampliandam; et dedit communitas eidem Rectori et parochianis 40 sol. sterlingorum pro predicta. Tunc domino Radulfo Sandwyco, Maior; Henrico le Bolle et Elias Russel, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 21°.[1]

In parochia s. Nicolai.

Alexander le Potter, filius et heres Henrici le Potter, dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum, totum ius et clameum, quod habuit in tenemento et area in venella sancti Nicholai iuxta Mascellum. Tunc Johannes Breton,[2] maior Londonie; Henricus Box et Ric. Gloucestre, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 23°.[3] Et nota quod bonda huius terre versus aquilonem est murus ciuitatis.

In parochia s. Nicholai.

Egidius de[4] Auderuco dedit illustri domine, domine Margarete Regine Anglie, totam terram suam, cum domibus et pertinenciis suis, ad ampliandam aream fratrum minorum, quam habuit a magistro Roberto Roos, in cuitate Londonie, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, pro qua terra dedit domina regina predicta 60 marcas sterlingorum.[5] Tunc dominus Johannes de Blound, maior; Roberto Caller et Pers Boseho, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 30°.

In parochia s. Nicholai.

Domina Dionisia de Monte Canisio,[6] executrix domini Willelmi de Monte Canisio, dedit totum tenementum, cum domibus superedificatis et cum pertinenciis, que predictus dominus Willelmus habuit in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, ad locum fratrum minorum ampliandum.[7] Tunc dominus Johannes le Blound, maior; Roberto Caller et Pers Boseho, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 30°.[8]

[conuen]tus Trinitatis. [ ]us nunc de [S]othworke [ ] de Clarkynwell.

Executores Henrici le Gales[9] per viam escambii, emerunt [6 sol.] annui et quieti redditus, debiti priori et prioratui Sancte Trinitatis de [Londonie]. Executores eiusdem Henrici dederunt Priori Sancte Marie de S[outhwerke] 8 sol. 6*d.* annui et quieti redditus, et predictus Prior cum conuentu [dederunt]

[1] In 1292-1293. [2] He was Custos. [3] In 1294-1295. [4] de *om.* MS.

[5] Pardon for the acquisition of these lands in mortmain was granted on 6th July, 1321 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. II., iii., 600).

[6] See p. 110 above. [7] Pardon in mortmain 6th July, 1321, *u.s.*

[8] In 1301-1302. [9] See p. 35 above. He died in 1302.

communitati ciuitatis Londonie pro fratribus minoribus, in escambium 8 sol. 6*d.* [annui] redditus. Executores eiusdem dederunt et concesserunt Priorisse de [Cler]kynwell 15 sol. 2*d.* Tunc dominus Johannes Blount, Maior, miles; Hugone [Pourt] et Simone de Parys, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 31°.[1]

Denariatas de tenemento Thome Branchester[2] et ipsa Priorissa de Clerkynwell et conuentus, per viam escambii dimiserunt communitati Londonie pro fratribus minoribus, 17 sol. 6d. annui redditus, quos consueverunt percipere de tenemento Geruasii de Pelham, quod tenuit in parochia sancti Nicholai, 6 sol. 6d. et 11 sol. 6d. de tenemento quod dominus Johannes de Garderoba tenuit in eodem vico. Tunc dominus Johannes Blount, Maior, miles; Hugone Pount et Simone de Parys, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 31°.

De Clarkynwell in parochia s. Nicholai.

Alianora de Ewelle dedit Illustrissime domine, domine Margarete, Dei gracia regine Anglie, et communitati ciuitatis Londonie, ad ampliandam aream fratrum minorum, totum tenementum suum, cum domibus superedificatis, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis.[3] Dedit insuper eidem Illustrissime domine et communitati Londonie 8 sol. annui redditus, quos percipere solebat de quadam placea terre, quam Johannes de Lyndesey tenuit de domo et feffamento suo. Tunc dominus Johannes Blount, miles, Maior; Willelmo Combarnartyn et Johannes de Burford, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 32°.[4]

Willelmus Moday, Aurifaber, dedit communitati ciuitatis Londonie, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum, totum tenementum suum, cum pertinenciis suis quod habuit in parochia sancti Nicholai.[5] Tunc Johannes Blount, Maior; Willelmus Cosyn et Reginaldo de Tunderley, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 34°.[6]

In parochia s. Nicholai.

Domina Johanna, Priorissa de Clerkynwell, et conuentus dedit communitati Londonie 2 sol. 6d. annui liberi et quieti redditus, quos percipere solebant de terra Willelmi

Conuentus de Clarkynwell in parochia S. Nicholai.

[1] In 1302-1303.

[2] Thomas de Brauncestre, junior, goldbeater, died in 1309, and another Thomas de Brauncestre in 1312 (*Cal. Wills, Husting*, i., 206, 234).

[3] Pardon in mortmain, 6th July, 1321, *u.s.*

[4] In 1303-1304.

[5] Pardon in mortmain, 6th July, 1321, *u.s.*

[6] In 1305-1306.

Moday, aurifabri, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, in venella [di]cta venella Sancti Nicholai; et dedit predicta communitas Priorisse et conuentui 25 sol. sterlingorum pro annuo redditu predicto. Tunc Johannes Blount, Maior;[1] Galfrido Coudyre[2] et Simone Belet, vic. Anno Edwardi Primi, 35°.[3]

Honorabilis communitas ciuitatis Londonie, pro inhabitacione fratrum minorum, emit a Roberto Denny de Saunford, filio Thome Denny, et Johanne vxoris suo (*sic*) annuum et quietum redditum 20 sol. annui et liberi redditus, quos percipere solebant annuatim de placea terre, quam quidem tenuit Willelmus Moday, in parochia sancti Nicholai; quam quidem placeam occupant fratres minores; et soluit predicta communitas pro hac remissione summam pecunie pre manibus. Item veneranda communitas ciuitatis Londonie emit a capellano et decano sancti Martini Magni Londonie 4 sol. annui redditus, quos percipere solebant in ciuitate Londonie, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, de area quondam Michaelis de Sancto Albano, et soluit pro eodem redditu 3 marcas et dimidium.

S. Bartholomei.

Eadem communitas emit a priore Sancti Bartholomei et conuentus de Smythfelde 7 sol. annui redditus, quos percipere solebant in eadem ciuitate, in parochia sancti Nicholai de Macellis, de area Michaelis de Sancto Albano; et soluit predicta communitas 5 marcas sterlingorum. Tunc, eorum sigillo communi, Johannes Gysors,[4] Maior; Simone Mereworth et Ric. Welford, vic. Anno Edwardi 2, 5°.[5]

Decanus ecclesie s. Martini in parochia ste. [Anne].

Willelmus de Melton, decanus ecclesie Sancti Martini Magni, et eiusdem loci capitulum, de communi eorum consensu concesserunt, remiserunt et omnino in perpetuum quietum clamauerunt communitati ciuitatis Londonie quandam placeam terre, longitudine triginta pedum et latitudine viginti duorum pedum, de pedibus sancti Pauli. Jacet in parochia Sancte Anne. Tunc Nicholao Faryngdon, Maior; Roberto Burden et Hugone Garton, vic. Anno Edwardi 2, 7°.[6]

Amici spirituales fratrum minorum Londonie, a fratre

[1] Custos. [2] Or Condute. [3] In 1306-1307. [4] Sysors, MS.
[5] Between October, 1311, and July, 1312.
[6] Between October, 1313, and July, 1314.

Johanne Attennstone, Magistro Hospitalis Sancti Jacobi[1] extra Londoniam, et fratribus et sororibus eiusdem loci, 8 sol. quieti et annui redditus, quos percipere solebant de quadam area iuxta vicum regium, iuxta Newgate versus austrum, quam fratres tenent et occupant de voluntate eorum, et d[ ]. Tunc eorum communi sigillo. Anno Edwardi 2, 10°. Tunc Johanne Wengraue, Maior; Radulfus Balauncer et Willelmus Causton, vic.[2] Hospitalis S. Jacobi extra Lond.

Illustrissima domina, domina Isabella Regina Anglie, mater Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum, dedit pro anima sua et antecessorum et heredum suorum, fratribus minoribus ciuitatis Londonie duo mesuagia, cum suis pertinenciis, in elargacionem Mansi dictorum fratrum, que habuit de Nicholao Faryngdon[3] et Johanne Bocton, ciuium et Aurifabrorum, situata in parochia sancti Nicholai, et hic fundus a parte aquilonari terminatur ad murum ciuitatis. Tunc Adam Frawnces, Maior; Johanne Peche, et Johanne Studley, vic. Anno Edwardi 3, 2°.[4] In parochia s. Nicholai.

Eadem illustrissima domina dedit ad tenementum, quod habuit de dono et feffamento Johannis de Reffham, et Edmundi de Norwyco, ciui[bus] Londonie, situatum in parochia sancti Nicholai, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in elargacionem Mansi fratrum minorum eiusdem ciuitatis. Tunc Maior superius. Anno regni Edwardi 3, 27°[5].

Prima fundacio Ecclesie Fratrum Minorum London.

In primis capellam, que postmodum facta est magna pars chori, construxit eis dominus Willelmus Joyner,[5] et ad alias domos construendas donauit per vices expensarum cc. libras sterlingorum.

Navem ecclesie construxit magnis sumptibus dominus

[1] On the site of St. James's Palace; there is a reference to it in the reign of Richard I. (Stow, *Survey of London*, ii., 101, 374).

[2] Between October, 1316, and July, 1317.

[3] Nicholas Faringdon the second, died in 1361.

[4] January-October, 1353.

[5] Mayor in 1238-1239.

Henricus de Galis,[1] Maior Londonie; et per multos annos redditus, quos fratres soluebant diuersis domibus aliquorum religiosorum, redemit et fratres de illis redditibus deonerauit: cuius memoria in benediccione sit eterna. Amen.

Capitulum eis construxit dominus Walterus le Potter,[2] ciuis et aldermanus Londonie, et omnia vasa erea pro coquina, infirmaria, et aliis officinis necessaria eciam donauit.

Vestibulum constructum est de bonis communibus elimosinis: scilicet, frater Thomas Feltham istud elongauit et multipliciter adornauit armariis, tam inferius quam superius, et aquaductum de pissina communis lauatorii illud adduxit; et multa il[lis] procurauit.[3]

Dormitorium totum, cum lectis et cameris necessariis, construxit dominus Gregorius de Rokysley,[4] Maior Londonie.

Refectorium construxit dominus Bartholomeus de Castro,[5] ciuis Londonie; et pauit semper fratres in die sancti Bartholomei.

Altaria vero, que se extendunt in longum versus austrum, constructa fuerunt de diuersis communibus elimosinis; sed dominus Henricus de Galeys dedit meremeum: cuius memoria in benediccione sit. Amen.

Infirmariam construxit pro magna parte Petrus de Helyland,[6] dando ad eius construccionem c. libras sterlingorum.

Studia pro magna parte constructa fuerunt de bonis[7] Bonde regis heraldorum (*le roi de heraus*).

De Aqueductu Fratrum Minorum Lond.

Aqueductum construxerunt infra scripti. In primis caput aqueductus contulit Willelmus Taylour,[8] sartor domini Henrici

[1] Or Waleys; mayor in 1273-1274, 1281-1284, and 1298-1299; died in 1302.

[2] Alderman of Cornhill, *c.* 1269-1280, sheriff in 1272-1273; died in 1280 (Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 375; *Cal. Wills*, i., 49).

[3] scilicet *to* procurauit *added by the same hand.*

[4] Mayor 1274-1281, 1284-1285; died in 1291; see p. 73 above.

[5] Died before 1312 (cf. *Cal. Wills*, i., 221); see p. 85 above.

[6] He was dead before Eccleston wrote in 1258-1259 (*De Adventu*, p. 27).

[7] Brewer reads "bonis"; but the word is rubricated as part of the name and Beuis, as given by Stow, is possibly correct.

[8] Occurs 1230 and 1231 (*Cal. Charter Rolls*, i., 51, 111).

Regis tercii post conquestum, ad instanciam fratris Willelmi de Basynges,[1] qui totum aqueductum procurauit, et vsque ad finem compleuit. Set expensas siue sumptus administrauerunt felicis recordacionis dominus Henricus Rex Anglie illustris supramemoratus, Salekynus de Basynge,[2] optime indolis adolescens, dominus Henricus de Frowyke,[3] et dominus Henricus de Basynges, milites. Isti fuerunt cooperatores et coadjutores precipui.[4] Et postea Galfridus de Camera[5] nouam domum in secundo capite construxit, et antiquam meliorauit; et omnes defectus notabiles inuestigauit et correxit, et multa bona pro eodem procurauit et fecit. Cuius coadiutores precipui fuerunt Alanus Gille,[6] cum consorte sua, ciuis Londonie; dominus Henricus Darcy, qui dedit c. solidos pro cisterna de bonis, Johannes Tryple,[7] eciam coadiunantes opus compleuerunt. Pro cuius eciam anima fratres minores habuerunt Londonie, omnibus computatis c. et x. li. et xvii. sol. vd. quart. Cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Vt sciatur Posicio Canalium Aqueductus Fratrum Minorum Lond.[8]

Primo a limine porte Johannis Sporon, spacio trium pedum sub nouo muro fratrum porreccio canalis in vicum versus Newgate querenti occurrit. Semper autem, dum in via jacet, aquilonarem partem vie tenet, aliquando et minus domos approximans, secundum quod rectitudo posicionis permittit. Sub porta de Newgate spacio 12 pedum profundatur, et directe

[1] Mentioned by Adam Marsh (*Monumenta Franciscana*, i., 395); papal subcollector in Scotland in 1248 (*Bullarium Franciscanum*, i., p. 510).

[2] Stow identifies with Salamon de Basyng; but Salekin, who was "adolescens," cannot be the Salomon de Basyng who was sheriff in 1214.

[3] It is doubtful whether this can be the Henry Frowyke who died in 1286; see p. 48 above.

[4] Since this comes from the *De Adventu*, p. 27, the date must be before 1257.

[5] I cannot identify him, unless he is Geoffrey atte Cundute who was sheriff in 1306-1307.

[6] Occurs in 1310 and 1324 (*Cal. Letter-Book*, D., 32, 48); died in 1353 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 373).

[7] Died in 1325; see p. 166 below. Henry Darcy was one of his executors (*Cal. Wills, Husting*, i., 311-312).

[8] On this document see pp. 48-51 above.

extenditur sub muro cimiterii s. Sepulcri exterius, et ulterius secundum vici illius obliquacionem obliquatur; iuxta *Lekewell*[1] protenditur; ibi biuium pertansiens buttat se contra fenestram domus Johannis Muchcheth, ibique curuatur versus pontem de *Holeburne*, inter domum Willelmi Yrotheges et pontem; ponitur sub aqua spacio iij pedum, vltra riuulum illius aque circa spacium viij passuum, iuxta pontis murum, vltra fracturam de industria factam, vbi aqua platee descendit in loco semper lutoso. Primum spurgellum latet sub terra, spacio vero iiij^{or} pedum, lapide marmoreo coopertum. Inde directe vsque ad *Livorone-lane*[2] extenditur, ibique secundum rectitudinem venelle illius vel vici requirat ad aquilonem iuxta[3] occidentalem murum venelle, posicionem habens spacio dis[tancie][4] iij pedum. In fine autem illius venelle a leua secundum spurgellum, altitudine fere vij pedum. Et inde directe protenditur, campum transuersando et sepes, ad molendinum Thome de Basynges, quod est proximum ville; vbi spacio xviij pedum profundatur. Ibi ex parte orientali molendini, a latere aquilonis, infra foueam tercium iacet spurgellum. Inde spacium fere vnius stadii ad occidentem, parum uergendo ad aquilonem, occurrit sulcus vnus viridius ab oriente in occidentem protentus, et spinosus, ad occidentem tortuosus, latitudine fere viij pedum, terram diuidens Johannis de Derkynge, que[5] iacet ex parte meridionali, et terram antedicti Thome de Basynges, que iacet ex parte aquilonari. In illo autem sulco, a capite orientali incipiendo, xvi passus, non saltus, et ibi a medio latitudinis sulci, vbi signum ad hoc necessarium fovet, verso vultu ad aquilonem, directe super terram Thome de Basynges, spacio pedum xiiij latet sub terra spacio iiij pedum, Capud aque, quod propinquius est. Vnde pro maiori parte aquam habemus, parum autem de capite remociori. Ab illo autem loco directe extenditur ad capud, quod remocius est, versus occidentem, cuius domuncula lapidea

Leke Well.

[1] The rubricated text has faded, but the margin is clear.
[2] Now Leather Lane.
[3] MS. is imperfect; "iuxta" is supplied from Stow.
[4] distans Stow. [5] qui MS.

a remoto videtur. Aqua autem istius capitis adducitur vltra foueam Thome de Basynges[1] a parte occidentis, a latere aquilonis, aliquantulum spacio a domo capitis circa xv passuum, iuxta viam que diuidit inter parochiam sci. Egidii et sci. Andree. Ista aqua in domo capitis illius descendendo ad canalem superefflui, et a canali parum vel nihil inde recipitur; set domum totam inundat, et per rinulos et rimas parietis negligenter amittitur. Apponat remedium fratrum,[2] considerans . . . damnum et amissionem tot sumptuum.

Postmodum autem frater Thomas de Feltham de pissina communis lauacri in claustro lauatorium ad vestibulum aduexit, et multa bona in vestibulo expendit anno Domini Mcc. . . .[3]

Item anno Domini 1422 renouata sunt lauacra in claustro cum deposito fratris Roberti Zougg: summa expensarum 27 lib. 9 sol. 1 ob.

[*De scholis et aliis beneficiis.*][4]

Dispensam hospicii cum cameris versus infirmatorium procurauit frater Ricardus Knotte,[5] et multa alia bona habuerunt fratres de procuracione eius a Willelmo Albon.

Schole cum locutorio, dispensa cum cameris, et alia edificia necessaria constructa sunt de bonis communibus, sicut fieri poterant, quia parua erant [. . .] et non sumptuosa, et in his morabantur fratres vsque ad annum domini [. . .] Tempore vero predicto multum creuit erga fratres et conuentum deuocio et affeccio fidelium, et secundum eam consequenter creuit fratrum numerosa multitudo, in tantum quod aliquando centum, aliquando plures, et raro pauciores conuentuales fratres Londonie habebantur. Et loca constructa, que pro paucis sufficiebant, postea tam multis sufficere non poterant; et

[1] The red ink has faded, but the name seems to be "Basyng". Stow omits it.

[2] frm MS.

[3] The date is incomplete in MS.

[4] In the MS. there is no fresh heading; but it is necessary to mark the break of subject.

[5] The reference to Albon points to a date, *c.* 1330, see p. 166 below. Knotte is not an uncommon London name in the fourteenth century. A Richard Knotte was Warden of London Bridge before 1300 (*Cal. Letter-Book*, C., 78).

idcirco noua et ampliora fideles inceperunt ipsis construere, prout inferius declaratur.

Memorandum quod Frater Johannes Stanford,[1] aliquando Minister, intelligens paupertatem ecclesie Sancti Audoeni[2] Londonie, in cuius parochia est locus fratrum minorum, pietate motus et gracia speciali, procurauit quod dominus Mattheus, quondam rector ecclesie Sanctorum Cosme et Damiani[3] Londonie, dedit dicte ecclesie Sancti Audoeni annuum redditum xx solidorum in perpetuum, quem prior et conuentus de Hesyngspetyll[4] soluunt annuatim.

Memorandum quod executores domini Henrici de Galeys, quondam Maior Londonie, dederunt et assignauerunt duos marcatus annui liberi et quieti redditus, pro anima ipsius, de quodam tenemento, quod Thomas Brauncester[5] tunc tenuit, in parochia Sancti Matthei de Fridai-stret, quod quidem tenementum situm est inter tenementum Willelmi de Causton[6] ex parte orientali et tenementum Ade de Halyngebir[7] ex parte occidentali, soluendum in perpetuum pro quibusdam areis, quas Fratres Minores occupant Londonie; videlicet Monialibus de Clerkenwell xv sol. ij d., Canonicis Sancte Marie de Sothwerke viij sol. vj d., Canonicis Sancte Trinitatis infra Alegate iij sol.; in quibus fratres supradicti pro locis predictis tenebantur. Cuius memoria in benediccione sit pro eo quod multa bona ordini contulit ac multipliciter procurauit, tam in vita quam in morte. Istud procuratum[8] fuit per fratrem Henricum de Sutton, tunc Gardianum fratrum Londonie.

Orent pro eo omnes sancti &c. Anno dni. Mcccij°.

[1] Minister, 1258-1264; see p. 192 below. [2] St. Ewen.

[3] A church which must have vanished at an early date. It is never mentioned in the *Calender of Wills* nor in the *Letter-Books*.

[4] Elsing Spittle, founded in place of a house of nuns in 1329 (Stow, *Survey*, i., 294).

[5] See p. 155. For the deed relating to the exchange with Trinity Priory see *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, A. 2179.

[6] One William de Causton died in 1298, but another occurs in 1312 (*id.*, i., 130, 230).

[7] Died in 1305 (*id.*, i., 168). [8] procurauit, MS.

Fundatores Noue Ecclesie.

Ad perpetuam memoriam fundatorum et coadiutorum huius ecclesie, et ad tollendum admiracionem quorundam ignorancium, qui admirantur opus et vnde expense illius administrabantur:

In primis sciendum quod A° dni. 1306 Illustrissima domina, domina Margareta Regina et vxor Edwardi Primi, secundo incepit edificare chorum et ecclesiam. Ad cuius construccionem contulit in vita sua duo millia marcharum, et c marcas in suo testamento legauit ad idem opus. Que sepulta est coram magno altari in eodem choro. Memorandum quod Willelmus Walden, miles, posuit primum lapidem, in die Lune, in fundacione noue ecclesie, in nomine Regine, A° dni. 1306.

Item Navem ecclesie edificauerunt alii amici, dantes singuli secundum deuocionem suam, viz. Dominus Johannes de Brytania,[1] comes Richemondie, specialissimus pater et amicus fratrum minorum, dedit in subsidium ecclesie fratrum circa ccc. li. sterlingorum, calicem aureum preciosum, vestimenta varia preciosa, tapecia, et alia multa bona, que numerari non possunt, pro victu et necessitatibus fratrum; cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

Domina Maria comitissa Penbrochie,[2] neptis domini Johannis de Brytania predicti, dedit eciam in subsidium ecclesie predicte septuaginta li. sterlingorum, et multa alia bona, et magnum honorem facit fratribus: cuius memoria in benediccione sit. Amen.

Dominus Gilbertus de Clare[3] comes Gloucestre, dedit pro ecclesia predicta viginti trabes magnas de foresta sua de Tonebrige, precii viginti li, et tantum[4] vel plus in pecunia, per procuracionem fratris Galfridi de Aylesham, confessoris sui.

Domina Margareta,[5] comitissa Gloucestre, soror dicti

[1] Husband of Beatrix, daughter of Henry III.; see p. 71 above.

[2] Mary de St. Pol, wife of Aymer de Valence (*d.* 1325) Earl of Pembroke; she was foundress of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and a great benefactress of the friars; she died in 1375.

[3] Tenth Earl (1291-1314). [4] tandem, MS.

[5] Married (1) Piers Gaveston, (2) Hugh de Audley, who was created Earl of Gloucester.

Gilberti, dedit pro quodam altari construendo in ecclesia predicta viginti sex li. tresdecim sol. quatuor d.

Domina Alianora le Spencer,[1] soror eiusdem Gilberti, dedit pro quodam altari construendo 15 li.

Domina Elizabeth de Burgh,[2] alia soror dicti Gilberti, dedit decem ligna bona, precii de cc. li. et quinque libras sterlingorum, in subsidium ecclesie predicte.

Dominus Arnaldus de Tedemar,[3] ciuis Londonie, legauit in subsidium ecclesie predicte c li. sterlingorum, de quodam domo vendita in *Tamesestrete*, pro edificiis construendis, areis emendis et ampliandis, ac redditibus redimendis, qui eam tali modo vendendam legauit, ut certis porcionibus solutis, prout in testamento continetur, residuum cederet in usum fratrum minorum Londonie. A° dni. 1302, Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici 3, fratre Hugone de Hertelpoll[4] Ministro fratrum minorum in Anglia, fratre Georgio Custode[5] Londonie, fratre Henrico de Suttone Gardiano conuentus Londonie, in quadragesima, receperunt procuratores fratrum minorum Londonie. Cuius anima merito sit fratribus perpetuo intime recommendata. Nec debent predicte c. li., de assensu et ordinacione tocius conuentus, in alios usus commutari.

Item frater et dominus Robertus Lyle,[6] baro de Lyle, et postmodum post mortem vxoris sue habitum religionis sumpsit, et in subsidium ecclesie predicte ccc. li. sterlingorum, et multa alia bona facit fratribus in speciali et in communi, sicut in instrumento in parte patet inde confecto. Quia multa alia bona habuerunt fratres post mortem suam per multa tempora, per manus executorum suorum, que in predicto instrumento non continentur. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.

Item Bartholomeus de Alemania,[7] mercator, dedit in sub-

[1] Wife of Hugh le Despencer (*d.* 1326).

[2] Wife of John de Burgh (*d.* 1313), Earl of Ulster; she married again in 1315, and survived till 1360. (*Complete Peerage*, viii. 6.)

[3] Alderman of London, and compiler of the *Liber de Antiquis Logibus*. His will was proved in February, 1275 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills, Husting*, i., 22). See also Riley, *Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs*, p. ix.

[4] See p. 192 below. [5] custodie, MS. [6] See p. 71 above.

[7] Possibly a kinsman of Arnold Thedmar.

sidium ecclesie predicte xl. li. sterlingorum, et x. li. pro conuentu.

Item domina Philippa, Dei gracia Regina Anglie et vxor Edwardi 3, dedit in subsidium ecclesie predicte xl8. li. xiijs. iiijd. Et ad cooperimentum ecclesie xiij. li. vjd. viijd.

Post hec venit illustrissima domina, domina Isabella Regina, mater Edwardi Tercii, et inueniens ecclesiam, quam Regina Margareta, amita sua, incepit, nondum perfectam, set incompletam, septingentas li. et amplius circa eam expendit.

Item Robertus Louelyn v. li., et Johannes Enfeld,[1] xx. marcas. Et sic per hos et alios deuotos completum est opus predictum in annis xxj. ; inceptum enim erat M. ccc. xxvij°.

De Vitracione Fenestrarum.

Post consummacionem operis et coopercionem eiusdem consequentes fenestras vitrauerunt, vel vitrari fecerunt, amici et coadiutores infra scripti :

In primis, incipiendo ab oriente in fronte,[2] scilicet tres fenestras, primam[3] versus boream, vitrari fecit illustrissima domina, domina Isabella Regina, mater Edwardi 3.

Mediam fenestram et magnam supra magnum altare vitrari fecerunt in suis expensis comunibus pannarii vel draperii ciuitatis Londonie.

Terciam fenestram vitrari fecit[4] venerabilis dominus Johannes Cobham,[5] miles.

Consequenter incipiendo in prima fenestra australi, eam vitrabat venerabilis vir Willelmus de Parys,[6] ciuis Londonie, et Matilda vxor eius.

Secundam fenestram australem vitrari fecit dominus Johannes de Charlton,[7] miles, et domina Hawisia de Pole, vxor. Portant leonem rapacem de *goules* in campo aureo.

[1] Died in 1336 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 411).

[2] fonte, MS.

[3] prima, MS.

[4] fecerunt, MS.

[5] Brewer reads Cokaine. John Cobham is probably the third baron ; see p. 106 above.

[6] Occurs in 1300 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 145).

[7] John, first Lord Charlton of Powys (*d.* 1353) married in 1309 Hawisia, daughter of Gruffud ap Owen. Also called " lord of Pool " (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, x., 125).

Terciam fenestram vitrari fecit venerabilis vir Ricardus Bryton,[1] ciuis Londonie, et Margareta vxor eiusdem.

Quartam fenestram vitrari fecit Walterus de Gorst,[2] pelleparius vel piperarius, ciuis Londonie.

Quintam et sextam fenestras vitrari fecerunt Johannes de Triple,[3] et Alianora consors sua, sc. Johannes erat ciuis Londonie.

Septimam fecerunt vitrari Henricus Burell,[4] ciuis Londonie, et Alicia vxor eiusdem.

Octauam fenestram sub campanili fecit vitrari Robertus Benet,[5] ciuis et mercator Londonie.

Nonam fenestram coram communi altari fecit vitrari domina Margareta de Monte Hermetis, soror domini Gilberti de Clare, comitis Gloucestre, et comitissa de Cornwayle.[6]

Decimam fenestram vitrari fecit Willelmus Albon,[7] ciuis et mercer Londonie.

Vndecimam fenestram vitrari fecit Bartholomeus de Esteyn.[8]

Duodecimam fenestram vitrari fecit Dominus Robertus Launde,[9] miles et aurifaber Londonie, et Cristina consors sua.

[1] Richard Betoyne, mayor in 1326, whom Stow calls Britaine (*Survey*, ii., 164). Will proved 19th May, 1341, mentions Margaret his wife (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 445).

[2] Walter de Gorst occurs between 1304 and 1320 (*Letter-Book*, D., 157; E., 172); there is nothing to show whether he was a skinner, or a pepperer.

[3] John de Triple by will, proved 25th January, 1325, left many bequests for charities, including all the houses of friars in London; his wife's name was Alemanna (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 311).

[4] Will proved 1st May, 1325 (*id.*, i., 313).

[5] I cannot identify him.

[6] Wife of Piers Gaveston; see p. 163 above. Her mother's second husband was Ralph de Monthermer.

[7] Will of William Albon, fellmonger, in 1348 (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, i., 542); William Albon, smith, occurs in 1364 (*Letter-Book*, G., 174). Probably the Albon who gave the window was the one who paid for the hospice by the infirmary; see p. 161 above.

[8] Perhaps Stanes or Estanes, which was not an uncommon London name between 1300 and 1350.

[9] Sheriff in 1376; alderman of Lime Street Ward, 1376-1377, 1378-1379, and 1380-1381; M.P. for the City, 1380; knighted for services against Wat Tyler in 1381. Will dated 1st February, 1382, enrolled 30th July, 1383. Chantry for him and his wife Cristina at St. Michael, Wood Street (Beaven, *Aldermen*, p. 391; Riley, *Memorials*, p. 451; *Cal. Wills*, ii., 236, 404).

Terciam decimam fenestram vitrari fecit Simon[1] de Mordon, ciuis et piscinarius Londonie, et Constancia consors sua.

Quartam decimam fenestram vitrari fecit Willelmus de Taunston,[2] ciuis Londonie.

Quintam decimam fenestram vitrari fecit venerabilis Comes de Lancastria[3] primo; set iam de nouo eandem fenestram vitrari fecit venerabilis vir Willelmus Loveney,[4] armiger.

In occidentali fine ecclesie sunt tres fenestre, quarum primam ex parte australi vitrari fecerunt Johannes Louekyn[5] et Johannes Walworth, et Johanna, vxor eorundem.

Mediam fenestram et principalem de nouo ex toto reparauit Illustris Rex Edwardus tercius post magnum ventum,[6] cuius impetu cecidit, et vitrari fecit expensis suis, pro anima Illustrissime domine, Regine Isabelle, matris sue, in choro sepulte.

Terciam fecit fenestram vitrari Walterus Mordon,[7] quondam *stoke-fyschmonger* et Maior Londonie, et Cristina consors sua.

Consequenter incipiendo ex parte boriali primam fenestram

[1] Walterus, MS.; corrected to Simon by Stow. It is difficult to be certain which is meant, both were fishmongers; Simon's known wife was called Alice, and Walter's Cristina. Simon was sheriff in 1364, mayor in 1368, and died in 1383. He made bequests to the four orders of friars (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 243). For Walter see note below.

[2] Not identified.

[3] Henry, Earl of Lancaster, died in 1345.

[4] It is impossible to identify him for certain. A William Loveney was Keeper of the Great Wardrobe under Henry IV. (Wylie, *Henry IV.*, iv., 197). Loveney's wife was buried "coram altaribus"; see p. 110 above. The reglazing of this window may be due to its reconstruction when the porch was built after 1398.

[5] The association of the names suggests identification with John Lovekyn mayor in 1348, 1358, 1365, and 1366, who died in 1368, and his servant and friend, the famous Sir William Walworth, mayor in 1380, who died in 1386. But Lovekyn had two wives called Mabel and Margaret; the latter survived him. William Walworth's wife was Margaret; I cannot say whether he married his master's widow (see Herbert, *Livery Companies*, ii., 56-58). There was a John Walworth, vintner, who died in 1396, but his wife was called Agatha (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 324).

[6] On St. Maurice's Day, 15th January, 1363.

[7] Sheriff, 1335, died, 1351, leaving money to the five orders of friars in London; mentions his wife Cristina in his will (*Cal. Wills*, i., 653). He was never mayor; see note above.

fecit vitrari frater Johannes Potter, quondam ciuis Londonie, et postmodum frater in ordine per annos professus.

Secundam fenestram vitrari fecit Simon Fraunces,[1] ex quo prodiit dominus Adam Fraunceys,[2] miles.

Terciam fenestram vitrari fecit Thomas Candysch,[3] aurifaber et ciuis Londonie.

Quartam fenestram vitrari fecerunt diuersi ex paruis elimosinis collectis, et sic nullus habet nomen.

Quintam fenestram vitrari fecit Simon de Parys,[4] aldermanus Londonie, et Rosa vxor sua.

Sextam fenestram vitrari fecit Stephanus Candysch.[5]

Septimam fenestram vitrari fecit domina Maria de sancto Paulo,[6] comitissa Penbrochie: et antiquum altare[7] sub ea fecit fieri et depingi in expensis suis.

Octauam fenestram vitrari fecit frater Henricus de Sutton,[8] Gardianus.

Nonam fenestram vitrari fecit dominus Gilbertus de Clare,[9] dominus de Clare.

Decimam fenestram vitrari fecit Communitas Mercatorum de Vynterys[10] Londonie.

Vndecimam fenestram vitrari fecit Ricardus de Gloucetur,[11] ciuis Londonie, et Margareta consors sua.

[1] Mercer, mayor, 1342 and 1355, died, 1358 (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 5).

[2] It is not quite clear what is meant. One Adam Fraunceys was a celebrated London merchant, mayor, 1352-1354, died, 1375 (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 171). But he does not seem to have been a knight.

[3] I cannot find a Thomas Cavendish, goldsmith; it might be conjectured to refer to Thomas Cavendish, mercer, who was a prominent citizen, and died in 1348, but that he was buried at St. Thomas Acon (*Cal. Wills*, i., 547; Watney, *Hist. St. Thomas of Acon*, 30), whilst the reference here is presumably to the Thomas Candysch, whose burial is recorded on p. 122 above.

[4] Mercer, alderman, 1299-1321, sheriff, 1302-1303, died, 1324 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 309; Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 379).

[5] Mercer or draper, perhaps a son of the Thomas Cavendish mentioned above; mayor, 1362-1363; died, 1372; his son Roger was a Friar Minor (*Cal. Wills*, ii., 149; Watney, *u.s.*, 35).

[6] Mary de St. Pol, Countess of Pembroke, wife of Aymer de Valence (*d.* 1325), a great benefactress of the friars, she died in 1375. See pp. 163, 202.

[7] Antiquo altari MS. "The Altar of St. Mary."

[8] See p. 55.

[9] Ninth Earl of Gloucester, died in 1314.

[10] Vintners.

[11] Probably Richard de Gloucester, alderman 1295-1323; died 1323 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 302; Beaven, *Aldermen*, i., 378).

Duodecimam fenestram vitrari fecit Walterus de Bever,[1] et Johanna consors sua, inferius sepulti.

Terciam decimam fenestram vitrari fecerunt Robertus Hawteyne[2] et Thomas Romayne,[3] ciues Londonie, et Juliana consors eorundem.

Quartam decimam fenestram vitrari fecit Thomas Ewenefeld,[4] ciuis Londonie, et Johanna et Agnes consortes eiusdem Thome.

Quintam decimam fenestram et vltimam versus orientem fecit vitrari dominus Johannes de Britania,[5] Comes Richemondie.

Post complecionem operis et vitracionem fenestrarum, venerabilis domina, domina Margareta Segraue, Comitissa Northfolchie,[6] dedit totum meremium et fieri fecit nouos stallos, ad costas et expensas ccc. et quinquaginta marcarum : circa A° dni. M. ccclxxx.°

Celatura chori noua facta est de elemosinis diuersorum ad expensas cc. marcarum A° dni. Mccccxx.°, ad procuracionem fratris Thome Wynchelsey, sacre theologie doctoris. Et fecit ea depingi ad costagia quinquaginta marcarum.

Descriptio Longitudinis et Latitudinis Ecclesie, et Altitudinis supradicte.[7]

In primis continet ecclesia in longitudine ccc. pedum de pedibus sancti Pauli.

Item in latitudine continet iiij^{xx}. ix. pedum de pedibus sancti Pauli.

[1] Also called Walter le Benere, died in 1336 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 415). Buried in the Chapel of St. Mary, see p. 80 above.

[2] Robert Hauteyn (*d.* 1281) mentions Juliana his wife; Juliana Hauteyn wife of Thomas Romeyn occurs in 1304 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 52, 161).

[3] Pepperer, sheriff 1290-1291, mayor 1309-1310, died 1313 ; his wife Juliana survived him (*Cal. Wills*, i., 238).

[4] Pepperer, died in 1328 (*Cal. Wills*, i., 340).

[5] Husband of Beatrix, daughter of Henry III., died 1305.

[6] Margaret Segrave, daughter of Thomas of Brotherton, and Countess of Norfolk in her own right, died in 1399.

[7] On these dimensions see p. 38 above.

Item in altitudine, a terra vsque ad tectum lxiiij. pedum de pedibus sancti Pauli.

Et, vt patet, omnes columpne sunt[1] de marmore et totum pavimentum de marmore. Qui ad illam edificandam inuenerunt, vel ad sustentandum inuenerunt, vel juuarunt, sint a Domino benedicti, et vitam habeant pro mercede eternam. Amen.

Item quelibet[2] fenestra lateralis continet de vitro pedes . . .[4]

Item due magne, scilicet orientalis et occidentalis, quelibet[3] earum continet de vitro pedes . . .[4]

De Fundacione Librarie.

Anno dni. Mccccxj.° venerabilis vir Ricardus Wyttyngton, mercer et Maior Londonie, incepit nouam librariam, posuitque primum lapidem fundalem xxj. die Octobris, scilicet in festo sancti Hillarionis abbatis; et anno sequente, ante festum natiuitatis Christi, fuit domus erecta[5] et cooperta. Et in tribus annis sequentibus fuit terrata, dealbata, vitriata, ambulacionibus, scannis, et celatura ornata, et libris instaurata. Et expense facte circa predicta se extendunt ad cccc. li. lvj. li.[6] 16 sol. 8d.; de qua summa soluit predictus Ricardus Whyttyngton cccc. li.; et residuum soluit reuerendus pater, frater Thomas Wynchelsey, et amici sui; quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

Item pro scripto Doctoris de Lyra[7] in duobus voluminibus, jacente iam in cathenis, c. marcas; de quibus frater Johannes Frensche remisit 20 sol.

Item pro quatuor archangelis circa sepulturam[8] Regine Isabelle 37 sol.

Item lectura domini Hostiensis, jam jacentis in cathenis 5 marcas.

Item anno dni. 1423 frater Thomas Wynchelsey fecit

[1] et, MS. [2] qualibet, MS. [3] quilibet, MS.
[4] Blank in MS. [5] errata, MS. [6] *Sic* in MS.; meaning £456.
[7] Nicholas de Lyra. [8] sepulture, MS.

nouum murum, cum ostio et fenestra, in lauatorio iuxta vestibulum, et exaltauit terram, ad expensas 42 sol. 1 d.

Item eodem anno, circa vitracionem fenestre ad ostium barbarie et duarum supra eandem, et 3 in medio ambulatorii iuxta cellam magistri studii, 4 li. 5 sol. 8d.; et multa alia que non sunt nota. Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen.

Item de ambulatorio supra murum refectorii, pro eo quod nequiuimus seruare plumbum absque instillacione pluuie supra murum, magnum periculum muri et domus, coopertus est murus cum tegulis conformiter ad reliquum tecti, ad expensas 13 li. 17 sol. 1d. Ad has expensas dedit Gardianus Russell 3 li., et frater Thomas Wynchelsey 6 li. 10 sol. 5d.; et conuentus 3 li.

Memorandum quod frater Andreas Bavard,[1] sacre theologie professor, anno dni. 1494, videns chorum fratrum minorum Londonie, minus bene in[stau]ratum[2] libris choralibus, mente concepi non posse elimosinas amicorum meorum melius expendere quam in libris scribendis choralibus, ad laudem [domini], et ad eiusdem diuine laudis continuacionem. Quapropter conduxit[3] ini[bi] . . . vnum scriptorem, qui scripsit mihi vnum legendarium in duabus partibus, et vnum psalterium et vnum gradualem, et alium impressum, et in multis aliis reparavi. Et . . .[4]

Theyse be the Indentures for the Wyndoes of the South syde of the Church, and soo to the farder gatte.[5]

Thys endenture made betwene James Andrew, Mayor of the cytte of London, the Aldermen and comnalte of the same cytte, on the one partye, and freer John Malberthorpe, Wardyn of the freers minors in London, and the couent of the same

[1] See p. 60. [2] [deco]ratum, Brewer. [3] *sic.* MS.; *read* Conduxi.

[4] Incomplete in MS. It was probably through a misunderstanding of this note that the *Greyfriars Chronicle* was at one time called "Bavard's Chronicle".

[5] The French original of this Indenture was recited in Letters Patent of 42 Edward III., whence Mr. Shepherd printed it ap. *Archæological Journal*, lix., 262-263. In Vitellius F. xii. the letter "y" is used commonly (though not always) to represent the ancient thorn. In the text above it has seemed best to print "th" throughout.

place on the other partye: Wytnesseth that the sayd freer John and couent, by the graunt and wyll of our lord the kyng, and by the assent of the Ministre prouincyall of the sed order in Englond, haue lettyn to the sayd Meyer, Aldermen and comnalte, to them and ther successours for euer, a porcyon of gronde on the South partye of the Church within Newgate in London to the use, repayryng and sustaynyng of the bryge of London: for to edifye the sayd place. The wych place contaynyth in length fro the house of[1] Walter Attehyde holdyth partenything to the said bryge towards the East, vnto the boteras beyng atte the Sowth dore of the sayd Church toward the West. The wych lengyth contaynyth [cc]xij.[2] fete. And yt contaynyth in bredeth by the sayd house [x]xxiiij. fete ij. vnches. Reserued to the sayd freers and ther successours, for fre entre and yssew at ther plesor for carttes lodes and for the other vetaylles and necessaryes enteryng and goyng owte at what houre that yt shall plese to the sayd freers, and by a gate good and convenable made at the costes of the sayd Maier, Aldermen and comnalte, ageyns the dore of ther Church, vpon such condycyon that the sayd Mayer, Aldermen and comnalto shall make a wall of stone betwene the Churchyerd of the sayd freers and the sayd passell of grovnde fro the Northwest corner of the sayd howse toward the Est lynyally vnto the sayd Butteras toward the West, rayryng the sayd wall from the grownd in hyeght couenable for to bere the gystes[3] of the Solers to be edified above the choppes: payng for the sayd freers and ther successours to the Abbot and couent of Westminster iiij. s. by yer, of the wych the sayd freers ben chargyd: Makyng also for the sayd freers and ther successours for euer more the payment[4] in the hye way before ther Place, fro the sayd howse toward the Est so forth as all the place of the sayd freers stretchethe toward the West. And the sayd passell of grownde shalbe edified in iij

[1] *que* in the French.

[2] The MS. is damaged: the French text supplies the corrections, reading "deux centz et duszes pies".

[3] Jetties; *gistes* in the French.

[4] *paiement* in the French; but it seems to mean pavement.

manners evynly in length: That ys to saye, at the Est bounde reysyng the postes towarde the hye waye in height above the grounde xxxiij fete: and at the West bound shoppes w^t ij stagys, raysyng the postes toward the high way xvij fete in hight above the grownde: and in the myddes of the sayd place shoppes with ij stagys, rasyng the postes toward the high way xxv fote in hyght above the grownde and no hyer, for saluacyon of the lyght of the sayd Churche. And in case that yt plese the sayd Maier, Aldermen and comnalte or to ther successours for to make windowes in the sayd howses soo to be edified agenys the Church of the sayd freers: that than the sayd wendos be made vj fote aboue the gistes of euerych of the stages of the sayd howses: and that the sayd windos be well and sewerly berred of yerne and closyd with wyndowes of glasse, natt remevable but fastened stedfastly to the barres abouesayd. And in case that yt plese the sayd freers to bryng the rayne watter commyng from the Churche thrugh the forsayd howses toward the high way, they shall haue free Iss[ews] by gutters at ther plesor. And also for to reconsyle ther Churche in case that yt shall nede, ther shall be made a dore at the ende of the wall toward the West behynd the buteras abouesayd. The wych yssewes and delyverans of watter and dore abovesayd shall be made at the costes of the foresayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte atte the beginnyng: and afterward the forsayd yate and delyuerans of watter and dor shall be mayntaynyd att the costes of the sayd freers for euer more. In wytnes whereof to these dedyd Indentyd[1] aswell the sayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte as the sayd freers chaungeable[2] haue put ther sealles.

Youen at London the first day of March the yer of the regne of Kyng Edward the iij^cle after the conquest of England the xlij.

Thys endenture[3] made betwene Rychard Whyttyngton

[1] *faitz endentez*, French. [2] *entrechaungeablement*, French.

[3] A Latin abstract is contained in Letters Patent of Richard II., which are printed in *Archæological Journal*, lix., 264-266. The French text of a nearly identical deed is given below on pp. 204-207.

Maier of the cytte of London the Aldermen and comnalte of the same cytte on the one party, and freer John Bruyll Wardyn of the freers minors in London and the couent of the same place on that other party: Wetnessyth, that the sayd freer John and the couent, by the graunt and wyll of our soueren lord the kyng, and by the assent of the Mynister prouinciall of ther order in Ynglond, haue letten to the sayd Maire and Aldermen and comnalte to them and to ther successors for euermore a porcyon of grownde on the west parte of ther churche to the vse repayreyng and sustaynyng of the bryge of London, for to edifie the sayd place. The wych place strechyth fro the South West boteras of the church of the forsayd freers lynyally vnto the gate of the same freers. The wych shall be of new edified toward the West. The length of the wych porcyon of ground contaynyth iiij^{xx} xv fote and ij vnches of mesor. And in brede fro the sayd South west buteras,[1] toward the Est viij fete and iiij vnches. And fro the West boteras besyde the sayd gate,[2] in breth vij fete and ix vnchys of mesure. Reseruyd to the sayd freers and to ther successors besyde the Southwest boteras aboue sayd for euermore an [3] aley of ij fete in brede with a dore. The wych aley shall strech to a nother aley of the same brede besyde the forsayd church strechyng vnto the porch of the church of the same. The wych aleys and dore shalbe made at the costs of the sayd Maire, Aldermen and Comnalte. And the wych aleys shalbe edified above at plesor of the sayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte. So that the hyght that now ys of the wyndos toward the sowth of the church of the sayd freers be not stoppyd in no maner, ne impayryd. And the sayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte Wyll and graunt that yf ony peryll in tyme comyng fall to the sayd church and boteras: That yt be lefull to the said freers and to ther successors for euermore at all tymes that yt shall nede the sayd boteras and church to be repayre and amendyd, nat with stondyng the edifiying the wych shalbe made besyde

[1] but as MS. [2] *al West bout ioust la dite porte*, French.
[3] euermore. And an, MS.

the boteras and churche aboue sayd. So that the sayd howsys besyde the sayd churche and boteras shall be repayryd at the costs of ye sayd freers in as good estate as they ware before. And that as hastly as they goodly may. And the sayd porcyon of grownde shalbe edified in the maner that followth. That ys to say: That the foresayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte shall make a wall of stone wt owte ony wyndowys or lyghth strecchyng in length froo the Est toward the West throwe the porcyon of grownd aboue sayd. The wych wall shall a ryse in hythe aboue the grownde that now ys besyde the sayd wall wtin foorth a xj fete of a syse, apon the wych wall shall be edified the hythe of iij solars with jetts lyyng ouer the church yarde of the sayd freers toward the North, of the wych the jettes of the first solar shall strecche ouer the sayd wall ij fette and a half of a cyse and the jettes of the ij solar as moch. And the jettes of the iijde solar shall be a fote and a halfe. And all the walls of the sayd solars toward the sayd church yard shall be made of tylys of Flanders in suffycyent maner as the wall of an howse of the sayd freers toward the North ys made. Soo [that no] wyndoys ne opynyng shall be made in the forsayd walls toward the sayd church yarde ouer them[1] vj fete of a cy[se] aboue euery flowyre of the solars aforesayd: but yt shall be lefull to the sayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte to make in the walles in the solars aboue sayd toward the church yarde abuve the hythe aforesayd vj fete as many wyndos as yt shall plese them. Soo that no wyndoo passe the breth of viij vnches, the wych wyndos shalbe conuenabully barryd wt yren and glasse. And also the forsayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte wyll and graunt for them and ther successors that no tenment[2] shall dwell in the sayd rentts wyche shall be ther edified but yf he be bownde and sworne to the Wardens of the bryge of London, wych shall be for the tyme; That they shall make no wyndos ne opynyngs in the sayd walls toward the sayd church yerde ayens the forme and ordinans abouesayd aponne payne of doblyng hys rent at euery terme to the Chamber

[1] *plus bas que*, French. [2] *tenaunt*, French.

of the Yyldhall of London: and forthermore the forsayd Maier, Aldermen and comnalte grauntyth to the forsayd freers and to ther successors for euermore a porcyon of grownde fro the hye waye to the West bownde of the place aforesayd upon the wych the sayd freers may edify ther gate euynly accordyng, toward the hye way, to the byldyng, the wych shalbe ther edified by the sayd Maire, Aldermen and comnalte, wt as moch length and breth for the sayd gatte as ther ys ordenyd and deuised. And a nother porcyon of grownde besyde the hye waye at the South west parte of the sayd Church betwene the rentts now ther beyng toward the Est, and the rentts that shalbe ther edified toward the West, uppon wych the same freers may edifie ther porcyon,[1] evynly accordyng to the rentts abouesayd, toward the South wt as moch of length and breth as shull nede for the porcyon[1] abouesayd. In wytnes wherof to theys Indentores as well the sayd Mayer, Aldermen and comnalte hath put to ther comon Sele, as the sayd Minister prouyncyall hys Sele: and the sayd freers ther comyn Sele. Yeuyn att London abouesayd the first day of March, the yere of the rayne of Kyng Richard the ijde the xxjte yere.

Memorandum that the yere of our Lord Mcccccxxviii,[2] then John Rodston, draper, beyng Mayer, Raffe Warryn, Mercer, John Long, Salter, Sheriffs of the Citte of London, Thomas Cudner, Doctor of Diuinite and Wardyn of the gray freers in London. Wytnesyth that the sayd Wardyn wt all the hole assent of the couent vnder ther chapter's seyll haue lettyn vnto the sayd Mayer, comnalte, and Masters of the bryge howse of London a sartayn passell of grownd vn the Sowth syde of our churche vj fote of length and ij fette of breth, for to bylde and to inlarge the sayd howse of Nicolas Pynchyn,[3] busher, then dewellyng in and vnbyldyd: and the

[1] *leur porche*, French.

[2] The date is not clearly written. Originally it seems to have been Mcccccxix., afterwards altered to Mcccccxxviij. The Mayor's name shows that the true date was 1528-1529. This deed has been added.

[3] For the position of Pynchyn's house see the deed on p. 212 below.

sayd Mayer Bynds hym and hys successors for euermore to paye yerly vnto the sayd Wardyn and hys successors for euer xl*d.* of good and lawful mony of Yengland to bye wood for the syke bretherne in ther farmery, as yt aperys in ther wryttyngs inchangeabull of both partys vnder both ther Sells.

[3. De Ordine Sancti Francisci.]

Nomina illorum, qui fuerunt Fratres Minores pro Fide [Christi].

Beatus frater Electus,[1] laicus, tempore beati Francisci suscepit martyrium pro [fide Christi].

Frater Octo, frater Beraldus, frater Petrus, frater Accursus, frater Adiutus: Hij 5 fratres martyrizati sunt tempore Innocencii et beati Francisci,[2] quorum meminerunt historia et legenda, [in festo] confessoris apud Marochium 17 Kal Feb., quorum vener[andas reli]quias dominus Petrus, infans Regis Portugalie, [qui fuerat] hospes predictorum fratrum a Marochia secum differens . . . celebrem passionis ordinem plenius deuulgauit. [Eorum] gesta martirii habentur in conuentu Londonie.[3]

Frater Thomas de Tholentino de Merchia, frater Jacobus de Padua, frater Demetrius de Gorgia, laycus, frater Petrus de Senis:—Hij 4 martyrizati sunt pro fide Christi in ciuitate Chana a Saracenis; quorum passionis ordinem refert frater Odoricus[4] in suo *Itinerario.* Passi A° dni. 1320, 9 die mensis Aprilis.[5]

[1] Martyred in Morocco on 1st July, 1219 (Wadding, *Scriptores*, 236); or by other accounts a few years later. (Golubovich, *Bibl. Bio-Bibliografica della Terra Santa*, i., 19, 20.)

[2] Martyred in January, 1220. Their relics were brought to Portugal by the Infant Peter, and buried in the Church of Santa Cruz at Coimbra. (*Acta Sanctorum*, ii., 426-35.) See the narrative in *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 585.

[3] It occurs in Cotton MS., Nero A. ix., ff. 94-96, a volume of Franciscan collections which formerly belonged to the Grey Friars of Hereford.

[4] For Odoric de Pordenone or Udine, see Hakluyt, *Principal Navigations*, etc., iv., 371 (1904), and H. Cordier, *Les Voyages en Asie an XIVe siècle du bienhereux Fr. Odoric de Pordenone*, Paris, 1891.

[5] Wadding, *Scriptores*, 248; see the narrative in Cotton, Nero A. ix., f. 99; Golubovich, i., 341, ii., 69, 110, 175; *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 597-613.

Frater Petrus de Narbona,[1] frater Stephanus Cone, frater Hugonis, frater Daniel :—Hij 4 fuerunt martirizati Jerosolimis in festo sancti Martini episcopi et confessoris in Nouembre, anno Domini 1391, a Kadi legis Saracenorum, scilicet episcopo siue pontifice, vna cum consortibus Amiraldi et Soldani, in presencia Valentinorum, Agarenorum, ibi tunc existencium.

Frater Deodatus de Acquitania,[2] frater Stephanus de Senone, frater Nicholaus de Sebevico.[3]—Hij sustinuerunt martirium in Jerusalem a Saracenis, diuerso tamen tempore.

Frater Nicholaus de Marochie,[4] frater Benedictus de Regine, frater Thomas de Fulgino, laycus, frater Gregorius de Digiadra : —Hij successiue et tempore diuerso fuerunt martirisati in Boznia ab hereticis.

Frater Franciscus de Alexandria, frater Paschasius de Hispania, frater Raymundus de Prouincia, frater Laurencius de Alexandria, laycus.[5]—Hij fuerunt martirisati in Tartaria a Tartaris, diuerso tempore.

Frater Leo de Ulixbona[6] fuit martirizatus ab infidelibus in Marochio tempore sancti Antonii.

Frater Vitus[7] de Hispania fuit decolatus in Marochia a Saracenis pro fide Christi.

Frater Monaldus de Marchia[8] recepit martirium in oriente ab infidelibus.

[1] Peter of Narbonne with his four companions, Donatus de Ruticinio of Aquitaine, Nicholas de Taulicis of Dalmatia, and Stephen de Tunellis (or de Lanich) martyred at Jerusalem, 11th November, 1391. (Wadding, *Scriptores*, 236.) Daniel and Hugolinus occur as martyrs in Morocco in 1221.

[2] Probably Donatus de Ruticinio; see previous note.

[3] Nicholaus de Taulicis a Sibinico provinciae Dalmatiae; see note 1 above.

[4] Nicholaus de Marchia (or Ungarus), Antonius de Saxonia, Gregorius de Tragurio in Dalmatia, Benedictus de regno Apuliae, and Thomas Fulginas were martyred at Bidinium (Widdin) in Bulgaria on 12th February, 1369 or 1379. (Wadding, *Scriptores*, 233, 234, 244.) Cf. Lemmens, *Catalogus Sanctorum Fratrum Minorum*, 47.

[5] All four martyred, 24th June, 1340. Wadding, *Scriptores*, 246; s.v. Richardus de Burgundia.

[6] Leo of Lisbon † 16th September, 1232. *Ibid.*, 237 (s.v. Dominicus), *Annales*, i., ann. 1232.

[7] Perhaps Vitalis martyred at Seville *temp. S. Francisci;* Lemmens, *Catal. Sanctorum Fratrum Minorum*, 43.

[8] Of Ancona † 2nd March, 1288, at Arzenga in Armenia. Wadding, *Script.*, 244; *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 417; Golubovich, i., 325.

Frater Antonius de Armenia, frater Aldrobandus de Florencia.[1]—Hij receperunt martirium pro Christo in Persia.

Frater Barnardus de Aragonia[2] recepit martirium inter Sebes.

Frater Jacobus, Custos Terre Sancte, fuit mortuus pro fide Catholica a Saracenis.[3]

Frater Stephanus,[4] Inquisitor heretice prauitatis, fuit mortuus ab hereticis pro defensione fidei in ciuitate Tholosana.

Frater Jheronianus[5] fuit martirisatus a Soldano Babilonie in Egypto.

Frater Antonius de Mediolano,[6] frater Andreas de Hungaria.[7]—Hij duo fuerunt martirizati in vicaria ab hereticis, tempore tamen diuerso.

Frater Conradus de Albis de Mediolano[8] recepit martirium a Saracenis pro fide Christi.

Frater Monaldus[9] fuit mortuus in Tartara, cuius caput fuit portatum ad ciuitatem Anchone.

Frater Ricardus[10] fuit martirizatus in Tartaria in ciuitate Armalecis.

Frater Petrus de Prouincia[11] fuit martirizatus inter Tartaros.

[1] Aldobrandinus de Amanatis of Florence and Antony, † 1284 at Salamastra (Selmas) in Persia (Azerbijan). Wadding, *Script.*, 229; Golubovich, i., 429.

[2] Unknown.

[3] Jacobus de Podio (Puy). At Safet in 1266: Lemmens, *Catal. Sanctorum Fratrum Minorum*, 25; Golubovich, i., 259 *et seq.*

[4] Stephen of Narbonne killed at Toulouse on 29th May, 1241. Wadding, *Scriptores*, 247.

[5] Probably Jeremias, Socius of Jacobus, Custos Terre Sancte; see above.

[6] Martyred with Monaldus of Ancona at Arzenga, on 2nd March, 1288. Wadding, *Scriptores*, 244, s.v. Monaldus. See also Cotton MS., Nero A. ix., ff. 96, 101; Golubovich, i., 325.

[7] Apparently identical with Nicholas de Marchia; see note above. Wadding, *Scriptores*, 230.

[8] Martyred in Palestine, 1269. Golubovich, i., 264; *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 416; Lemmens, *Fragmenta*, 26.

[9] Monaldus de Ancona; see note 6 above.

[10] Richard of Burgundy, bishop of Amalech in Tartary, martyred with Francis of Alexandria and others (see note 5 on p. 179) on 24th June, 1340. Wadding, *Script.*, 246; *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 531.

[11] Petrus Marcelli de Provincia, laicus, martyred with Richard of Burgundy.

Frater Johannes de Monte Puliciano[1] fuit martirizatus in Babilonia Egypti.

Frater Willelmus Walden[2] de Anglia fuit martirizatus a Saracenis et combustus in Perside, ciuitate Salamasci, 5 die mensis Junii, A° dni. 1342.

Isti sunt sancti Fratres Episcopi et Confessores de Ordine [Minorum].

Almus Christi confessor Sanctus Franciscus.

Sanctus Antonius de Padua,[3] egregius et famosus predicator.

Sanctus Bonauentura[4] de Balneo Regio, doctor deuotus, generalis 8, et post cardinalis et episcopus Albanensis.

Sanctus Ludowycus,[5] filius Karoli Regis Secilie, episcopus Tholosanus, qui mortuos suscitauit, et multa alia miracula fecit.

Sanctus Bernardinus.[6]

Beatus frater Rufinus de Sciphio,[7] confessor.

Beatus frater Gerardus de Valencia,[8] qui in vita et in morte miraculis miraculabiliter claruit.

Beatus frater Walterus,[9] episcopus Pictauiensis, habuit specialem graciam curandi homines a quartana, et in morte vnum demoniacum curauit.

[1] Joannes Martenes of Monte Polciano in Tuscany, martyred 15th April, 1345. Wadding, *Script.*, 241; *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 543.

[2] Frater Gulielmus de Anglia in Salamastro *circa* 1334. *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 524.

[3] Died 13th June, 1231, canonised 1232.

[4] Bonaventure of Bagnorea in Tuscany; General, 1257-1274; Cardinal, 1273; died 15th July, 1274, canonised 1482.

[5] Born 1274, entered order 24th December, 1296, consecrated bishop of Toulouse 30th December, 1296, died 19th August, 1297, canonised 1317. See Verlaque, *St. Louis Évêque de Toulouse*, Paris, 1894.

[6] St. Bernardino of Sienna, died 1444, canonised 1450.

[7] Of Assisi, *d.* 14th November, 1270; a cousin of St. Clare; said to have been one of the authors of the *Legenda Trium Sociorum.* (Wadding, *Script.*, 212.)

[8] Gerard de Valence, died at Palermo 30th December, 1345. (Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 512, 1354.)

[9] Gautier de Bruges, bishop of Poitiers, 1279, deposed 1305, died 1307. Author of theological and religious treatises. (*Acta Sanctorum*, Jan. iii., 63-4; Wadding, *Script.*, 101; *Hist. Litt. France*, xxv., 295-316.)

Beatus frater Lucius de Marchia,[1] confessor.

Beatus frater Leo,[2] archiepiscopus Mediolanensis, qui in vita claudum sanauit, et in morte cecum illuminauit.

Beatus frater Jacobus de Todio,[3] confessor.

Beatus frater Johannes de Aluernia,[4] confessor.

Beatus frater Peregrinus de Marchia,[5] confessor.

Beatus frater Willelmus de Anglia,[6] qui erat verus obediens, qui gardiano suo obediebat post mortem suam.

Beatus frater Johannes Holkote[7] de Anglia, qui in vita et in morte quamplures resuscitauit ad vitam.

Beatus frater Johannes Clotsale[8] de Anglia, qui vltra mare pro sancto habetur. Obiit 1343.

Beatus frater Gandulphus[9] de Lumbardia, qui jacet in prouincia Sicilie in matrici ecclesia terre Pollicii, miraculis clarus.

Beatus frater Jacobus de Faldrano,[10] qui jacet in loco Moliani prouincie Marchie, custodie Firmane.

Beatus frater Andreas de Vilio Campanie,[11] nepos domini

[1] Luquèse, or Lucesio, tertiary of the order, died at Poggibonsi, 28th April, 1260. *Acta Sanctorum*, Apr. iii., 600-16; Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 740.

[2] Leo Valvassore da Perego, archbishop of Milan, 1241, died 16th October, 1263. (Wadding, *Script.*, 161; Sbaralea, *Suppl.*, 487. See also Salimbene, ap. *Mon. Germ. Hist.*, xxxii., 74, 595.)

[3] Jacopone da Todi, or Jacobus de Benedictis, the Franciscan poet, died 25th December, 1306.

[4] Bishop of Firmo, died at Mount Alvernia in Tuscany 9th August, 1322. (Wadding, *Script.*, 385; Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 650.)

[5] Peregrin de Falerone, disciple of St. Francis, *d.* 27th March, 1271. (Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 963.)

[6] Probably William the Englishman, the companion of St. Francis. See Brit. Soc. Franciscan Studies, vol. v., pp. 1-8.

[7] Apparently unknown.

[8] Perhaps the Johannes Anglicus martyred in Illyria in 1343, whose relics are still preserved at Ston near Ragusa. (*Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 529.)

[9] Gandolf of Binasco, died at Polizzi on 3rd April, 1260. Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.* (1899), 488.

[10] Giacomo della Marca, born at Monteprandone, 1391, died 1476. (Wadding, *Script.*, 126; Sbaralea, 372, 375; Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 612.)

[11] Andrea di Conti, born at Anagni, of the same family as Popes Alexander IV. and Boniface VIII. Refused the cardinalate in 1295; died in 1307. (Wadding, *Script.*, 12, s.v. Andreas Anagninus; Bolland., *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 74.)

Alexandri pape[1] 4ti, reiiciens cardinalitatus honorem, remisit capellum domino pape. Hic plenus sanctitate viuens, in ordine post eius obitum vsque in presens miraculis coruscare non cessat.

[Isti] sunt Pape et Cardinales qui non fuerunt Ministri Generales.

[Beatus] Petrus de Camera[2] doctor in theologia, Parisius, de prouincia Romanie, primo episcopus No[uare], deinde archiepiscopus Mediolani, postea cardinalis et episcopus Penestrinus; tandem assu[mptus] ad apicem summi pontificatus, et dictus est Alexander 5us.

Frater Bartrandus de Turribus,[3] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Aquitanie, fuit Cardinalis et episcopus Tusculanus tempore Johannis 22; qui postillando scripsit super epistolas et Evangelia per totum annum, et fecit librum Sermonum de Sanctis, qui vocatur Sanctorum Ber[trandi].

Frater Gerardus fuit presbiter cardinalis, tituli Apostolorum 12, et postea episcopus Sabi[nensis].[4]

Frater Bentiuegia[5] de Tuderto, prouincie Sancti Francisci, fuit Cardinalis et episcopus Albanie.

Frater Pastor Prouincialis,[6] doctor in theologia, fuit Cardinalis titulo Sanctorum Petri et Marcellini.

[1] As in other places changed by a later hand to "episcopi".

[2] *Read*, Candia. Petrus Philargi de Candia in Crete; bishop of Novara, 1389; archbishop of Milan, 1402; cardinal, 1405; Pope, 1409; died 3rd May, 1410.

[3] Bertrand de Turre; Minister of Aquitaine; archbishop of Salerno, 1319; Cardinal tit. SS. Silvester and Martin, 1320; bishop of Tusculum, 1328; died 1334. MSS. of his exposition of the Gospels and Epistles in the Vatican Library, MSS. of Sermons at Vatican and Toledo. (Wadding, *Script.*, 42; Ciaconius, *Vitae Pontificum*, ii., 417; Gray's Inn, MS. 7.)

[4] Gerardus Blancus de Gianaco, of the diocese of Parma, created Cardinal tit. XII. Apostolorum and bishop of Sabina in 1277. (Ciaconius, ii., 225.) Salimbene (*Mon. Germ. Hist.*, xxxii., 597) describes him as a benefactor of the Franciscans, but does not relate that he was otherwise connected with the order.

[5] Bentivenga of Aquasparta in Umbria, confessor to Cardinal Orsini, afterwards Pope Nicholas III.; bishop of Todi, 1276; cardinal bishop of Albano, 1278; died 1289. (Wadding, *Script.*, 37; Ciaconius, *Vit. Pont.*, ii. 223.)

[6] Pasteur de Sarras, Franciscan at Aubenas in Provence, 1329; bishop of Assisi, 1337; archbishop of Embrun, 1334; Cardinal, 1350; died 1356. (Wadding, *Script.*, 185; Sbaralea, 573; Ciaconius, *Vit. Pont.*, ii., 508.)

Frater Jacobus Gaietanus[1] de Anagnia, nepos domini Bonifacii 8, fuit Cardinalis Sancti Clementis.

Frater Vicedomus Placentinus[2] fuit Cardinalis et episcopus Penestrinus.

Frater Vitalis de Furno,[3] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Acquitanie, fuit cardinalis et episcopus Albanensis.

Frater Helias de Nabinariis,[4] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Acquitanie, fuit Cardinalis.

Frater Bartholomeus de Cucurno[5] de Janua, doctor in theologia, fuit Cardinalis.

Frater Bartrandus,[6] Cardinalis.

Frater Helias de Siso,[7] Cardinalis.

Frater Gentilis de Monte Floris,[8] prouincie Marchie, fuit presbiter Cardinalis tituli Sancti Martini in Montibus.

Frater Petrus de Fuxo,[9] filius comitis Fuxi, doctor in

[1] According to his own account he was born at Rome "de stirpe Stephanidum". Created Cardinal tit. S. Georgii in Velabro by Boniface VIII., 1295. Employed Giotto to decorate St. Peter's; died 1343. (Ciaconius, *Vit. Pont.*, ii., 325.)

[2] Guglielmo Visdomini of Piacenza, nephew of Pope Gregory X. Archbishop of Aix, 1257; cardinal bishop of Palestrina, 1273; died 1276. Entered Franciscan Order shortly before his death. (Sbaralea, 685; *Gallia Christiana*, i., 70-73; *Hist. Litt. France*, xix., 435.)

[3] Vital du Four of Bazas in Aquitaine; Minister of Aquitaine, 1310; Cardinal tit. SS. Silvester and Martin, 1312; bishop of Albano, 1321; died at Avignon, 1327. Author of *Speculum Morale totius Scripturae* (printed Lyons, 1513; Venice, 1594 and 1600), and other works. (Wadding, *Script.*, 224; Ciaconius, *Vit. Pont.*, ii., 386.)

[4] Or Elie de Nabunal of Aquitaine; Cardinal tit. S. Vitalis, 1342; died 1363. (Wadding, *Script.*, 71; Ciaconius, *Vit. Pont.*, ii., 498.)

[5] Bartholomeus de Cothurne, archbishop of Genoa; cardinal tit. S. Laurentii in Damaso 1378; one of the cardinals put to death by Urban VI. in 1385. (Sbaralea, 114; Ciaconius, ii., 639.)

[6] Bertrand Lagier of Figeac in Auvergne, bishop of Assisi, 1357; of Glandèves 1368; cardinal tit. S. Priscae, 1371; bishop of Ostia, 1378; died 1392. (Sbaralea, 138; Wadding, *Script.*, 42.)

[7] Elie de Nabunal (*see* above) whose true name and history seem to be obscure, may be the person intended.

[8] Gentile de Montefiore, Cardinal tit. S. Martini in Montibus, 1300; died, 1312 (Sbaralea, 302; Wadding, *Script.*, 99; *Mon. Vatic.*, hist. *Hangar.* (1885), A., II. § I.

[9] Pierre de Foix, Franciscan at Morlaas; bishop of Lescar, 1409; Cardinal, 1414; archbishop of Arles, 1450; of Auch, 1463; died, 1464. (*Gallia Christiana*, iii., 842-869, 1295-1298, 1370-1391.)

theologia, prouincie Acquitanie, Cardinalis tituli Sancti Laurencii in Damasco.

Frater Petrus[1] consanguineus domini Sixti pape 4, est modo presbyter Cardinalis Sancti Sixti.

Et nota hic quod anno Domini 1325 tempore Johannis 22, anno eius 12, frater Petrus de Carnaria[2] per Ludowicum, ducem Bauarie in Imperatorem triplici corona per vim coronatum, cum Romanis electus erat in papam, et vocatus Nicholaus 5, qui statim post, sc. anno Domini 1330, resignauit papatum et factus est episcopus.

Isti sunt Pape et Cardinales, qui fuerunt Ministri Generales.

Frater Bonauentura[3] de Balneo Regio, doctor deuotus generalis 8, et postea Cardinalis et episcopus Albanensis.

Frater Jeronimus[4] de Esculo, generalis et presbiter Cardinalis tituli Sancte Potenciane, post episcopus Penestrinus, et tandem Summus Pontifex, dictus Nicholaus 4.

Frater Mattheus de Aquasparta,[5] generalis, episcopus Cardinalis Sancte Ruphine, et postea Portuensis.

Frater Johannes Murro,[6] generalis, et post Cardinalis episcopus Portuensis et Sancte Ruphine.

Frater Fortunarius Vasalli,[7] generalis, et postea Cardinalis.

Frater Gwillelmus Farinarii,[8] generalis, et post Cardinalis tituli Sanctorum Petri [et Marcellini].

[1] Pietro Riario, Cardinal, 1472; died, 1474. There is a blank for his surname in MS.

[2] Pietro Rainalducci da Corvara in Abruzzi, anti-pope, 1328; resigned, 1330; died, 1333. (Sbaralea, 605; Wadding, *Script.*, 195.)

[3] St. Bonaventure, see p. 181 above.

[4] Jerome of Ascoli, general, 1274-1279; cardinal, 1278; bishop of Praeneste, 1281; pope, 1288-1292.

[5] Franciscan at Todi; elected general at Montpellier, 1287; cardinal tit. St. Laurence in Damaso, 1288; bishop of Porto and San Rufino, 1291; died, 1302. (Sbaralea, 525; Wadding, *Script.*, 172.)

[6] Giovanni Mincio of Murrovalle, elected general at Anagnia, 1296; cardinal, 1302; died, 1312. (Ciaconius, ii., 333; Wadding, *Script.*, 147.)

[7] Fortunarius Vaselli, general, 1343-1348: cardinal, 1361; Archbishop of Ravenna, 1348; Patriarch of Grada. (Ciaconius, ii., 537-539.)

[8] Farinier, doctor of Toulouse, 1344; general, 1348-1357; cardinal, 1356; died, 1361. (*id.* ii., 535; Wadding, *Script.*, 104.)

Frater Marcus de Viterbio,[1] generalis 23, et postea Cardinalis.

Frater Thomas de Frigiano,[2] generalis 24, et postea patriarcha Gradensis, deinde presbiter Cardinalis tituli Sanctorum Nerei et Achillei, tandem episcopus Tusculanensis.

Frater Leonardus de Giffone,[3] generalis 25, et postea Cardinalis tituli Sancti [Sixti].

Frater Ludovicus de Veneciis,[4] generalis 26, postea Cardinalis tituli Sancti [Marci].

Frater Franciscus de Sauona de Ruere,[5] generalis 28, postea presbiter [Cardinalis] tituli Sancti Petri ad Vincula, demum inspiracione diuina assumptus est ad culmen Summi pontificatus, est dictus Sixtus 4tus, anno Domini 1471, 9 [die Augusti].

Isti sunt Ministri Generales Ordinis Minorum.[6]

Sanctus Franciscus, ordinis fratrum minorum institutor et dux, generalis fuit minister in eodem ordine et rexit ordinem xx [annos].

In quo tempore frater Helyas de Assisio [7] fuit vicarius eiusdem s[ancti].

2us. Frater Johannes Parens [8] de prouincia Romana fuit 2us generalis minister, ministrauit 6 annis: et hic primus minister fuit prouincie Hyspanie.

[1] Twenty-second general, 1359-1366; cardinal tit. S. Praxedis, 1366; died, 1369. (Sbaralea, 515.)

[2] Of Frignano near Modena; 23rd General, 1367-1372; patriarch of Grada, 1372; cardinal, 1378; died, 1381. (*Ibid.*, 675.)

[3] Leonardo Rossi of Giffone, a Neapolitan; general, 1373-1378; cardinal, 1378; bishop of Ostia, 1398; died, 1407. (Wadding, *Script.*, 237; Sbaralea, 488.)

[4] Lodovico Donatus of Vicenza, general, 1379-1383; cardinal, 1379. (Wadding, *Script.*, 168; Sbaralea, 505; Ciaconius, ii., 642.)

[5] Francesco di Savona (1414-1480), took the name of Rovere from a family in which he was tutor. General, 1464-1469; cardinal, 1467; pope Sixtus IV., 1471-1480.

[6] For the Generals see Holzapfel, *Geschichte des Franziskanerordens*, pp. 689-691.

[7] Vicar-general, 1221-1227.

[8] Parenti, general, 1227-1232.

3us. Frater Helyas de Assisio,[1] qui scriptor fuerat Bononie, fuit 3us generalis minister, et ministrauit 9 annis.

4us. Frater Albertus Pisanus[2] fuit 4us generalis, et ministrauit 3 annis, qui prius fuit minister in prouincia Anglie.

5us. Frater Haymo de Fauersham,[3] Anglicus, fuit 5us generalis, et ministrauit 5 annis. Hic, ex commissione domini Innocencii pape 4, totum diuinum officium cum nouis rubricis ordinauit, quod a tota Romana curia et eam sequentibus est assumptum. Hic eciam prius fuit minister in prouincia Anglie.

6us. Frater Crescencius,[4] medicus famosus, quondam minister Verone, fuit 6 generalis; qui postea factus est episcopus ciuitatis sue, de qua oriundus erat.

7us. Frater Johannes de Prouincia,[5] sancte memorie, magister in theologia et lector curie, de prouincia Bononie, fuit 7 generalis, et ministrauit 8 annis. Hic signis micat. Hic eciam scripsit fratri Rogero Bakon tractatum, qui incipit *Innominato Magistro.*[6]

8us. Frater Bonauentura de Balneo Regio,[7] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Romana, fuit 8 generalis, et ministrauit 18 annis. Postea factus est Cardinalis primus in ordine et episcopus Albanensis. Qui sanctissime scripsit super Sentencias, et inter doctores Parisienses dicitur "Doctor mellifluus". Hic dulcissimo sermone descripsit vitam sanctissimi patris nostri Francisci, et fecit contemplatiuum tractatum de vita Christi.

9us. Frater Jeronimus de Esculo,[8] prouincie Marchie, fuit 9 generalis, et ministrauit 6 annis; postmodum factus est presbiter Cardinalis terre sancte Potenciane. Deinde factus est episcopus Cardinalis Prenestrinus. Tandem assumptus est ad apicem summi apostolatus, et dictus est Nicholas 4 papa, in

[1] Elias of Cortona, general, 1232-1239; died, 1253.

[2] General, 1239-1240; see p. 191 below.

[3] General, 1240-1244; died at Anagnia, 1244. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxv., 299.)

[4] Crescenzio de Grizzi of Jesi, general, 1244-1247; bishop of Assisi, 1247; of Jesi, 1252.

[5] John of Parma, general, August, 1247 to 1257.

[6] *i.e.* the well-known work of Bonaventura. See *Roger Bacon, Commemorative Essays*, p. 5.

[7] Bonaventure of Bagnorea, general, 1257-1274; see p. 181 above.

[8] Jerome of Ascoli, general, 1274-1279; see p. 185 above.

ordine minorum primus. Hic totam Greciam adduxit ad fidem et obedienciam Sancte Romane ecclesie.

10us. Frater Bonagracia,[1] de prouincia Bononie, qui rexit 5 annis; quo mortuo, nullo trahente, maior campana diu pulsatur.

11. Frater Acholotus de Prato,[2] magister in theologia Parisius, de prouincia Tuscie, fuit 11 generalis; et ministrauit vno anno.

12. Frater Matheus de Aquasparta,[3] doctor in theologia Parisius ac lector curie tempore Martini pape 4ti, fuit de prouincia sancti Francisci et 12 generalis, qui ministrauit 2 annis. Postea factus est Portuensis et ecclesie Rufine episcopus cardinalis.

13. Frater Raymundus Prouincialis,[4] doctor in theologia Parisius, fuit 13 generalis, et ministrauit 6 annis.

14. Frater Johannes de Murro[5] doctor in theologia Parisius, de prouincia Marchie, fuit 14 generalis, et ministrauit 7 annis. Postmodum factus est Portuensis et sancte Rufine episcopus Cardinalis. Qui tunc eciam extitit ordinis nostri protector et corrector.

15. Frater Gundisaluus Hispanus,[6] doctor in theologia Parisius, fuit 15 generalis, et ministrauit 9 annis.

16. Frater Alexander de Alexandria,[7] doctor in theologia Parisius, de prouincia Janue, fuit 16 generalis, et ministrauit uno anno tempore Clementis pape vit.

17. Frater Michaelis de Cesena,[8] doctor in theologia Par-

[1] Bonagratia Tielchi of S. Giovanni in Persicheto, general, 1279-1283.

[2] Arlotto da Prato, general, 1285-1286.

[3] General, 1287-1289. See p. 185 above.

[4] Raymond Gaufridi, elected May, 1289, deposed October, 1295.

[5] Giovanni Mincio of Murrovalle, general, May, 1296 to 1304; see p. 185 above.

[6] Gundisalvus of Valboa, general, 1304-1313; died at Paris, 13th April, 1313.

[7] Alessandro Bonini of Alessandria, general, June, 1313; died at Rome in October, 1314.

[8] Michele Fuschi of Cesena, general, 1316-1328; leader of the friars in their controversy with John XXII.; deposed in 1328, but retained his authority in Germany; died at Munich, 29th November, 1343.

isius, de prouincia Bononie, 17[1] generalis, et ministrauit 12 annis.

18. Frater Geraldus Odonis,[2] doctor in theologia de prouincia Aquitanie, fuit 18[3] generalis, et ministrauit 14 annis. Postea factus est episcopus et patriarcha Antiochenus. Hic erat generalis tempore Johannis 22, et Benedicti 12.

19. Frater Fortunarius Vasalli,[4] doctor in theolgia, de prouincia Acquitanie, fuit 19[5] generalis, et ministrauit 5 annis. Postmodum factus est archiepiscopus et Cardinalis Rauennatis, et postea patriarcha Gradensis; et sepultus in ecclesia fratrum minorum de Padua.

20. Frater Gullielmus Farinerii,[6] siue de Cordonio, doctor in theologia, de prouincia Acquitanie, fuit 20[7] generalis, et ministrauit 8 annis et 7 mensibus. Postea factus est presbiter Cardinalis tituli sanctorum Petri et Marcellini.

21. Frater Johannes de Bucho,[8] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Acquitanie, fuit 21[9] generalis, et ministrauit uno anno.

22. Frater Marchus de Viterbio,[10] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Romana, fuit 22[11] generalis, et ministrauit 6 annis. Postea factus est Cardinalis presbiter tituli sancti Praxedis.

23. Frater Thomas de Frigiano,[12] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Bon[onie] fuit 23[13] generalis, et ministrauit 6 annis. Postea factus est patriarcha Gradensis, deinde Cardinalis tituli sanctorum Nerei et Achillei, et postea episcopus Penestrinus.

24. Frater Leonardus de Gyffone,[14] doctor in theologia de cathedra Cant . . ., de prouincia Terre Laboris, fuit 24[15] generalis, electus Tholose, et ministrauit 6 annis. Postea factus est Cardinalis.

[1] 18, *MS.*
[2] Gerald Eudes, general, 1329-1342; died at Catania, 1349.
[3] 19, *MS.*
[4] General, 1343-1348; see p. 185 above.
[5] 20, *MS.*
[6] Guillaume Farinier, general, 1348-1357; see p. 185 above.
[7] 21, *MS.*
[8] Jean Bouchier, general, 1357-1358.
[9] 22, *MS.*
[10] General, 1359-1366; see p. 186 above.
[11] 23, *MS.*
[12] Thomas Frignano, general, 1367-1372; see p. 186 above.
[13] 24, *MS.*
[14] Leonardo Rossi of Giffone, general, 1373-1378; see p. 186 above.
[15] 25, *MS.*

25. Frater Ludovicus de Veniciis,[1] doctor in theologia, fuit 25,[2] et ministrauit 3 annis. Postea factus est Cardinalis sancti Marci.

26. Frater Petrus de Canzano,[3] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Penestrine, fuit 26[4] generalis, et ministrauit vno anno.

27. Frater Martinus de Sancto Georgio,[5] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Januensi, fuit 27[6] generalis et ministrauit 3 annis.

28. Henricus de Ast,[7] de provincia Januensi, fuit 28[8] generalis, et ministrauit 17 annis cum dimidio.

29. Frater Antonius de Pareto,[9] de prouincia Romana, fuit 29[10] generalis, et ministrauit annis 17.[11]

[32].[12] Frater Angelus de Senis,[13] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Tuscie, fuit [32] generalis, et ministrauit annis 2.

[33]. Frater Antonius de Massa,[14] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Tuscie, fuit [33] generalis, et ministrauit annis 6. Qui postea factus est episcopus Massanus.

[34]. Frater Willelmus de Casale,[15] doctor in theologia, de prouincia Januensi, fuit [34] generalis, et ministrauit annis . . .

[35]. Frater Antonius de Rusconibus,[16] de Cumis, doctor in theologia.

[36]. Frater Angelus de Peruso,[17] doctor in theologia.

[1] Ludovicus Donatus, general, 1379-1383; see p. 186 above.

[2] 26, *MS.*

[3] Pietro da Canzano, general, 1383-1384.

[4] 27, *MS.*

[5] Martino Sangiorgio, general, 1384-1387.

[6] 28, *MS.*

[7] Enrico Alfieri, of Asti, general, 1387-1405.

[8] 29, *MS.*

[9] Antonio Angelo Vinitti da Pireto, general, 1405-1408.

[10] 30, *MS.*

[11] A mistake due to the omission of Guglielmo Gianettini da Suvereto, general, 1408-1409; and Antonio da Cascia, general, 1410-1415.

[12] In consequence of the omissions given in the previous note, the numbering of the MS. is wrong; I have therefore given the correct numbers in brackets.

[13] Angelo Salvetti of Siena, general, 1421-1423.

[14] Antonio da Massa Maritima, general, 1424-1430; bishop of Massa, 1430; died 1435.

[15] Guglielmo da Casale, Montferrat, general, 1430-1442; died in 1442, buried at Santa Croce, Florence.

[16] Antonio Rusconi of Como, general, 1443-1449.

[17] Angelo Serpetri of Perugia, general, 1450-1453.

[37]. Frater Jacobus de Mosonica,[1] doctor in theologia.

[38]. Frater Jacobus de Sarsuelis,[2] doctor in theologia.

[39]. Frater Franciscus de Sauonia,[3] doctor in theologia famosissimus, primo minister Janue, deinde generalis, postea presbiter Cardinalis tituli sancti Petri ad Vincula; deinde vero summus pontifex dictus Sixtus 4us.

[40]. Frater Zaneto de Ulmo,[4] doctor theologie.

[41]. Frater Franciscus de Sanson.[5]

[42]. Frater Egidius Delphin.[6]

[43]. Frater Raynaldus Gracianus.[7]

Isti fuerunt Ministri Provinciales [*in Anglia*].

1. Frater An[gnellus Pisanus].[8]

2. Frater Albertus Pisanus,[9] qui postea fuit generalis 4. Obiit [Rome].

3. Frater Haymo de Fauersham,[10] Anglicus, qui eciam postea f[uit generalis].

4. Frater Willelmus de Notyngham,[11] vir Dei sanctissimus. Obiit [Janue].

5. Frater Petrus de Tewkysbery,[12] qui prius fuit minister Alemanie, [deinde] Anglie, jacet Bedford.

[1] Giacomo Bussolini of Mozzanica, Milan; general, 1454-1457.

[2] Giacomo da Sarzuela, general, 1458-1464.

[3] Francesco della Rovere of Savona, general, 1464-1469; see p. 186 above.

[4] Giovanni or Zaneto Dacre of Udino, general, 1469-1475.

[5] Francesco Nani or Samson of Brescia, general, 1475-1499; previously Custos Terre Sancte et Tuscie.

[6] Egidio Delfini of Amelia, general, 1500-1506.

[7] Rainaldo Graziani of Cotignola, general, 1506-1510. The next seven generals were Filippo Porcacci of Bagnacavallo, 1510-1511; Bernardino Prati of Chieri, 1513-1517; Cristoforo Namai of Forli, 1517-1518; Francesco Lichetto of Brescia, 1518-1520; Paolo da Soncino, 1520-1521; Francesco de Angelis Quinones, 1523-1527; Paolo Pisetti of Parma, 1529-1533.

[8] Minister, 1225; died 1235. See for all the Ministers Mr. Little's article in *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, vi., 742-751.

[9] Minister, 1235; general, 1238; died 1239.

[10] Minister, 1238; general, 1240; died at Anagnia in 1244. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxv., 299.)

[11] Vicar for Haymo in 1239; minister, 1240; deposed and died in 1254. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xli., 239; see note on p. 53 above.)

[12] Guardian of London, 1234; of Oxford, 1236-1248; Minister of Cologne, 1250; of England, 1254 to 1258. (*Cf.* Mr. Little's note ap. *De Adventu*, p. 14.)

6. Frater Johannes Stamford,[1] jacet Linne.

7. Frater Petrus Swenfeld,[2] jacet Leycester.

8. Frater Thomas Bongeye,[3] doctor Oxonie, jacet Norhamton.

9. Frater Johannes Peccham,[4] doctor Parisius, et resumpsit Oxonie,[5] lector Curie, et post Archiepiscopus Cant., jacet inter monachos.

10. Frater Hugo de Bathonia,[6] confirmatus, set mortuus ante receptionem.

11. Frater Robertus de Cruce,[7] doctor Oxonie, jacet Brigewalter.

12. Frater Willelmus Geynysborugh,[8] doctor Oxonie, et postea [factus] est episcopus Wygornie. Jacet apud Beluacum.

14. Frater Rogerus Merston,[9] doctor Oxonie, jacet Norwici.

15. Frater Hugo de Hertylpol,[10] doctor Oxonie, jacet inter fratres Assisii.[11]

[1] Guardian of Oxford, 1248-1253; minister, 1258; said to have died in 1264. (*Cf. id. ib.*)

[2] Minister in 1265, and perhaps till 1271. Cf. Herbert, *Catalogue of Romances*, iii., 514.

[3] Traditionally associated with Roger Bacon, and regarded as a wizard. Lector at Oxford about 1270, and afterwards at Cambridge. Probably died in 1275. (Little, *Greyfriars*, 153-154; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vii., 268.)

[4] Lector at Oxford, 1270; minister *c.* 1275; lector at Roman Curia in 1276, but probably remained minister; archbishop of Canterbury, 1278-1292. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xliv., 190-197; Peccham, *De Paupertate*, pp. 1-12, B.S.F.S., ii.)

[5] Exon., *MS.*

[6] Minister, and died in 1279; called Frater Petrus Hugo de Bampton ap. Cotton MS., Nero A. ix.

[7] Or Cross, lector at Oxford in April, 1280; minister, 1280-1285.

[8] Or Gainsborough, occurs as minister on 31st October, 1285 (Peckham, *Registrum*, 909) and in 1286 (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/12). Lector at Oxford, 1294; at the Roman Curia, 1300-1302; bishop of Worcester, 1302; died and buried at Beauvais on 16th September, 1307. (Little, *Greyfriars*, 59-60; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xx., 367.)

[9] Lector at Oxford before 1290. Minister, probably in 1292; occurs in 1294 (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/14); resigned before 1299, and said to have died in 1303. (Little, *u.s.*, 157-158.)

[10] Friar at Oxford in 1282, and afterwards Lector. Occurs as minister in April, 1299. Sent to Italy by Edward I. in 1302; attended the General Chapter at Assisi in 1304, and died there. (*Ibid.*, 158-159; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxvi., 275.)

[11] This notice was at first omitted; it is written at the foot of the page, and marked for insertion in the proper place.

15. Frater Adam de Lincolnia,[1] doctor Oxonie, jacet Lyncolnie; qui fecit mirabilia. . . .

16. Frater Ricardus Conyngton,[2] docto[r] Oxonie, jacet Cantebrigie.

17. Frater Willelmus Notyngham,[3] docto[r] Oxonie, qui fecit solemnem postillam super unum ex 4^{or}; jacet Leycestrie.

18. Frater Rogerus de Denemed,[4] doctor Cantebrigie, jacet Sarum.

19. Frater Johannes Rodyngton,[5] doctor Oxonie, vir sanctissimus, jacet Bedfordie.

20. Frater Johannes Went,[6] doctor Oxonie, qui fecit miracula in vita, jacet Herfordie.

21. Frater Willelmus Tychemersch,[7] doctor Cantebrigie, jacet Bedfordie.

22. Frater Rogerus Conway,[8] doctor Oxonie, jacet Londonie. Hic strenuus defendebat ordinem in Curia contra Armachanum.

23. Frater Symon Tunstede,[9] doctor Oxonie, jacet apud Bruszerd.[10]

[1] Lector at Oxford. Occurs as minister 27th October, 1304 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Edw. I., v., 174), and in March, 1309 (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/15); resigned before 1310; died 1333. (Little, *u.s.*, 160; B.S.F.S., v., 144, 151.)

[2] At Oxford in 1300; afterwards lector there and Master of the Franciscans at Cambridge. Occurs as minister 1310 to 1313; died in 1330. (Little, *u.s.*, 164; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xii., 63.)

[3] Lector at Oxford soon after 1312; probably minister in 1314; as minister attended General Chapter at Perugia in 1322; see p. 233 below.

[4] Date uncertain; 36th lector at Cambridge. (*De Adventu*, 73; Little, *u.s.*, 165-166.)

[5] Friar at Stamford, lector at Oxford, said to have died in 1348. Author of theological and scholastic treatises. (*Id.*, 171-172; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlix., 81.)

[6] Lector at Oxford about 1340; said to have died in 1348. (Little, *u.s.*, 172.)

[7] Date uncertain; 60th Lector at Cambridge. (*De Adventu*, 74.)

[8] Franciscan of Worcester; D.D. of Oxford before 1355, when he had licence to reside at London; he was not then Minister, but occurs in March-April, 1357. (*Chancery Warrants*, 1765/16 and 17.) The chief opponent of Richard FitzRalph, archbishop of Armagh. Said to have died in 1360, but may have lived several years longer. (Little, *u.s.*, 239-241; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xii., 58.) See p. 77 above.

[9] Franciscan of Norwich, and Guardian there; Regent Master at Oxford in 1351; wrote on music; said to have died in 1369. (Little, *u.s.*, 241; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lvii., 317.)

[10] Brusyard in Suffolk; a house of the Poor Clares.

24. Frater Robertus de Wysete,[1] docto[r] Oxonie, jacet Londonie.

25. Frater Johannes Mardeslay,[2] doctor Oxonie, jacet Ebor.

26. Frater Thomas Kyngesbery,[3] docto[r] Oxonie, jacet Notyngham.

27. Frater Johannes Tyssyngton,[4] doctor Oxonie, jacet Londonie.

28. Frater Nicholaus Fakenham,[5] doctor Oxonie, jacet Colcestrie.

29. Frater Johannes Souche,[6] doctor Cantebrigie, qui postea fuit episcopus Landauensis, jacet Kerdiuie.

30. Frater Willelmus Butler,[7] doctor Oxonie, jacet. . . .

31. Frater Vincencius Boys,[8] doctor Oxonie, jacet. . . .

32. Frater Petrus Russell,[9] doctor Oxonie, jacet. . . .

33. Frater Robertus Wellys,[10] doctor Oxonie, hic electus et confirmatus,[11] mortuus ante recepcionem, obiit in Francia.

34. Frater Johannes David,[12] doctor Cantebrigie, jacet Kerdivie.

35. Frater Rogerus Donwe,[13] doctor Oxonie, jacet apud Ware.

36. Frater Ricardus Leke,[14] doctor Oxonie, jacet Lychefeld.

[1] Minister, *circa* 1370; see p. 72 above.

[2] Probably from Yorkshire; D.D. at Oxford before 1355; present as a doctor at a council at Westminster in 1374. Minister between that date and 1380. (Little, *u.s.*, 242; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxvi., 128.)

[3] Minister, 1379 or 1380 to 1390 or 1392. Said to have been skilled "in scientia speculativa". (Little, *u.s.*, 250; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxi., 360.)

[4] Bale says that he died in 1395.

[5] Occurs as minister, 5th November, 1395.

[6] Or Zouch. Occurs as minister in 1402; deposed in 1405, but reinstated in 1406; he occurs as minister on 18th September, 1406 (*C.P.R.*, Henry IV., iii., 238); again deposed in 1407 or 1408; bishop of Llandaff, 1408-1423.

[7] Minister, 1407 or 1408 to 1414.

[8] Elected in 1414, and deposed by the Pope in the same year.

[9] Certainly retired in 1420. (Little, *Greyfriars*, 255.)

[10] Elected and died in 1420 (*id. ib.*).

[11] The scribe first wrote "confirmatus ante recepcionem obiit".

[12] Occurs as minister, 2nd March, 1425.

[13] Or Daw. Elected in 1427 or 1428; deposed by the General in 1430. Hugh David and John Winchelsey were vicars of the Minister General on 5th August, 1431. (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry VI., ii., 132.)

[14] His dates are uncertain; perhaps 1431-1437.

37. Frater Thomas Radnor,[1] doctor Oxonie, jacet Radingie.

38. Frater Willelmus Goddard,[2] senior, doctor Oxonie disertissimus, jacet Londonie.

39. Frater Johannes Perseualle,[3] doctor Oxonie, jacet Londonie.[4]

[1] Occurs as Minister in a list of rectors of provinces in 1438. (Wadding, *Annales*, xi., 49.) Thomas was provincial minister in 1449. (P.R.O., *Conventual Leases*, Yorkshire, 900.) Thomas Radnor was apparently not Minister in November, 1457—see next note. But he reappears in March, 1458 (see p. 211 below), and again on 29th November, 1465. (Barrett, *History of Bristol*, p. 571; for another reference in 1465 to Friar Thomas, Minister, see *Archaeologia Aeliana*, new ser., iii., 146.) Apparently he held office twice, first about 1438-1450, and secondly about 1458-1465.

[2] Bishop Pecock wrote a letter addressed *Doctori ordinis fratrum minorum Godard* describing modern preachers as "clamatores in pulpitis". Afterwards in November, 1457, it was "Doctor William Goddard, the elder, that was provincialle of the Grayfreeres" (*Greyfriars Chronicle* ap. *Mon. Franc.*, ii., 175) who appeached the bishop for heresy. It would therefore seem that Goddard was Minister between Radnor's two terms, i.e. *circa* 1450 to 1458. On 6th November, 1465, William Gregory bequeathed him 20*s*. calling him simply "maister Godard thelder a nother frere minour". (*Collections of a London Citizen*, p. xiii.) In 1470 Friar William was again Provincial Minister (*Additional Charter*, 37678); this may be Goddard. On 30th September, 1470, Goddard was put up at St. Paul's to preach that Henry VI. was the new king; this suggests that he was in politics a supporter of Warwick. On 6th March, 1472, in the will of Sir John Crosby there is a bequest to "Maister Godard thelder". In 1477 the Duke of Clarence brought "famosum Doctorem ordinis Minorum M. Willielmum Goddard" to recite his confession of innocence before the Council. (*Croyland Chronicle*, 561.) There is no proof that Goddard was Provincial Minister on either of these last two dates. However in a record dated 4th October, 1485, William Goddard appears as Provincial. This can hardly refer to William Goddard the younger (see p. 60 above), who is said to have died on 26th September, 1485; moreover, as Mr. Little points out, there is no evidence that the younger Goddard was ever Provincial, and he was not buried in the Choir, as all the Ministers mentioned in the Register were. Probably the elder Goddard held office twice or, if the references for 1470 and 1485 both refer to him, possibly three times. If 1470 and 1485 both fell in the same term, Radnor and Goddard must have held office in turn for all or nearly all the fifty years between 1438 and 1487. In the manuscript "1437" was added in a later hand after "disertissimus," but subsequently erased; perhaps the true date was 1487. The words "jacet Londonie" are also an addition, probably based on the entry on p. 72 above.

[3] He was Provincial in February, 1498; see p. 211 below. According to Wood (*Fasti*, 6) he became D.D. about 1500. On p. 73 above he is said to have died on 16th December, 1505. Possibly a name is missing between Goddard and Perseval, and one at least is certainly missing between Perseval and Standish.

[4] A later hand added "1505" which has been erased.

40. Frater Henricus Standych,[1] doctor Oxonie, qui postea fuit episcopus Assauensis.

41. Frater Ricardus Bryngkeley,[2] doctor Cantabrigie, jacet ibidem.

Nomina illorum qui fuerunt Fratres Minores, quondam Reg[es] terreni in seculo habitu sunt.

Frater Johannes,[3] quondam Rex et imperator Constantinopolitanus.

Frater Johannes,[4] quondam Rex et imperator Tartarorum

Frater Johannes,[5] quondam Rex Armenie; frater Henricus,[6] quondam Rex Ciprie; frater Antonius, quondam Rex Castellie; de quibus habetur in chronicis fratris Ricardi de Dunelmo,[7] lib. viij., c. 9.

Frater Johannes,[8] Rex Jherosolimorum. De quo in chronicis predictis lib. vii. c. 4.

Frater Rex saxonie. Frater Alphurnus, Rex Arragonie. Frater Alphonsus, Rex Beluarie.[9] De quibus in eisdem chronicis.

[1] Provincial 1515-1518; see p. 60 above.

[2] Occurs as Provincial on 26th June, 1524. (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, vi., 751.) He was apparently dead before this record was written, *circa* 1526, and it is strange that his successor is not given. Dr. William Call or Cale was Provincial between 1531 and November, 1538; he was subservient to Thomas Cromwell (*id. ib.*; *Letters and Papers Henry VIII.*, ix., 301, xiii. (i.), 651, (ii.), 1211). The Franciscan William Peto was Provincial in 1532; but he seems to have belonged to the Observant branch of the Order.

[3] Jean de Brienne (*d.* 1237) became a friar at the end of his life. (*Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 681; Gulubovich, i., 138.)

[4] John, son of the king of the Tartars, baptised as a child by the friars in 1340. (*Analecta Franciscana*, iv., 335.)

[5] Hayton II. (1289-1320) as a friar called frater Johannes. (Gulubovich, i. 328-339.)

[6] Henry II. (1306-1352). (*Anal. Franc.*, iii., 484.)

[7] Nothing seems to be known of this writer; but the material here quoted from his Chronicle appears to be derived from the *Liber Conformitatum* of Bartholomew of Pisa.

[8] A repetition of John de Brienne.

[9] These names seem also to be duplicates; the "rex Saxonie" may be only Adolphus, "dux Alsatie"; see p. 197.

Frater Jacobus, frater Alphonsus, Reges Aragonie.[1]

Frater Fernandus,[2] frater Sanccius,[3] Reges Castellie.

Frater Robertus,[4] quondam Rex Sicilie.

Frater Fredericus,[5] quondam Rex Trinacrie vel Sicilie.

Frater Petrus, frater Alphonsus, frater Ferrardus, quondam Reges Portugalie.[6]

Frater Ludowicus, quondam Rex Neapoli.

Frater Robertus,[7] Rex Neapoli, per tres dies ante mortem fecit professionem.

Frater Johannes,[8] Rex Armenie, dimisso regno nepoti suo, effectus est frater minor, et postmodum a Saracenis occesus est.

Dux Alzacie[9] in Saxonia effectus est frater minor, sacerdos et professus, qui jacet in conuentu Kilensi custodie Bremensis. Hic dux intrauit ordinem minorum eum duobus aliis militibus.

Item precedente tempore, diuersorum regum filii ordinem minorum intrauerunt. Inter quos erat vnus frater Ludowicus,[10] nunc Sanctus et canonizatus, filius Caroli Regis Sicilie, et heres regni illius, postmodum episcopus Tholosanus; cuius frater Robertus minor eo patri suo successit in regno. Mater vero eorum fuit domina Maria, filia Regis Hungarie. Alius eciam erat filius et heres Regis[11] Maioricarum,[12] qui ordinem minorum eciam intrauit. Alius erat frater Philippus, filius

[1] James II. (*d.* 1327), and Alfonso IV. (*d.* 1336), took the habit on their death-bed. (*Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 484; iv., 348.)

[2] Ferdinando IV. (*d.* 1312). (*Id.*, iv., 348.)

[3] Sanchio IV. (*d.* 1295). (*Id.*, iii., 483; iv., 348.)

[4] Robert of Anjou (*d.* 1343), king of Naples, 1309; brother of St. Louis of Toulouse (see p. 181); took the habit of the order before his death. (Sbaralea, 640; *Anal. Franc.*, iii., 483.)

[5] Frederick II. (*d.* 1337). (*Id.*, iv., 348.)

[6] Alfonso IV. (*d.* 1357), Pedro I. (*d.* 1367), Fernando (*d.* 1383) (*id. ib.*).

[7] See above. [8] Hayton II., see above.

[9] Adolphus, quondam Comes Holsatiae [Holstein] requiescit in Kilone [Kiel]; he died in 1260. (*Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 240.)

[10] Louis of Anjou, born 1274; Franciscan friar, and bishop of Toulouse, 1296; died 19th August, 1297; canonised, 1317. (Bollandistes, *Bibl. Hag. Lat.*, 751.)

[11] Reges MS.

[12] Frater Jacobus de Maioricis, and also Philip of Majorca. (*Anal. Franc.*, iv., 349.)

Regis Hungarie, qui A° dni. 1285 apud Neapolim in Natali domini cum magnis solempniis intrauit ordinem fratrum minorum. Nam dominus Robertus predictus, germanus Sancti Ludowici episcopi, qui tunc erat Rex Sicilie, predicauit in missa, et vxor sua domina Sanxia,[1] soror predicti Philippi, in prandio personaliter ministrauit. Item circa tempus 2e pestilencie Petrus infans, dux nobilis et gloriosus de stirpe regali Regis Castelli, duas habens filias Reginas venerabiles, [mun]do renuncians et pompis eius, ordinis Sancti Francisci assumpsit habitum, quam puplice d[

]bus annis, et tandem in curia Romana mortuus est et venerabiliter sepultus.

Isti sunt persone quedam valentes in seculo qui intrauerunt ordinem fratrum minorum in Anglia.

In primis Frater et dominus Robertus de Insula, Baro de Lyle,[2] intrauit ordinem Londonie, et ibidem Sacerdos et professus obiit 4 die mensis Januarii, A° dni. 1343.

Frater et dominus Robertus filius Walteri,[3] Baro, fundator conuentus Colcestrie, intrauit ibidem ordinem A° dni. 1325.

Frater Robertus Hylton,[4] Baro de Hylton, indutus erat in conuentu de Brygenorth in custodia Wigornensi, et sepultus est coram altari virginis ex parte australi ecclesie.

Frater Robertus Lamborne,[5] filius vnius baronis, et vltimus heres illius baronie, intrauit ordinem Londonie, qui postea fuit confessor domine Regine Isabelle.

Frater Johannes Yatmestre,[6] miles famosus in seculo, intrauit Londonie.

[1] See Sancia's letters ap. *Analecta Franciscana*, iii., 508-514; friar James of Majorca was her brother.

[2] See p. 71 above.

[3] Robert, 1st baron FitzWalter (*d.* 1325), was a benefactor of the Greyfriars of Colchester in 1293 and 1309 (*Victoria County History*, ii., 180); but the house was at least as old as 1237. (Close 21, Hen. III., m. 4.)

[4] On the Hyltons, see p. 77 above.

[5] See p. 75 above.

[6] Buried in the Greyfriars, London; see p. 101 above.

Frater Willelmus Scharshille,[1] quondam Justiciarius Regis Edwardi 3, distractis omnibus temporalibus, intrauit ordinem cum honore magno Oxonie.

Frater et dominus Rogerus Bourne, miles, sepultus in habitu fratrum minorum, Norwici, 1334.

Frater Robertus Nigram, quondam miles, intrauit ordinem, et obiit Notynghamie, 1347.

Frater Matheus Gayton, valens armiger, venditis terris suis, factus est frater minor.

Frater Johannes Stapilton,[2] heres magnarum opum et domini, spretis vxore et hereditate, factus est frater minor.

Frater Radulphus de Maydyngston[3] fuit ante introitum ordinis Episcopus Herfordensis, qui intrauit ordinem A° dni. 1239.

Frater Johannes de Redyng[4] fuit ante introitum ordinis Abbas de Oseneye.

Frater Adam de Marisco,[5] doctor Oxonie, ante ingressum ordinis. . . .

Frater Alexander Hales,[6] nacione Anglicus, doctor, Cancellarius et Archidiaconus Parisiensis, relicta pompa secularis conuersacionis, habitum fratrum minorum A° dni. 1228, in quo virgo et doctor irrefragabilis 17 annis superuixit. Et A° domini 1245 Parisius obiit circa festum Assumpcionis. In cuius sepultura Odo, legatus domini pape, missam celebrauit cum assistencia multorum venerabilium prelatorum veniencium de

[1] Or Shareshull; justice of King's Bench, 1333; chief baron, 1344-1345; chief justice of King's Bench, 1350 to 1357. He was alive in 1364. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, li., 399.)

[2] A Friar John de Stapleton occurs in 1300 (Little, *Greyfriars*, 219); but it is doubtful whether he is the same person.

[3] Bishop of Hereford, 1234-1239; died at Gloucester, *c.* 1245. (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xlvii., 219; Little, *Greyfriars*, 182.)

[4] Abbot of Osney in 1229; became a Franciscan in 1235; was alive in 1250. (*Id.*, 180.)

[5] Adam Marsh, died 1259 (not 1258, as Little, *Greyfriars*, 138): he was alive 1 Jan. 125⅝ (Bémont, *Simon de Montfort*, 328); masses for his soul were ordered by the General Chapter of Narbonne, 1260. (*Archiv. Franc. Hist.*, iii., 504; see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, i., 79.)

[6] The great schoolman. (*Id.*, i., 271.)

consilio domini pape. Hoc in laudem eius refert Magister Johannes de Garlandia in libro *De Ministeriis Ecclesie*,[1] qui incipit "Anglia quo fulcet," etc., in fine libri.

Frater Radulphus de Corbruges,[2] qui fuerat doctor Parisius et legit Ex[ ] nouicius; intrauit enim Parisius ordinem, tunc actu Regens in theologia.

Frater Hugo Wylluby,[3] Cancellarius et doctor Oxonie, ac Cano[nicus] Ebor. ecclesie.

Frater Oliuerus Stanwey, doctor utriusque juris et Cancellarius C[antabrigie].

Frater Johannes Wales,[4] doctor theologie, qui fuit bacholarius in theologia Oxonie.

Frater Reginaldus Lambourne,[5] postea bachillarius in theologia de Collegio de M[erton], postea in ordine sancti Benedicti doctoratus, ordinem beati Francisci Oxonie [intrauit], et obiit Northamton.

Frater Johannes de Wynchelsey,[6] doctor theologie, ac Canonicus Sarum, ibidem intrauit ordinem set obiit Nouicius.

Frater Johannes de Insula, juris ciuilis professor, et quondam decanus de Boket. . . .

Frater Eustacius de Normanvyle,[7] qui fuerat multum nobilis ac diues, qui fuerat Magister Arcium ac decretorum et Cancellarius Oxonie.

[1] Properly *De Misteriis Ecclesie;* see F. Otto, *Comment. Crit. Codicum Bibliothecae Gessensis*, pp. 86, 131, 151, and *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xx., 437.

[2] Second lector at Oxford, appointed whilst still a novice, *c.* 1250. (Little, *Greyfriars*, 139.)

[3] Chancellor of the University in 1334; held the prebend of Barnby, York, in 1338. (*Id.*, 235.)

[4] John Wallensis, regent master of Franciscans at Oxford, afterwards taught at Paris; author of many theological treatises. (*Id.*, 143-151; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, lix., 119.)

[5] B.D. of Merton College, 1350-1360; Benedictine at Eynsham, 1364 and 1367; author of two astronomical tracts. (*Id.*, xxxii., 21; Little, *Greyfriars*, 237.)

[6] Fellow of Merton College, died in 1326. (*Id.*, 223.)

[7] Franciscan at Oxford about 1250, and third lector there. (Little, *Greyfriars*, 139.) See Eccleston, *De Adventu*, 64, from which the notice above seems to be derived.

De 2° ordine sancti Francisci.

[Sanct]a Clara,[1] que in vita et in morte miraculis mirabiliter claruit.

[Be]ata Agnes,[2] soror Sancte Clare.

[Be]ata Ortulana, mater earundem.

[B]eata Magdalena, soror Ordinis Sancte Clare, in prouincia Argentine . . . ate Freburgh iuxta Basileam per 6 miliaria.

De 3° ordine sancti Francisci.

Sancta Elizabeth,[3] filia Regis Hungarie et comitissa Turingie

Sancta Brigida,[4] principissa Norcie, et filia Regis Suecie.

Sancta Elhwida in prouincia Saxonie.

Sancta Rosa,[5] que jacet Viterbii.

Sanctus Elzearus,[6] comes Alzacie.

Sanctus Ludowicus 8us,[7] Rex Francie.

[1] Died 11th August, 1253; canonised 26th September, 1255.

[2] Died 16th November, 1254. (Bolland, *Bibl. Hag. Lit.* (1898), 26.)

[3] Died 19th November, 1231. [4] Died 23rd July, 1373.

[5] Died at Viterbo, 6th March, 1252; canonised, 1458.

[6] Presumably St. Elzear de Sabran (*d.* 1323), Count of Ariano, who married Delphine de Signe, but lived in virginity, (Bolland, *Bibl. Hag. Lit.* (1897), 378.)

[7] Louis IX.

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

I. THE CHAPEL OF ST. LOUIS.

THIS document (*Exchequer* (K.R.) *Accounts*, 507/5, P.R.O.) is to be dated about 1305. Of the Chapel of St. Louis nothing else is known; but for the reason given on p. 35 above it was probably at the east end of the South aisle of the nave. It will be observed that the total of the items amounts to 36*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, or tenpence less than the "summa" as given; the original is very worn, and in places difficult to decipher; the cost of lead for the window seems to have included some odd pence; perhaps, therefore, that item should read "xxv*s.* x*d.*". Mary de St. Pol, Countess of Pembroke, bequeathed to the Grey Friars in 1377 a gold chalice and image of St. Louis (Sharpe, *Cal. Wills*, *Husting*, ii., 195); but this is specified as for the high altar.

Expense facte circa capellam sancti Lodowici apud Fratres minores London.

Magistro Roberto de Eye [super expensis] tam pro mae remio quam pro factura eiusdem per certam conuencionem cum ipso. xxv marcas.

Item in plumbo empto . . . pro fenestram dicte capelle cooperiendo. xxv s. d.

Item in diuersis ferramentis prepositis a fenestris eiusdem capelle. xviij s. j d.

Item pro fenestris vitreis emptis ad eandem per diuersas vices. xlvj s. viij d.

Item fratri Nicholao de Renham pro haspis, clauis, gunsis et aliis ferramentis ad fenestras predictas et pro vno tabernaculo ad hostiam dominicis imponendam et j pertica ad manutergium parandum. iij s. iij d. j ob.

Item eidem pro carde ad curtinam altaris, pro vna virga ferrea ad eandem et vna virga de cupro et anulis ad eandem et aliis minutis necessariis. vj s. viij d. j ob.

Item D. —— cementario pro fenestris elongandis. xiij s. iiij d.

Item A. —— inplastrario pro altari et sede vbi sanctus Lodowicus ponitur faciendis. iij s. vj d.

Item pro imaginem sancti Lodowici scultanda faciendo et depictando. ix li.

Item pro . . . sancti Lodowici pingendo. iiij li. xvj s.

Item pro capella pauanda per manus Nicholai de Renham. xj s. x d.

Summa xxxvj li. xviij s. vij d.[1]

II. A LICENCE TO HEAR CONFESSIONS.[2]

8th March, 1319-20.

Stephanus,[3] permissione diuina Londoniensis Episcopus, sancte religionis viro prouido et honesto Fratri Ricardo de Gorges, ordinis Minorum, salutem in vero salutari: vt animabus nobilis viri domini Hugonis de Neuille et domine Ide vxoris sue et familiarium ipsorum commensalium salubrius consulatur, vobis, de cuius industria circumspecta plenam in domino gerimus fiduciam, ad audiendum confessiones eorundem vobis confiteri volencium et ad absoluendum eosdem et eciam iniungendum eis penitencias salutares pro admissis tam in communibus quam in casibus nobis specialiter reseruatis, dumtamen in ecclesiarum parochialium in quarum parochiis ipsos morari contigerit preiudicium nullum cedat, quousque eam duxerimus reuocandam, concedimus facultatem. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Wykham viij. Idus Marcii, Anno domini Millesimo ccc^mo^ decimo nono.

[*Seal, with only the central figure preserved, attached.*]

[1] At first vj s. ix d. was written, but afterwards struck out.

[2] From Campbell Charter iv., 5 at the British Museum.

[3] Stephen de Gravesend.

III. LEASE OF BRIDGEHOUSE RENTS.

2nd July, 1397.

As explained on pp. 32-33 above, the Friars leased the greater part of their Newgate Street frontage to the City by two sets of deeds executed in 1368 and 1397-1398. In the *Register* (pp. 171-76 above) there are English versions of two deeds; the first dated 1st March, 1368, relating to the Rents on the south side of the Church; the second, dated 1st March, 1398, relating to the Rents extending westwards from the south-west buttress of the Church. Mr. Shepherd printed the French original of the first from the Patent Roll of 42 Edward III.; of the original of the second he could give only a Latin abstract from the Patent Roll of 20 Richard II. (*Archæological Journal*, lix., pp. 262-266). For some reason which does not appear the deed of 1st March, 1398, was a repetition of an earlier deed of 2nd July, 1397. In the meantime John Bruyll had replaced Robert Hynton as Guardian; it is possible that the change may have made the execution of a fresh deed desirable. The deed of 2nd July, 1397, was entered in *Letter-Book* H. at the Guildhall, from which it is here printed in full. Except for the change in the names of the Guardian and Mayor the terms of the two deeds are identical; but the English version taken by itself is not free from obscurity; its understanding will be made easier by comparison with the French original here given.

Ceste endenteur faite parentre Adam Bamme Meir de la Citee de Loundres, Aldermans, et Commune de mesme la citee dune part, et frere Robert Hynton Gardein des Freres menours en Loundres et le couent de mesme le lieu dautre part: tesmoigne que les ditz frere Robert et couent par grante et volunte notre seignur le Roy et par lassent de ministre prouincial de lour ordre en Engleterre out lessez as ditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune, a eux et lour successours as touts iours, une porcione de terre de West partie de lour Eglise al oeps reparaillement et sustenaunce du pount de Loundres: pur edifier la dite place, la quele place sestient de la Southwestboteras del

Eglise des auauntditz Freres lynealment tanque al porte de mesmes les Freres quele sort de novel edefiee vers le West, la longe de quele porcione de terre contint quatre vintz et quinze pees et deux pouces de mesure ; et en layeur al dit Southwestboteras vers lest sept pees et quatre pouces, et al Westbout ioust la dite porte en layeure sept pees et noef pouces de mesure. Reserve as ditz Freres et a lour successours ioust le dist Southwestboteras a tous iours une alee de deux pees en layeure ovesque un huys, quel alee estindra tanque a un autre alee de mesme layeure ioust lauauntdit Eglise estendant tanque al porche del Eglise susdit. Les quex alees e huys ferount faitz as oustages des ditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune. Et les queux alees serount edifiez paramount al pleiser des auauntditz Mair, Aldermans, et Commune, issint que la lumere qorest del fenestre vers le South del Eglise des auauntditz Freres ne soit estoppee ne en nulle manere ameunsee ne emperree. Et les ditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune voullount et grauntount que si ascun peril en temps avenir aveigne as ditz Eglise et boteras que ben lice as ditz Freres et a lour successours pur tous iours a tous temps que bensoigne soit lour ditz boteras et Eglise reparailler et amender, nyent contresteount les edifiements queux serount faits ioust les boteras et Eglise susditz, issint que les ditz mesones ioust les ditz Eglise et boteras serount reparailles as oustages des ditz Freres en auxi bon estat come ferrount devaunt et as si hastement come ils bonement purront. Et la dite porcion de terre serra edifiee en manere qensuyt : cestassavoir que les auauntditz Mair, Aldermans, et Commune ferrount un mur de peire saunz ascun fenestre ou lumere estendaunt en longueur de lest vers le West parmy la porcion de terre susdit, le quel mur leuera en hautesse paramount la terre qore est ioust le dit mur dedeins vnze pees dassise. Sur quel mur serrount edifiee la hautesse de trois solers ovesque getteyes gettant outre la Cimitere des ditz Freres vers le North. Des queux le gettee del primer soler sestendra outre le dit mur deux pees et demy dassise, et le gettee del seconde soler a taunt, et le gettee del tierce soler serra dun pee

et demy. Et touts les murs des toutes les ditz solers vers le dit Cimitere serrount faits des tyeles de Flaundres en sufficeant manere come le mur dun mayson des ditz Freres illoques vers le North est fait: issint que nulle fenestre ne pertui ne serra point fait en les avauntditz murs vers le dit Cimitere plus baas que sys pees dassise paramount chescoun flour des solers avauntditz, mes ben lice al ditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune en les murs des solers susditz vers le dit Cimitere pardessus la hautesse des avauntditz sys pees a taunt des fenestres come lour plerra: issint que nulle fenestre ne passera la layeur sept pouces, les queux fenestres serrount couenablement barrets oue fer et vitrees. Et auxint les avauntditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune voullount et grauntount pour eux et lour successours, que nul tenaunt demeura en les Rentes queux serrount illoques edifietz sil ne soit obligee et sermontee as Gardeyns du Pount de Loundres, queux serrount pour le temps, quils ne faitent nulles fenestres ne pertuis en les ditz murs de lauauntdit Cimitere countre la forme et ordinaunce susditz sur peyne de doubler son Rente a chescoun terme al Chambre de Gyldhall de Loundres; et en oultre les avauntditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune grauntount as ditz Freres et a lour successours a tous iours vne porcion de terre del haute Ruwe al Westbout del place avauntdit, sur quele les ditz Freres purrount edifier lour porte owelment accordaunt vers le haute Ruwe a les edifiements queux serrount illoeques edifiets pur les ditz Meir, Aldermans, et Commune oue a taunt de longeur et layeure par la dite porte come illoeques est ordeignes et deuises: et vne autre porcione de terre ioust le haute Ruwe al Southwest partie del dit Esglise parentre les Rentes ou illoeques esteaunts vers lest et les Rentes queux serrount illoeques edifiets vers le West, sur quele les mesmes Freres purront edifier lour porche owelment accordaunt a les Rentes susditz vers le South, oue a taunt de longeur et layeur come enbusoignera par la porche avauntdit. En tesmoignante de quele chose a ycestes faits endentes si bien les dits Meir, Aldermans, et Commune come les dits Freres entrechaungeablement ount mys lours communes sealx. Done a Londres

le vint seconde iour du moys de Jul lan du Regne le Roy Richard secounde puis le conqueste quinzisme.[1]

IV. PETITION FOR THE ARREST OF AN APOSTATE.[2]

15th May, 1403

Excellentissimo principi domino suo Henrico, dei gratia Regi Anglie et Francie et domino Hibernie, servus humilis et devotus Robertus Chamberleyn, Gardianus ordinis fratrum Minorum civitatis vestre Londonie, oracionum suffragia cum omni reverencia et honore. Quia frater Robertus Haunton, confrater noster et domus nostre professus, spreto habitu ordinis sui, illius et salutis sue immemores (*sic*) contra votum, professionem, et obedienciam suam a domo nostra sine licencia recedens, de patria in patriam vacabundus (*sic*) discurrens vagatur in anime sue periculum, tocius ordinis eiusdem scandalum manifestum; ipsumque Robertum sic erraneum ad finem debitum non valemus sine adiutorio bracchi secularis, excellenciam regiam piis precibus et devotis humiliter imploramus quatenus ob reuerenciam Dei et sancti ordinis honorem scribere dignemini Vicecomiti vestro Essex., ut ipse per ministros suos dictum Robertum sic vagantem capiat et domui sue et ordini restituat, ne pareat plantacio divino cultui mancipata. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus his patentibus Regie Majestati directis sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Datum London. die xv^a^ mensis Maii, Anno domini Millesimo cccc^o^ tercio.

[*The seal is gone.*]

V. LEASE OF THE GATEHOUSE.

30th November, 1440.

Hec Indentura facta inter fratrem Johannem Kyrie, Gardianum Fratrum Minorum London., et eiusdem loci

[1] This is a mistake; Adam Bamme was Mayor in 1396-1397, corresponding with the *twentieth* and *twenty-first* regnal years of Richard II.

[2] *Chancery Warrants*, Series I., 1765/21, P.R.O.

Conuentum ex parte vna, et Will[elmum][1] et Elizabeth vxorem eius ex parte altera, testatur: Quod predicti Gardianus et Conuentus vnanimi consensu et voluntate tocius [. . .] concesserunt, tradiderunt et dimiserunt prefatis Willelmo conciliario dictorum Gardiani et Conuentus et de concilio eorundem ad terminum v[ite] sue et Elizabeth vxori dicti Willelmi ad lauandum paramenta ad altaria dictorum Fratrum pertinencia, domum supra portam Fratrum predictorum situatam, habendum et tenendum dictam domum a die confeccionis presentis usque ad terminum vite predicti Willelmi et Elizabeth vxoris sue cum singulis necessariis et asiamentis ad dictam domum pertinentibus, et illa gaudere ac bene et pacifice tenere et occupare modo et forma premissis absque impedimento dictorum Gardiani et Conuentus. Et predicti Willelmus et Elizabeth facient reparacioni dicte domus tempore occupacionis eorum. Et volunt et concedunt prefatus Willelmus et Elizabeth pro hac concessione vnacum familia eorundem in obsequiis dictorum Gardiani et Conuentus ut prefertur ad terminum predictum stare cum effectu. In cuius rei testimonium vni parti presentis indenture penes dictos Willelmum et Elizabeth remanenti prefati Gardianus et Conuentus sigillum commune eorundem apposuerunt. Alteri vero parti penes prefatos Gardianum et Conuentum remanenti dicti Willelmus et Elizabeth sigillum suum apposuerunt. Datum in domo capitulari dictorum Fratrum &c. vltimo die mensis nouembris anno domini millesimo cccc. xl°.

[*The seal is destroyed.*]

VI. AGREEMENT WITH WILLIAM CANTELOWE FOR MASSES FOR HIMSELF AND OTHERS.[2]

26th March, 1458.

Hec indentura facta inter fratrem Johannem Kyry, Gardianum, ceterosque Magistros ac fratres Conuentus Fratrum

[1] The corner of the deed (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 1479) at the Record Office is damaged.

[2] *Ancient Deeds*, A, 11314, at the Record Office.

Minorum Londonie ex parte vna, ac honorabilem virum Willelmum Cantelowe, Ciuem, Mercerum et Aldermannum dicte Ciuitatis ex parte altera, Testatur: quod nos predictus frater Johannes Kyry, Gardianus, ceterique Magistri ac fratres recepimus et habuimus de prefato Willelmo ducentas libras sterlingorum, in elemosinam reparacionis operis ecclesie nostre antedicte vel aliorum necessariorum, nobis plene solutas et traditas. Et igitur tot et tanta gratuita beneficia nobis tam pie donata et impensa recolentes, ac gratitudinis lege ad retribucionem constricti, pure et sponte vnanimi nostro consensu pariter et assensu capitulariter ad hoc congregati fide nostra sacerdotali interueniente, de licencia expresso consensu et voluntate reuerendi patris, fratris Thome Radnore, Prouincialis Ministri ordinis nostri Anglie, firmiter promittimus, ordinauimus, constituimus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturis, quod vna Missa cotidie absque interpellacione specialiter celebretur et dicetur pro animabus Thome Gloucestre,[1] armigeri, et Anne consortis sue, ac pro animabus dicti Willelmi et Margarete ac Elizabeth vxorum suarum, parentum, prolium, benefactorumque suorum, in ecclesia nostra predicta, et pro maiori parte in illa parte ecclesie nostre vbi corpora predictorum Thome et Anne humata requiescunt, exceptis tribus diebus in ebdomada maiori que est immediate ante diem Pasche. Adicientes modoque et forma predictis similiter statuentes, quod quiscunque frater futurus cantor ordinis et domus nostrorum predictorum imperpetuum per obedienciam tenebitur per presentes qualibet ebdomada vnum fratrem ydoneum in sua tabula directoria ad specialiter, vt premittitur, missam cotidie illa ebdomada celebrandum assignare; et quiscunque frater ita assignatus sub pena disobediencie tenebitur dictam ordinacionem siue assignacionem perficere, et si non perficiat nichilominus tenebitur conuentus antedictus secundum quod est antescriptum. Insuper frater sic assignatus sub pena disobediencie tenebitur immediate ante dictam missam vel immediate post eandem flexis genubus dicere *De Profundis*, publice et aparte [*sic*].

[1] See p. 80 above.

In primis recitando sub hac forma in vulgari pro animabus Thome Gloucestre et Anne consortis sue, ac Willelmi Cantelowe, Margarete et Elizabeth vxorum suarum, parentum, prolium, benefactorumque suorum *De profundis;* et ita perficiet dictum Psalmum cum oracione *Absolue.* Insuper concedimus et in bona fide promittimus, quod nomina predictorum Thome Gloucestre et Anne consortis sue, ac dictorum Willelmi Cantelowe, Margarete et Elizabeth vxorum suarum inter nomina precipuorum benefactorum nostrorum imperpetuum recommendari debent in nostro locali capitulo viue vocis oraculo omni ebdomada semel. Item promittimus, quod dies anniuersaria obitus eorundem cum exequiis mortuorum et missa cum nota, prout pro precipuis benefactoribus dictus Conuentus facere consueuit, singulis annis imperpetuum obseruabitur circa festum sancte Agathe virginis. Et ad recenciorem memoriam fratribus pro futuris temporibus faciendis omni anno semel circa festum Omnium Sanctorum, quando maior multitudo fratrum fuerit in dicto Conuentu, Gardianus vel presidens pro tempore existens tenebitur per obedienciam salutarem in Capitulo locali distincte et publice per se vel per aliquem fratrem hanc presentis indenture seriem recitare et fratribus iniungere onera antedicta. Et ad maiorem securitatem premissorum nos predicti Gardianus ac Magistri et Conuentus fide et forma premissis promittimus, quod ad perficionem et complecionem prescriptorum, vt omnia et singula premissa realiter imperpetuum adimpleantur, fecimus desuper statutum iuratorium in libris nostris statutorum scriptis per quod quilibet frater et specialiter Gardianus inter nos admittendus inter cetera promittet bona fide dictum statutum in omnibus obseruare et quantum in ipso erit adimplere. In cuius rei testimonium predictus frater Johannes Kyry et fratres capitulariter congregati Sigillum eorum commune, ac predictus Willelmus Cantelowe sigillum suum alternatim hiis indenturis apposuerunt. Datum Londonie in domo capitulari dicti Conuentus Vicesimo sexto die mensis Marcii Anno domini millesimo CCCC^{mo} quinquagesimo octauo, et anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum tricesimo sexto.

Et ego frater Thomas Radnore prouincialis Minister antedictus, premissa omnia et singula rata et grata habens, quinymmo ad hoc meum expressum consensum et voluntatem, antequam fieret vt modo predicto ordinaretur, condonans, ea omnia et singula mea auctoritate modo et forma predictis pacta auctorizo, approbo et ratifico per presentes. In cuius Rei testimonium sigillum Officii mei presentibus apposui die et anno supradictis.

[*The Seals are gone.*]

VII. AN AGREEMENT FOR MASSES.[1]

4th February, 1498.

Hoc presens scriptum testatur vniuersis, quod cum deuota mulier Editha erga locum et Fratres domus fratrum minorum infra ciuitatem Londonie dinoscitur specialem deuocionem habuisse et, quinque marcas legalis monete solius dei intuitu pro salute anime sue et pro animabus Johannis nuper mariti sui, Johannis et Agnetis parentum eiusdem, dicto domui realiter contulisse, Frater Andreas tunc dicti loci Gardianus et omnes Fratres et singuli dicti conuentus tantum beneficium recolentes, de licencia Johannis Perseuale tunc prouincialis ministri, ex vnanimi assensu sponte et libere et bona fide pro se et suis successoribus promiserunt et presenti scripto se obligauerunt quod dictus obitus animarum dictorum Johannis, Johannis et Agnetis et dicte Edithe, cum ab luce migrauerit, singulis annis per spacium xx annorum tenebunt facient et celebrabunt cum officio mortuorum et missa ad uota durante termino predicto. In cuius testimonium sigillum officii mei huic scripto est appensum. Datum in nostro locali capitulo, 4to die mensis Februarii, Anno Domini 1497mo currente.

[*A small seal is still attached, somewhat damaged, and showing only a cross with no inscription.*]

[1] From *Harley Charter* 44, F. 47, at the British Museum.

VIII. THE GARDEN ON THE SOUTH OF THE CHURCH.

12th August, 1531.

Sir Roger Cholmeley on 27th June, 1543, obtained a lease of the Greyfriars garden from the King on the surrender of a lease granted by the Warden and Convent on 12th August, 1531[1]; the latter lease is recited, the pertinent part being as follows:—

"This Indenture made betwene Frere Thomas Cudnor, Wardeyn of the house of thorder off Saynt Fraunceys called the Grey Freres within Newgate of London, and alle the hole convent of the same place on thone partye, and Nicholas Pynchyn, citezen and bocher of London, and Agnes his wife on thother partie, Witnesseth that the sayd Wardeyn and Convent of there one assent with and consent of all ther hole Chapyter, have granted demysed and to ferme letten unto the said Nicholas and Agnes their gardeyn, the which the said Nicholas and Agnes nowe hath and holdeth of the said Wardeyn and convent, sett and being on the south side of the Churche belonging to the said Wardeyn and Convent, that is to wete betwene the parsonage of Seynt Nicholas there on the Este partie and the Gardeyn nowe in the holde of William Peter belongyng to the sayd Wardeyn and Convent on the West partie, and a tenement wherein the said Nicholas and Agnes nowe dwellyth belongyng to the Brydgehouse of London on the Southe partie, and the Church of Gray Freres aforsaid on the north partie: To have and to holde for the terme of lyef of the said Nicholas and Agnes and to eyther of them longest lyvyng at a rent of vj *s.* viij *d.* &c."

Nicholas and Agnes were empowered to make a door through the brick wall on the south side for a further rent of 4 *d.*

[The original is in *Miscellaneous Books*, 214, f. 111 (Augmentation Office, Enrolment of Leases), at the Record Office.]

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xviii., p. 550.

IX. THOMAS CHAPMAN TO THOMAS CROMWELL.[1]

1538.

In nomine Jhesu.

My lord, all my dewtes presupposyd to your honorabylnes, Your lordchyppe shall understand that I remember whot commandement [you] gaffe me to make serche off Foreste freer, but ye gaffe me to short a tyme to make a plesant answer, I had but a nyght and halffe a day, but now I have lernyd more. Ther ys a freyr in my howsse that hath x *s.* ffor Forest, and hath had more, but he bestowyd yt as he nedyd; and off the hole he had summe off Doctor Knyght[2] to pray ffor Doctor Wulman,[3] and iij *s.* and iv *d.* off my lord Mordaunt[4] of Bedfordshire, the which was shrevyn to hym this Lent, and ij days after he send his chapelen with x grotes to by him oodde and korlle;[5] he had also of hym that ys warden in Wynchester at his goyng vj *s.* 8 *d.* He had also xij *s.* at ffeste Sancti Michaelis off ffreyr Edmund Tomson, the which Tomson says that he knowys not them that he had yt off, but ys bestowyd except x *s.* This have I lernyd sens I was with your lordchyppe, and as I shall ffynd so shall I declare, ffor I wyl be ffownd tru to God, and to my prince, and to yow our heyd next the Kynges grace, and what so ever the Kynges grace and yow shal command me to doo I shall do yt with al redynes and so wyll all my bretherne; I dare depose ffor them that war noo observantes. Your lordchyppe spake to me off changeyng my koote. Off truth my lord I putt no confydens yn my koote, neyther in the coolor nor ffacyon, neyther toward lyff of body nor toward lyff of my sowle, and that shall appere when so ever your lordchyppe shall command us to change, as ye may when ye wyll, and wee wyll obey gladly, for wee know that yt is not agains Goddes lawe that

[1] *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xiii., 880.
[2] Presumably William Knight, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells.
[3] Richard Wolman, dean of Wells, died in 1537.
[4] John Mordaunt, first lord Mordaunt of Turvey
[5] Wood and coal.

wee, the pore berdune on to the kynges nobyll grace and to yow and to all his realme, shuld obey as to our prynce and prelates yn our apparell. So fare ye well yn God, and God save the kynges nobyll grace and yow and all his nobyll counsel. By your beydman the Warden off the Gray ffreyrs yn London. I pray yow my lord pardon me off the rudnes that I showe yn thys letter. I can do no better at thys tyme.

To my Ryght honorabyll lord pryvy sele be thys delyueryd with hast.

endorsed.

The Warden of the Gray Freers, showing who ministered to Freer Foreste.

X. THOMAS CHAPMAN TO MASTER NEWELL.[1]

1538.

In nomine Jhesu.

Dandumque tibi salutem. Master Newell, all commendacyons and thankes presupposyd. I pray yow be good to me yn a cause; but ffyrst here ye what movys me to wrytte: the apostyll sayth ad Ro. 14 and 1ª Co. viij[2], *si esca mea scandalizat fratrem meum non manducabo carnes in eternum:* and yet yt were but *scandalum acceptum et non datum*, therfor yt doyth consquently ffolow off this that euery man is bownd to eschewe that thinge wherby hys neybur ys offendyd or wylle be offendyd except yt be a thynge *de necessitate salutis eterne.* Yff thys be tru yn metes and drynkes, yt must be tru yn aparell *a forciori.* Lyke wysse 2ª cap *ait que facio faciam ut amputem occasionem eorum qui occasionem querunt:* theys spake he off resyvyng off necessaryes off the corynthys to home he precheyd, the which he wold not receyve that other shuld cesse thar evyll doyng or els covetus precheyng.

[1] Cotton MS., Cleopatra, E. iv., f. 38.

[2] See Romans XIV. 21, and 1 Corinthians VIII. 13.

Also prima Co. 2° :[1] *veni ad vos non in sublimitate sermonis ne evacuetur:* ther also thys Math. v. *Nolite jurare omnino: non prohibuit juramentum set occasionem periurii.* And many other placys off scripture. He prohibyth the thynge that ys good i-now when yt ys or may be occasyon off ewyll, and so to say to yow at ffew wordes the kote that we were and the ffacyon that sum off us use ys the occasyon off ewyll. I am Warden, and have laburd to amende yt, and yt passyth my abylite; wheruppon I perceyve that yt ys nere and also tyme to call ffor more helpe then we have amonge us. Ther ys not won yn owyr howse but he wuld gladly change his kote, so that thay had a lywyng provydyd as thay have now; the which lewyng I kowd dewyse to them justly, and put the kynges grace to no cost nor yet begg ffor yt. I wuld show thys to my lord privy sele, the whiche hath all way byn my good lord at many tymys, but I here say that off layt hys lordchypp gaffe commandment that we should not cum yn to speke with hym. Yff yt wuld plese hys lordchyppe to speke with me, I kowd putt hys lordchyppe yn remembrans off sum thynges, the which shuld be a way toward a better order off relygyon then ys now. I thynke to hys plesur and to goddes honor. I wuld yt war your chanse to talke with my lord privy sele off thys mater, ffor I know that ye be my ffrynd and wuld say better off me then I have deservyd. I showyd yow parte off my mynd when I was with yow. I am the same man that I was then. I cowd breke thys mater to sum abowth hym, but thay have so many other mens maters that owyr shuld be forgot. We thynk long euerychon off us tyll we have changgyd our koote. So ffare ye well as I wuld yn god and yn the world. Per tuum fratrem thom[am] Chapman, gardianum ffratrum minorum Londini. . . .[2]

To the Ryght Reuerent master Newell, steward to my Ryght honorabyll lord off Cantorbery, yn Lambyth be thys delyveryd yn hast.

[1] 1 Corinthians II. 9.

[2] The bottom of the letter has been cut, and three more words are undecipherable.

XI. THOMAS CHAPMAN TO THOMAS CROMWELL.[1]

1538.

Prudentissime mi Domine. Dandumque tibi salutem.

Yff yt may be callyd to your lordchyppys remembrans ye comandyd me to send the namys off my bretherne, wheruppon ye myght send a dyspensacyon off our papystycall slanderus apparell, the which I thynke yt plesyth god that we shall no more were. For off truth yt hath not byn ryghtly usyd many yerys, and therffor I dowth not but god movys the hertes off princys to take yt away and many other thynges more yn the chyrche off Christ, *sicut Ezechias* 4to Reg. 18 *fregit serpentem eneum quem fecit moyses ex precepto dei.* Off the which acte we may se that prynces may change a thynge that god dyd institute, when yt ys not usyd to goddes yntent. Also yt ys not onknowyn to them that be lernyd in goddes law how god gaffe to the chylder of ysraell, and to clargy off ysraell also, bothe ceytys and townys &c., but when thay usyd them selwys with ydolatry and syne, then dyd the same god that gaffe the gyftes mowe and caldeys and babylons, yee as scrypture sayth that he callyd the babylons and the caldeys to take away that he affore gaffe &c. And the apostyll sayth prima Cor. x. *Hec autem omnia in figura nostra contingebant illis, scripta autem sunt ad correctionem nostram.* No dowth but yn thoys wordes the apostyll spake off us and all that shall cum after cryst. The which thynge ys now justly executyd on us, we specyally off the clergy, home god as a lowyng ffather doyth corectte and callyth away to hym by thoys that hath autoryte to change all customys, usages, and maners in levyng, and apparell, that hath byn offenssyve to goddes pepyll; the which autoryte wee say ys yn the kynges graces hond and your; and therffor all my bretherne desyryth no nother dispensacyon but your lordchyppys word, so knowyn to be your word and comandment by the leste letter that your lordchypp can wryght. For as moche as ye be our heyd

[1] Cotton MS., Cleopatra E. iv., f. 115.

(under the kynges grace) wee be exempte from all byshoppys tyll yt shall plese the kynges grace to submytte us to them; I trust your lordchyppe wyll wyth save to take us as your subjectes exemptyd from byshoppys: and as for my selfe I am your beydman and servant at all tymys to my lyvys ende at your comandment, and styll remaynyng yn soche apparyll as your lordchyppe sawe me yn at chechest.,[1] and wyll tyll I shall know your plesur to be theryn and then shall obey with all redynes. I thynk longe tyll your dyspensacyon cum for my bretherne and so thynke thay also. Yff your plesur be to make your dyspensacyon by euery mans name, here I have send them yn this other letter. So Fare ye well yn god and all good prosperyte, for the which ye have and shall have the dayly prayar off your orator the warden of the Grayffrerys yn London.

Endorsed.

The warden of the greyfreres in London. To the ryght honorabyll yn god lord privyseyll be thys delyveryd with speyd.

XII. THE LETTER OF SUBMISSION.

12th November, 1538.

[This letter is printed in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, pp. 21, 22, as the "Deed of Surrender". That of course it is not. It would seem to be a letter drawn up to accompany the Deed. Trollope states that it was preserved in the Augmentation Office, but I have not succeeded in tracing it. Similar letters were, however, written on behalf of other houses of friars; *see* p. 236 below. According to Trollope it was signed by Chapman and twenty-five friars (no doubt as in the Deed below; but Trollope found the signatures illegible). He says the seal is attached, showing two friars, one of whom holds a cross with a triangular shrine in which a saint [? St. Paul] is seated; between the friars is a tree with birds thereon. SIGILLVM CONVENTVS FRATRVM MINORVM LONDONIAR.]

For as moche as we, the Warden and Freers of the howse

[1] Chichester.

of Saynt Francis in London, comenly callyd the Gray Freers in London, doo profoundly consider that the perfeccion of Christian liuyng dothe not conciste in dome ceremonies, weryng of a grey cootte, disgeasing our selffe aftyr straunge fassions, dokynge, nodyngs and bekynge, in gurdyng our selffes wythe a gurdle full of knots, and other like Papisticall ceremonyes, wherin we haue byn moost pryncipally practysed and misselyd in tymes past: but the very tru waye to please God, and to liue a tru Christian man, wythe oute all ypocrasie and fayned dissimulacion, is sinceerly declaryd vnto vs by owre Master Christe, his Euangelists and Apostles: —Being mindyd herafter to follow the same, conformyng oure selffe vnto the will and pleasure of owr supreme hed vndre God in erthe, the Kings Majestie; and not to follow hensforth the supersticious tradicions of ony foryncicall potentate or peere: wythe mutuall assent and consent doo submytt owrselffes vnto the mercy of owr saide Soveraygn Lorde. And wythe like mutuall assent and consent doo surrender and yelde vpe into the hands of the same, all owr saide howse of Saynt Francis comenly callyd the Grey Friers in London, wythe all lands, tenements, gardens, medowes, waters, pondyards, fedyngs, pastures, comens, rentes, reuersions, and all other owr interest, ryghtes or titles, aperteynyng vnto the same: mooste humbly besechyng his mooste noble grace to disspose of vs and of the same, as best schall stonde wythe his mooste graciouse pleasure: and further frely to grant vnto euery on of vs his licens vndre wretyng and seall, to chaunge owr habites into secular fassion, and to receve suche maner of livyngs as other secular Priestes comenly be preferryd vnto. And we alle faythfully schall pray vnto allmyghty God long to preserue his mooste noble Grace, wythe increse of moche felicitie and honor. And in witnes of alle and singular the premysses, we the said Warden and Couent of the Grey Freers in London to thes presentes haue putte owr Couent Seall the xij day of Novembre, in the thirty the yere of the raygn of our mooste Souerayne Kinge Henry the yeght: or Anno 1538.

XIII. THE DEED OF SURRENDER.

[This deed is preserved at the Public Record Office—*Augmentation Office, Deeds of Surrender*—and has still attached to it the seal of the Convent in a somewhat damaged condition. It is a purely formal and legal document of less human interest than the letter which seems to have accompanied it (No. xii. above). But it is the last act of the Franciscans of London. Of the twenty-five signatures, those of Watts and Boto seem clearly to be written by old men; Parker's signature is peculiar in form; Kello's name has been printed previously as Rello, but the former is clearly correct and identifies him with the Observant of 1535; the name of the last friar is Pestrel, and not Pestel as sometimes given. The greater part of the Deed is of course "common form" and not peculiar to Greyfriars.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit nos, Thomas Chapman, theologie doctor, frater, Gardianus domus siue prioratus fratrum minorum ciuitatis London, et eiusdem loci conuentus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis nos prefatos Gardianum et conuentum vnanimi concensu et assensu, nostris animis deliberatis, certa scientia et mero motu nostris ex quibusdam rationibus iustis et rationabilibus nos animas et conscientias nostras specialiter movrentibus ultro et sponte dedisse, concessisse, ac per presentes damus et concedimus, reddimus et confirmamus illustrissimo principi et domino nostro, Henrico octauo, Anglie et Francie Regi, fidei defensori, et domino Hibernie, ac in terris supremo Capiti Anglie totius, dictum monasterium nostrum, domum siue prioratum nostrum, vulgariter nuncupatum *the Grayfryars*, ac scitum, fundum, circuitum et precinctum eiusdem monasterii siue prioratus predicti cum omnibus debitis et Catallis et bonis nostris mobilibus quibuscunque, nobis seu dicto monasterio siue prioratui predicto spectantibus siue pertinentibus, tam ea que in presenti possidemus quam ea que ex obligatione quacunque debita nobis vel dicto monasterio siue prioratui nostro predicto quoquo

modo debentur. NECNON omnia et singula maneria, dominia, messuagia, Gardina, curtilagia, tofta, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, boscos, redditus, reuersiones, seruitia, molendina, passagia, feoda militum, wardas, maritagia, natiuos villanos, cum eorum sequelis, communas, libertates, ffranchisias iurisdictiones, officia, Curias, let., hundred, vic[ecomitis],[1] fraunceplegie, ferias, mercata, parcos, warrenna, vinaria, aquas piscarias, vias, chimina, warphos, vacuos fundos, aduocationes, nominationes, pensiones, donationes, ecclesiarum, vicariarum, Capellarum, Cantariarum, hospitalium, et aliorum ecclesiasticorum beneficiorum quorumcunque, Rectorias, Vicarias, Cantarias, proventus, portiones, annuitates, decimas, oblationes, ac alia et singula emolumenta, proficua, possessiones, hereditamenta, et iura nostra quecunque, tam infra dictam ciuitatem nostram London., quam alibi infra regnum Anglie, Wallie et Marchas eorundem, eidem monasterio siue prioratui predicto quoquo modo spectantia, appendentia, siue incumbentia: ac omnia et omnimoda Cartas, euidentias, obligationes, scripta, et munimenta nostra quecunque nobis seu eidem monasterio siue prioratui predicto, terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis cum suis pertinentibus, seu alicui inde parcelle, quoquo modo spectantia siue pertinentia. HABENDUM TENENDUM et gaudendum dictum monasterium siue prioratum predictum, scitum, fundum, Circuitum, et precinctum, cum omnibus debitis, bonis, et catallis nostris, necnon omnia et singula dominia, maneria, mesuagia, tenementa, Rectorias, vicarias, Cantarias, pensiones, et cetera premissa quecunque, cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentibus, prefato Inuictissimo principi et domino nostro Regi, heredibus et assignatis suis, imperpetuum in hac parte, ac ad omnem iuris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest: nos et monasterium siue prioratum predictum cum omnibus et singulis premissis, ac omnia iura nobis qualitercunque acquisita (vt decet) subiicimus et submittimus, dantes et concedentes prout per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Regie maiestati, heredibus et assignatis suis, omnem et omnimodam plenam et liberam facul-

[1] The MS. has "vic."; it may be an error for "visus".

tatem, auctoritatem et potestatem, nos et dictum monasterium vnacum omnibus et singulis maneriis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, reuersionibus, seruitiis, et singulis premissis, cum suis iuribus et pertinentibus quibuscunque disponendi, et pro suo libero regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque usus maiestati sue placentes alienandi, donandi, commutandi, et transferendi, et huius modi dispositiones, alienationes, donationes, translationes, huiusmodi per predictum Regiam maiestatem suam quouismodo fiendas extunc ratificantes rate et grate, ac firmantes perpetuo habituras, promittimus per presentes. Et vt premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortire valeant effectum, electionibusque insuper nobis et successoribus nostris, necnon omnibus querelis, procurationibus, appellationibus, actionibus, litibus, et instantiis aliis quibuscunque, nostris remediis et beneficiis nobis forsan et successoribus nostris in ea parte pretextu disposicionis, alienationis, translationis, et conuersionis predicte et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris, omnibusque doli, erroris, metus, ignorantie, vel alterius materie siue disposicionis, exceptionibus, obiectionibus, et allegationibus prorsus semotis et dispositis, palam, puncte et expresse ex certa nostra scientia, animis spontaneis, renunciauimus, prout per presentes renunciamus et cedimus, et ab eisdem recedimus in hiis scriptis. Et nos prefati Gardiani (*sic*) et Conuentus successoresque, nostrum dictum monasterium siue prioratum, precinctum, scitum, mansionem et ecclesiam predictam, ac omnia et singula maneria, mesuagia, Gardina, Curtilagia, tofta, prata, pasturas, boscos et subboscos, terras et tenementa, ac omnia et singula premissa cum suis pertinentibus prefato Inuictissimo principi et domino nostro Regi, heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus imperpetuum. IN CUIUS REI TESTIMONIUM nos prefati Gardiani (*sic*) et Conuentus huic scripto nostro sigillum nostrum commune apposui fecimus. DATUM in domo nostro Capitulari xij° die mensis Nouembris, Anno Regni domini Inuictissimi principis et domini nostri Regis tricesimo.

per me Thomam Chapman, huius conuentus Gardianus, theologie doctorem.

per me Ricardum Hopkyns, juniorem.

per me Gulielmum Wattes, baccal.

per me Ricardum Qwykhope, dr.

per me Johannem Thornall, doctorem.

per me Johannem Matthew.

per me Guillelmum Cateryke, baccalaur.

frater Johannes Parker, senior.

per me Nicolaum Newman.

per me Georgium Hovy.

per me Edmund. Tomson.

per me Johannem Sharpe.

per me Adrianum Cornelii.

per me fratrem Johannem Baker.

per me Johannem Tomson.

per me Jacobum Kello.

per me Galfridum Turner.

per me Johannem Wyett.

per me Albertum Copman.

per me Jacobum Kempesem.

per me Johannes Amne.

per Rodericum Boto, doctor.

per me Willelmum Halyday.

per me Johannem Wynschypp.

per me Johannem Rychardson.

per me Lodowycum Pestrel.

In the margin. Receptum, recogt., et deliberatum coram nobis Ric. Layton et Thoma Leigh, cancellarie domini nostri regis magistris duobus, anno et die predictis.

XIV. LIMITS OF THE NORTH-EASTERN PART OF THE SITE.

A grant of part of the site of Greyfriars to Sir John Williams and Sir Edward North in February, 1543, is defined in the extract given below. It is not altogether easy to

follow; since the boundary of the grant starts from the north-east corner of the Church and runs through the length of the Choir, "orientaliter" must be used in the sense of easterly, from the east. The first door of the Cloister is at the entry from the Walking-place. The next door is in the south-west corner of the Cloister, which is described as "angulum concavum in convexione maioris et minoris Dormitorii," for this the St. Bartholomew's plan seems to supply an explanation; in the plan the vaulting at this point is indicated in a somewhat different manner to that adopted for the other corners; here was the principal entry into the Cloister, by a way that led from the Friars' cemetery; we may conjecture that the meeting-place of this way with the South and West Walks was provided for by a more spacious vaulting than was required elsewhere. The next stage in the description would seem to fix the Chapter house at the south end of the West Walk, and shows that the Great Dortor ran the whole length of the Cloister; but as regards the position of the Chapter-house this is probably incorrect (*see* p. 43 above). The boundary on the north is clear till it reaches "the little garden that belonged to the City"; the St. Bartholomew's plan shows a garden against the City Wall as marked on the plan in this volume, and this is probably the one intended. But the whole description is vague and difficult to interpret; possibly the boundary ran round this garden, finally going northwards, we can thus give "australiter" a signification analogous to that which is clearly applied before to "orientaliter"; in that case the Friars must have had a garden east of the City Garden and the words "per murum ut ibidem stat" may then apply to the irregular outline of Northumberland House garden on the east side of Stinking-Lane. The plan shows "a court" on the west of the Lane, immediately north of the Vestry; this Court clearly communicated with the Lane, but apparently not with the Greyfriars; I conjecture that it represents the tenements which had belonged to the Charterhouse. We then reach "the pale of the Friars garden"; the description seems to be imperfect and is difficult to follow, but the boundary ran at one point "occidentaliter"

(from the west) and finally came out on the east front [of the Church] and so to the north-east corner of the Choir whence it started; it does not seem to be possible to get any meaning out of this except on the theory that it relates to a garden on the east side of the Lane; there was a garden in this position, with a door nearly opposite to the Friars Vestry, and with its south-west corner over against the centre of the east front of the Church. See further on p. 31 above, and the plan p. 52. The Grant is calendered in *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xviii., p. 132.

Videlicet ab angulo orientali chori Ecclesie dicte dudum fratrum Minorum, qui est versus partem borealem, decurrendo orientaliter contigue per longitudinem eiusdem chori versus primum ostium ad porticum magni claustri ibidem et abinde usque ad proximum ostium claustri iuxta capitalem domum orientaliter usque ad angulum concavum in convexione maioris et minoris Dormitorii, et ab eo angulo per directam lineam decurrendo ab eadem ecclesia a parte australi per longitudinem dicti magni Dormitorii et Domus Capitularis ibidem et per residuum dicti magni Dormitorii contigue septentrionem versus usque ad murum dicte ciuitatis London., et abinde eundo in longitudine eiusdem muri ad orientem usque ad angulum cuiusdam orti pertinentis dicte ciuitati et ab eo angulo orti a septentrione et ad austrum per longitudinem muri adiacentis mansionem vocatam Northumberland place et deinde continuando australiter versus contigue per murum ut ibidem stat usque quedam tenementa dudum pertinencia nuper prioratui siue domui Carthusie prope civitatem nostram London. predictam modo dissoluto usque le Garden pale orti dudum pertinentis dictis nuper fratribus modo vel nuper in tenura cuiusdam Johannis Clynton, ciuis et Grocer London., directe usque ad orientem partem dicti chori versus austrum et inde occidentaliter per longitudinem pale dicti orti usque ad orientalem frontem et sic ad angulum primum dicti chori; ac omnia et omnimoda domos, aedificia, cameras, curtilagia et gardina infra bundas, metas, et limites predictas situata, jacentia, sive existentia, unacum omnibus et omnimodis

aquis et aqueductibus, viis, ingressibus et egressibus ad et in premissa dicto nuper domui dudum fratrum Minorum spectantia et pertinentia, ac ad et in quamlibet inde parcellam ab antiquo habita, consueta sive usitata, necnon libertatem, facultatem et auctoritatem de tempore ad tempus haurendi, accipiendi et habendi apud aqueductum sive canalem vulgariter nuncupatum le Conduyte situatum et existentem infra claustra sive claustrum dicti nuper domus dudum fratrum Minorum. Ac omnia et singula alia libertates privilegia, commoditates, easiamenta et proficua quecunque eedem (*sic*) domui concessa, spectantia aut quoquo modo pertinentia.

XV. VALUATION OF ANNIVERSARIES AT THE HOUSES OF FRIARS IN LONDON.[1]

Domus Fratrum Minorum infra civitatem Londonie.

Anniuersarius siue obitus Stephani Genyns, militis, percipiendum per Societatem de les Taylers Londonie solvendum ad festum predictum[2] tantum per annum.	iiij *li.*	vij *li.* x *s.*
Anniuersarius siue obitus Hugonis Acton percipiendum per Societatem Pannariorum Londonie solvendum ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archiangeli tantum per annum.	lxx *s.*	

Per me Walterum Mildemaie auditorem.

XVI. GRANTS OF TENEMENTS IN GREYFRIARS.

1539-45.

The following grants are recorded in the *Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*

1539. June 30. William Bolton,[3] a tenement at the West end of the Church (xv., p. 540).

1539. July 16. Thomas Soulemont, buildings within the site (xv., p. 557).

[1] *Rentals and Surveys*, Roll, 436, Record Office.

[2] From the previous entry it would appear to be Michaelmas.

[3] See plan facing p. 52.

1540. March 17. John Wyseman, three tenements (xv., p. 564).

1541. September 1. Anne Lythego, widow, and Thomas Ayer, ironmonger, two tenements at the Gate (xvi., p. 723).

1541. December 8. Jerome and Francis Benall, mansion and garden at the west end (xvii., p. 693).

1542. June 22. Richard Tredery,[1] three tenements (*id.*).

1543. February. Sir John Williams and Sir Edward North, site (described in detail), value £3 13s. 4d.[2] (xviii., (i) p. 132).

1543. June 27. Sir Roger Cholmeley, garden on south of church (xviii., (i) p. 550).

1544. January 18. Hugh Willoughby, a tenement called Dr. Vaughan's lodging, lately held by Lady Rose Wallope, deceased (xix., i., p. 644).

1544. April 14. John Duffield, foyster, lands in St. Ewen's (xix., i., p. 649).

1544. July. Hugh Losse, messuages in St. Ewen's and St. Sepulchre's (xix., i., p. 615).

1544. July. John Gates and Thomas Thorogod, tenement and void ground at the Gate, Anne Lethego, tenant; and a messuage, John Wyseman and Thomas Yare, tenants (xix., i., p. 623).

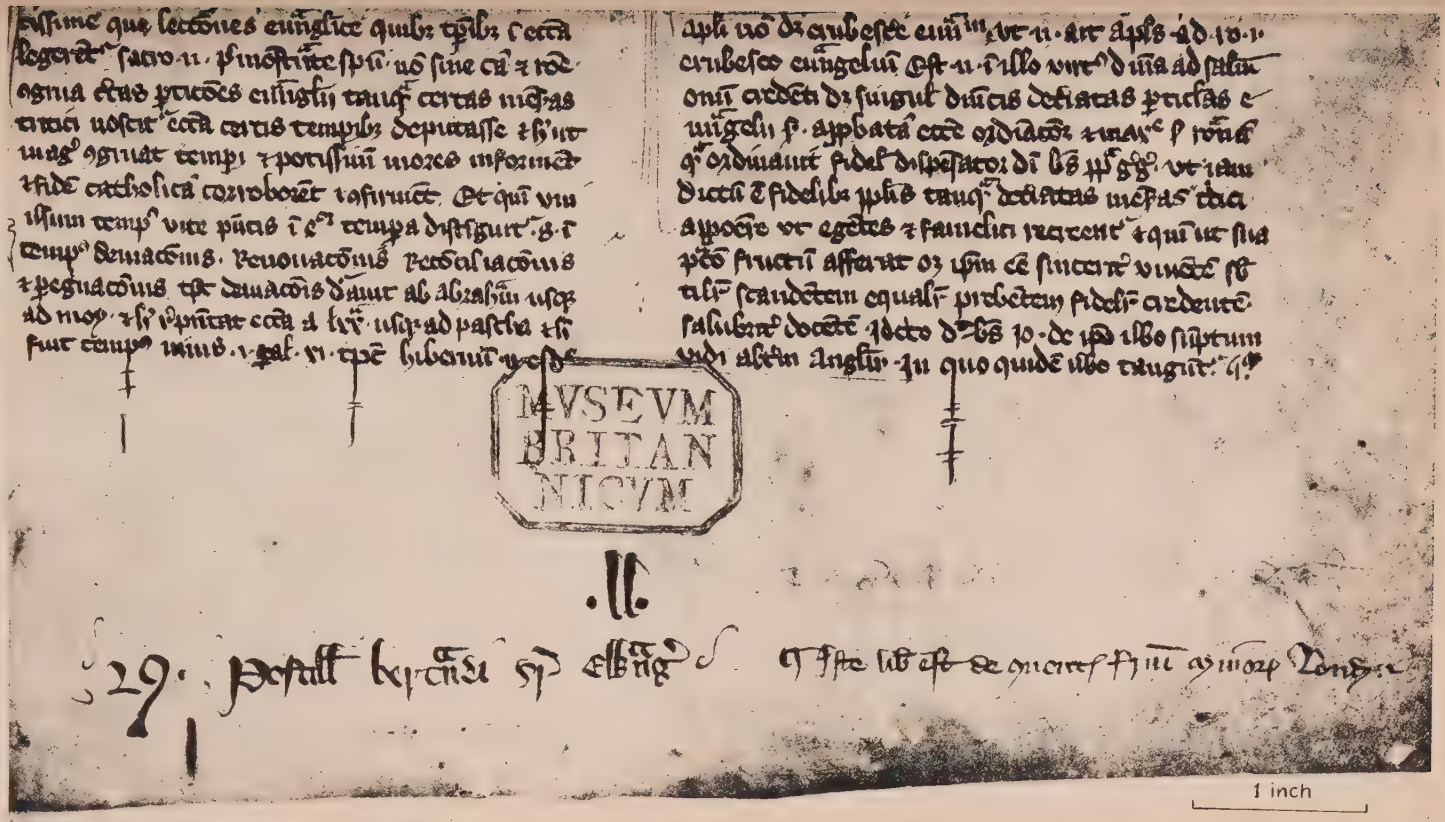
1544. September 11. Thomas Persse, reversion of tenements granted to Jerome and Francis Benall (xix., ii., p. 181).

1544. September 23. Thomas Bocher; garden, tenant, John Baynton; messuage, tenant, Elizabeth Westborne; gardens, tenants, Peter Casanova and John Clarke; a curtelage called a backesyde, tenants, John Baynton and Edward Lacke (xix., ii., p. 186).

The grant to Willoughby was the subject of a lawsuit. In 1545 he made a petition in chancery showing that in the 35th

[1] His tenements were on the north of the Little Cloister (see p. 230 below). The St. Bartholomew's "Repertory Book" speaks of: "One nether lodging with a little hall and two chambers, one buttery, coal-house, and kitchen, and parcel of void ground between the lodging and London Wall in the tenure of Richard Tredwaye".

[2] See p. 226 above. [3] See p. 212 above.



PRESS MARK OF THE GREY FRIARS LIBRARY. From Royal MS. 4D IV. f.1.

year of his reign the King had granted him for life "a tenement late in the tenure of the ladye Rose Walloppe, wydow, dyssesyd, situatyd next the mansion callyd Doctur Vaughan's Lodgyng withyn the precynct of the late house of the late fryers mynores commenly callyd the gray ffreres withyn the cyte of London with the Hall, Chambyr, Kychen and dyvers other houses &c.," and that on 14th January last John Vandernot "physyssyon" had without just cause entered thereon and kept possession. Vandernot in his answer alleged that Jerome and Francis Benall on 8th December, 1541, had a grant "by the name of the Tenement and Mansion and oon garden lying in the West end of the Churche of the house of the late ffryers Mynors, between the said Churche of the East parte and the Kynges hyghe wey there leadyng from the grete gate to the second cloyster of the said house on the west parte, and the second cloyster on the north parte, and the Kynges hygh wey there ledyng from the grete gate into the Churche on the south parte, together with the conduyt of water"; this he alleged that William Vaughan, clerk, deceased, held. Further that Thomas Persse [Percy] had on 11th September, 1544, a grant of the reversion after the Benalls died; of which he, the defendant, had a conveyance; he denied that he had entered on any premises not covered by this grant. In his Replication Willoughby denied that Vaughan had occupied the houses in question, or that they were part of the grants alleged. Vandernot rejoined that Vaughan took the rents, and that Lady Wallop was his tenant (*Augmentation Office, Misc. Books*, 12/35, P.R.O.). In subsequent interrogatories in the suit the deponents were asked whether they knew "the kychyn, entre, parlar, with the aulter there, the old garett above the said parlar, a Chamber called a study with the lead above, and the stayers lying within the precincte of the Grey frieres agaynst the second cloyster"; whether they were parcell of Vaughan's lodging; whether he occupied them; and whether he did not let them to Lady Wallop, etc. Amongst the deponents were two former friars of the house, Edmund Tomson of St. Clement without Temple Bar, chap-

lain, aged forty-three years—on 11th November, 1544—who answered all questions in the affirmative; and George Hovy, of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, chaplain, aged thirty-six years, who answered the first question yes; of the others he had no knowledge (*Augm. Office, Misc. Books*, 37/18, P.R.O.). Doctor Vaughan's Lodging may from this description very probably have been the Guardian's Lodging. In 1547 Willoughby held the Hall and Little Cloister (see p. 230 below).

Since Dr. Vaughan and Lady Wallop were dead in 1544, the *Extent*, which is printed below, must be of earlier date. Most of the grantees appear in it; Thomas Soulemont as Master Solyman; Doctor Vaughan presumably as Doctor Vasium; Anne Lythego may be the same as Johanna Lego, and the Anne Legoe of the St. Bartholomew's plan (she died in 1544, see p. 114 above); Thomas Yare is no doubt Thomas Ayer; John Baynton appears as Caynton in the *Extent*, and is apparently the John Clynton of the grant of 1543 (see p. 224 above), whose garden was in the north-east part of the site. The plan of 1617, preserved at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is apparently based on material seventy years older; it marks a tenement at right angles to the Gatehouse, "Ann Legoe," and a piece of ground in the north-west corner, "Bolton's Garden now Mallowes"; this last was against the Wall to the West of the first bastion, I am not sure that the Friars' ground extended so far.

The *Extent* is contained in *Rentals and Surveys*, 11/17, P.R.O.

Grey Fryers.

Johannes Caynton, groser, per annum.	x *d.*
Eodem John̄. vj *s.* viij *d.* et Edwardo Leache per annum, v *s.* iiij *d.* redditus vnius le backside per annum.	xij *s.*
Johannes Wysman per annum.	liij *s.* iiij *d.*
Johanna Lego, vidua, per annum.	xl *d.*
Johannes Norrys per annum.	xl *d.*
Elizabethe Meryall per annum.	xx d.

Elizabethe Westbourne per annum.	xiij *s.* iiij *d.*
Willm. Vasium, doctor, per annum.	vj *li.* xiij *s.* iiij *d.*
Master Solyman, per annum.	iij *li.* xiiij *s.* iiij *d.*
Peter Casanova, per annum.	vj *s.* viij *d.*
Thomas Ayer, per annum.	xlvj *s.*
Domina Walloppe, vidua, per annum.	xvj *d.*
Johanni Clerke, Militi, per annum.	vj *s.* iiij *d.*
Wyllm. Bolton, per annum.	xv *s.*
quodam Ceco, per annum.	xx *d.*

XVII. LETTERS PATENT OF HENRY VIII. TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

13 January, 1547.

The Letters Patent for the foundation of Christ's Hospital are very lengthy. The only passages which are of interest for the history of Greyfriars are as follows:—

Damus et concedimus Maiori et Communitati ac Ciuibus Ciuitatis nostre London. totam ecclesiam dudum fratrum Minorum vulgariter nuncupatam *les Grey Freers* infra Ciuitatem nostram London., ac totum scitum Domus dicte dudum Fratrum Minorum: Ac omnia edificia, terram et solum ecclesie predicte: Necnon omnia domos et edificia quondam vulgariter nuncupata *le Fratrye*, *le Librarye*, *le Dortor*, et *le Chapiter House* dicte domus dudum Fratrum Minorum, ac totam terram et solum vocatum *le great Cloyster*, et *le littell Cloyster* dicte Domus dudum Fratrum Minorum infra precinctum scitus domus dudum Fratrum Minorum predictorum: Necnon omnia illa cameras et edificia nostra modo vel nuper in separalibus tenuris Georgii Woodward et Edwardi Metcalf scituata et existentia infra scitum, precinctum et circuitum dicte Domus dudum Fratrum Minorum: Ac etiam omnia illa domos, edificia, cameras, et vacua funda nostra modo vel nuper in tenura Ewini Mone infra precinctum dicti scitus dicte Domus dudum Fratrum Minorum: Necnon totam illam cameram sive Aulam nostram et cellarium nostrum subtus eandem ac totum fundum infra parvum Claustrum infra precinctum dicti scitus dicte

Domus dudum Fratrum Minorum modo vel nuper in tenura Hugonis Willoughby, unius servientium nostrorum ad arma, pro termino vite sue, ac totam illam partem domorum et edificiorum vocatam *le Dortor* dicte Domus dudum Fratrum Minorum modo vacuam et non occupatam existentem: Necnon omnia illa domos, et edificia, et vacua funda nostra modo vel nuper in tenura Ricardi Tredray ex boreali parte parvi Claustri dicte domus dudum Fratrum Minorum predictorum: Ac omnia alia domos, edificia, gardina, vacua funda, terras, tenementa, et alia hereditamenta nostra quecunque, cum suis pertinenciis, scituata, jacentia et existentia infra circuitum et precinctum dicti scitus dicte domus dudum Fratrum Minorum predictorum: Ac reversionem et reversiones omnium et singulorum premissorum, ac redditus et annualia proficua quecunque reservata super quibuscunque dimissionibus et concessionibus de premissis seu de aliqua inde parcella quoquo modo facta: Ac totam aliam terram et solum nostram quancunque infra precinctum dicte domus dudum Fratrum Minorum predictorum: Necnon totum plumbum, ac lapides, ferrum, vitrium, materiem et alia quecunque modo existentia et remanentia super premissis aut aliqua inde parcella. . . .

Damus etiam et per presentes concedimus prefato Maiori et Communitati ac Civibus Ciuitatis predicte omnia et singula bona et catalla et implementa nostra sequentia, jam remanentia et existentia infra dictam ecclesiam dictum nuper Fratrum Minorum dudum vocatam *les Grey Friers London*, et precinctum dicte scitus dicte nuper Domus Fratrum Minorum predicte, videlicet unum lavacrum cupri duplicatum cum plumbo continens per estimacionem in longitudine octodecim acras[1] et in profunditate duos pedes et dimidium: Necnon viginti et octo implementa vocata *Deskes*, viginti et octo implementa vocata *double Settylles de Waynscote*, ac omnes libros supereisdem *les Deskes* existentes: ac omnia illa implementa ibidem vocata *particions* tam in ecclesia quam in Cancellis eiusdem: ac omnia et singula altaria ac tabulas et imagines, ac *le Pulpitt* in eadem

[1] This word is quite plain, but it would seem that it must be an error for "pedes," or possibly for "ulnas".

ecclesia existentia: Necnon omnia et singula monumenta et lapides ibidem: et etiam omnia et singula Candelabras instrumenta et implementa ibidem vocata *Candelstickes, Organs and Deskes.* . . . Et volumus ac per presentes ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris auctoritate nostra regia qua fungimur pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concessimus prefatis Maiori, Communitati, ac Civibus Ciuitatis predicte quod dicta ecclesia dictorum dudum Fratrum Minorum scituata infra scitum dicte domus dudum Fratrum Minorum infra dictam Ciuitatem London. de cetero sit et erit ecclesia parochialis et vocabitur per nomen ecclesie Christi infra Newgate London. etc.

[The Letters Patent are printed in full in Trollope's *History of Christ's Hospital*, Appendix, pp. xiii.-xxix.]

XVIII. THE LIBRARY.

Leland's list of manuscripts in the Library of the Grey Friars[1] was not intended to be exhaustive; his ordinary practice in his lists was to give only historical works, and works by English writers. We cannot, therefore, draw from this list any positive conclusion as to the character of the Library possessed by the friars. Still it is instructive enough. Out of fifty works all but the first five deal with scholastic philosophy and theology. No less than 29 are known writings of English Franciscans, whilst the two volumes assigned to Wynchelsey certainly, and the one assigned to Sutton possibly, belong to the same category. Eight of the remainder are works of Dominican writers, and only five are of a miscellaneous character. Probably the list is a fair sample in so far as we might naturally expect philosophical and theological treatises to predominate, and the writings of English Franciscans to be strongly represented.

A few additions can be made to the list. In the first place it does not contain either the Commentaries of Nicholas de Lyra in two volumes, or the "Lectura domini Hostiensis"

[1] *Collectanea*, iv., 49-51.

(Henricus Bartholomeus de Segusia), which were purchased in Wynchelsey's time.[1] Another volume which does not appear in Leland's list is now Royal MS., 4 D. iv., at the British Museum; this manuscript has on p. 1 the note, "ll. 29,[2] Postilla Bertrandi super Evangelia. Iste liber èst de Conuentu fratrum Minorum London." Its contents are as follows:—

1. Postilla Bertrandi super Evangelia. ff. 1-226. By Bertrand de Turre.
2. Johannes Wallensis, De Viciis, ff. 226-243.
3. Ejusdem Penitencia, ff. 244-262.
4. Egidius Romanus, De Regimine Principum, ff. 262-348.

This is the only volume from the Greyfriars Library which has so far been identified.

From the *Register* itself it seems that the Library must have possessed a copy of Thomas of Eccleston, *De Adventu Fratrum*[3] (probably with supplementary matter similar to that in Cotton., Nero, A. ix., which belonged to the Franciscans of Hereford), and probably also the *Chronica* of Friar Richard of Durham[4] (whatever this may have been). Stow speaks of "an old book written by one friar Jones, in the Greyfriars Library"; he quotes from it an account of the feast at Goldsmith's Hall in 1503; so it was probably historical. These last names indicate that Leland's list was not exhaustive even of historical works, and works by English writers.[5]

In bibliotheca Franciscanorum Londini.

Vita S. Edwardi martyris, ignoto autore.
Historia Ivonis Carnotensis,[6] *inc.* Assyriorum igitur rex.
Sigeberti[7] monachi historia.

[1] See p. 170 above.

[2] "29" is the press mark; "ll" (perhaps used for the capital L) the case letter; so there were at least 11 cases, and at least 29 volumes in a case; of course both cases and volumes may have been more numerous.

[3] See pp. 3, 16 above. [4] See p. 196 above.

[5] *Survey of London*, ii., 342.

[6] Ivo of Chartres. The short chronicle generally ascribed to Ivo of Chartres, probably by Hugh of Fleury; see e.g. MSS. Merton College, 88, Magd. Coll. (Oxford) 84.

[7] Sigebert of Jembloux.

Chronica Martini.[1]

Alexander de S. Albano (Necham) de naturis rerum.[2]

Lincolniensis[3] super Libros Dionysii de Hierarchia.

Floriloquium[4] Fratris Joannis Walensis.

Nicolaus Trivet super libros Augustini de Civitate Dei.[5]

Sermones festivales Holkoti,[6] *inc.* Erunt signa in sole.

Collectiones Wallensis[7] super Mattheum, *inc.* Tria insinuantur.

Collectiones eiusdem super Leviticum,[8] *inc.* Immolabit vitulum.

Sermones festivales fratris Thomas Winchelse,[9] *inc.* Omnis qui audit.

Alexander de S. Albano,[10] cog. Necham, super Cantica Canticoum, sive in opus epithalamicum, *inc.* Humilitas vera.

Holcot super librum sapientiae.[11]

Notingham super unum ex quatuor,[12] *inc.* Da mihi intellectum.

Lathbiri[13] super Librum Trenorum.

Wallis[14] super Psalterium, *inc.* Beatus qui custodit.

Adam Wodham[15] Franciscanus super Cantica Canticorum : vir scholasticus.

[1] Martinus Polonus (Martin of Troppau), *Chron. Pontificum et Imperatorum.*

[2] A popular work, interesting for mediaeval notions of natural science: printed in Rolls Series.

[3] Grosseteste.

[4] Walleys was a Franciscan, for his *Floriloquium Philosophorum* see Little, *Greyfriars*, 145.

[5] Trivet's commentary was printed five times in the fifteenth century.

[6] Robert Holcot the Dominican, see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxxvii., 114.

[7] Thomas Walleys the Dominican, *id.*, lix., 122.

[8] In MSS. Merton College, 196, and New College, 30, the *incipit* of Thomas Wallensis, *super Leviticum*, is " Masculum (et) immaculatum ".

[9] See pp. 169-71 above.

[10] Tanner, *Bibl. Brit.*, 540, gives several MSS.

[11] Printed in 1480, and many times afterwards.

[12] A Concordance of the Gospels by William of Nottingham the Provincial see p. 193 above.

[13] John Lathbury (*fl.* 1350), a Franciscan; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 236.

[14] Thomas Walleys, whose commentary on the Psalms was printed at Venice in 1611.

[15] Or Godham; see *id.*, 173.

Costesey[1] super Psalmos usque ad Psalmum Nonne Deo 168.

Pastoralia[2] fratris Joannis Wallensis, doctoris Parisiensis.

Postillae Alexandri de Hales super Job, *inc.* Dicitur in Psalmos.

Expositio Wallensis[3] super Valerium ad Rufinum de non ducenda uxore, *inc.* Loqui prohibeor.

Opera Reverendi inceptoris Ockam Franciscani.[4]

Expositio super Porphyrium.

Super Praedicamenta.

Super libr. Periermenia.

Super libros Elenchorum.

Defensorium logices.

Tractatus eiusdem qui vocatur: Dominus potest facere omne quod fieri vult, non includit contradictionem.[5]

Tractatus eiusdem de decem generibus.

Opinio Wiclivi de Universalibus.

Winchelsei[6] super Logicum stilo scholastico.

Rhetorica Aristotelis, Latine.

Wiford[7] de sacramento altaris, *inc.* Ratione solemnitatis.

Liber Rogeri Bacon Franciscani de retardatione accidentium senectutis et senii e conservatione quinque sensuum,[8] *inc.* Cogito et cogitavi.

Antidotarium eiusdem.[9]

[1] Henry de Costesey (*fl.* 1336), a Franciscan; see *id.*, 234. (See M. R. James, *Cat. of MSS. in Christ's Coll., Cambridge*, no. 11.)

[2] Formerly in Harley, 632; see *id.*, 150.

[3] John Walleys The *incipit* is that of the work itself, so does not help to identify the commentary.

[4] On William of Ockham's works, see Little, *Greyfriars*, 225-234, and Hofer's articles in *Archivum Franc. Hist.*, vi.

[5] Leland distinguishes this from the *Defensorium Logices*, with which Tanner identified it. But it is known only from this reference (Little, *Greyfriars*, 233).

[6] Probably Thomas Wynchelsey; see p. 170 above.

[7] William Woodford; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 247.

[8] See the Bibliography in *Roger Bacon*, B.S.F.S., iv., 93, 94; and in *Roger Bacon Commemoration Essays*

[9] The second part of the previous work; see B.S.F.S., iv., 94

Hic liber erat excisus, cum alio eiusdem autoris, ex cujus erasi tituli vestigiis suspicor fuisse de Universalibus.

Cowton[1] super Sententias, *inc.* Sic dicit beatus Ambrosius.

Bradwardein[2] de Caussa Dei.

Quolibeta Joannis Okam[3] inceptoris.

Idem de sacramento altaris.

Idem super Sententias.

Ware[4] super libros Sententiarum.

Peccham[5] super Sententias.

Questiones Peccham de vanitate mundalium.

Itinerarium[6] eiusdem, non insulsus liber, *inc.* Confitebor tibi domine.

Suttoni[7] questio de unitate formae.

Ockami quaestio de pluralitate formae.[8]

Quaestiones Pecchami[9] de sacramento altaris.

Holcoti lectura super Sententias.[10]

Fizaker[11] super Libros Sententiarum.

Ricardus de Media villa[12] super Sententias, *inc.* Abscondita produxit.

[1] Robert Cowton (*fl.* 1300), a Franciscan whose Commentary on the Sentences was very popular; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 222.

[2] Thomas Bradwardine (*d.* 1349), archbishop of Canterbury; his *De Causa Dei* was edited by Sir Henry Savile in 1618.

[3] Probably an error for *William* or *Nicholas* Ockhan; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 158, 227, 228.

[4] William Ware (*fl.* 1250), Franciscan; there are numerous MSS. of his Commentary. (*Id.* 213.)

[5] See Bibliography in Peccham, *De Paupertate*, B.S.F.S., ii., 2.

[6] The *Canticum Pauperis;* see Bibliography, *u.s.*, p. 6.

[7] Possibly Henry Sutton the Guardian; see p. 55 above; but more probably Thomas Sutton, the Dominican; see Quetif and Echard, *Script. Ord. Præd.*, I., A. 64; but the work is not otherwise known.

[8] Said to be "contra Sutton"; but it is an unknown work; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 233.

[9] See Bibliography, *u.s.*, pp. 2, 3.

[10] Printed 1497, 1510, 1518.

[11] Richard Fishacre (*d.* 1248), Dominican; see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xix., 53.

[12] Richard Middleton (*fl.* 1283), Franciscan; his Commentary was printed at Venice, 1489, and twice afterwards; see Little, *Greyfriars*, 214.

ADDENDA.

P. 4, line 10. The process of indexing has called attention to the numerous instances of goldsmiths (16), fellows of Gray's Inn (9), and advocates of the Court of Canterbury (7) who were buried in Greyfriars Church. The Goldsmiths' quarter was close to the convent, in Wood Street, and Guthron Lane. The offices of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury were also close by in Ivy Lane. Whilst the Greyfriars was the nearest church of importance to Gray's Inn.

P. 7, line 6. The added names are Thomas Cudnor, Richard Myhyll, James Longe, Robert Prowde, John Spence, Anne Tybbe, John Wodde, and John Wythewater.

P. 26, lines 7-11. A similar formula is used in the surrenders of the Grey Friars of Aylesbury, Bedford, Coventry, and Stamford. (*Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, xiii. (ii.), 501, 525, 539, 564.)

P. 27, line 24. The original of the deed by which the executors of Henry le Waleys released a rent of 3*s.* on the tenement of Thomas de Brauncestre in exchange with Trinity Priory (see pp. 155 and 162 above) is in *Ancient Deeds*, A. 2179 at the Record Office.

P. 65. Thomas Canynge: a Thomas de Canynge, O.F.M., was ordained priest by the bishop of Worcester in the parish church of Foleham, diocese of London, on 21st January, 1308 (Weare, *The Friars Minors of Bristol*, p. 46).

P. 65. Richard Dane, see Watney, *History of St. Thomas Acon*, p. 294, under date 1401.

P. 74. John, son of Robert Chalons, together with his daughter Katherine, is alleged to be buried at Whitefriars, in Harley MS. 6033, f. 9.

P. 78. John Aleyn, doctor of laws, and Anne, his wife, occur in 1455 (*Col. Pap. Reg.* xi., 226).

P. 80. Thomas Gloucestre and William Cantelowe (cf. pp. 208-10) occur as parties to a deed in 1442 (*Ancient Deeds*, C. 3154).

P. 82. "Frere William de Appilton, phisicien et surgien" was retained in the service of John of Gaunt in 1373 (*John of Gaunt's*

Register, 836). In the *Anominalle Chronicle* of 1381 he is styled "grant justiciaire et surregene et grand maester ovecque le roy et duc de Lancastre" (*Engl. Hist. Rev.*, xiii. 517). He was beheaded by the rebels under Wat Tyler on 14th June, 1381 (*id.*; Riley, *Memorials of London*, 450).

P. 83. Nicholas Tremayn occurs as J.P. for Cornwall in 1422 (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, Henry V., ii., 423).

P. 84. Richard Fylongley and Margery, his wife, occur in 1384 and 1391; Margery was dead before 15th March, 1401 (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 9831, A. 11948-9).

P. 90. John, son of Bartholomew Burghersh, was father of Maud, wife of Thomas Chaucer (the son of the poet).

P. 92. Henry Bodrugan was a knight in January, 1477, and occurs as late as October, 1486 (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 9473, A. 9933).

P. 99. John Bloyhou may have belonged to the Cornish family of Bloyow or Blochyou (see *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, Vol. IV).

P. 107. Henry Norbury, and Anne, his wife, occur on 5th Nov., 1448 (*Cal. Pap. Reg.* x. 385).

P. 110. Margaret Yonge by her will in 1500 directed her body to be buried in the south part of the Greyfriars Church at London, "that is to say afore the ymage of our Lady within the valens of the same church" (*Kent Records*, *Sede Vacante Wills*, p. 46). The "valens" probably means the screen between the Altars and the Nave. Her tomb, as described on p. 110 above, was "coram Altaribus," but was before the Jesus Altar. The Altar of St. Mary was on the north side, and the image of St. Mary (mentioned on p. 119 above) was apparently under the third window in the north aisle of the Nave.

P. 110. Alexander, son of Alan de Kyrketon, occurs in 1313 (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 9717).

P. 111. Bernard de Primeroll, who held land in Dowgate, died in 1362 (*Cal. Inq. p.m.*, ii., 254).

P. 111. Will of John Lee, goldsmith, to be buried in Greyfriars, London (*Kent Records*, *Sede Vacante Wills*, p. 27).

P. 114. Thomas Cottyngwyth, clerk of the Court of Canterbury, proctor-general, occurs in 1403 (*Ancient Deeds*, A. 3095).

P. 118. Elizabeth Hamden may be Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Uvedale by her first husband (see p. 108), who married John Hamden, or Hampden, of Hampden.

P. 124. Richard Welford is possibly the sheriff of 1311-12 (see p. 156 above).

P. 145, line 13. Thomas of Eccleston gives the name of the fourth friar as Melioratus.

P. 155, line 6. The text follows the MS., but the words "Denariatas de tenemento Thome Branchester" belong to the previous clause and should follow after "15 sol. 2*d.*".

Repairs at Greyfriars. On 6 September, 1486, Henry VII. made a grant of four oaks for the Church of the Friars Minors in London (*Materials for the History of Henry VII.*, i., 548, Rolls Series). This is a later notice of repairs than any given on p. 43 above.

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[1] "Friar" is used throughout to denote Franciscans.

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